The Northwestern
MILLER

ALMANACK NUMBER

FACTS AND STATISTICS
OF THE BREADSTUFFS INDUSTRIES

★

IN TWO SECTIONS
·SECTION TWO·

APRIL 29, 1947

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THE MAN BEHIND THE MICROSCOPE

The "man behind the microscope" in International is not just one man, but scores of skilled scientists and technicians working with every conceivable kind of equipment in our 17 modern laboratories.

Of course we have microscopes—lots of them—as part of this equipment. But microscopes (even the modern type we use) are out-dated by the special scientific instruments designed especially to insure flour quality, to smooth production schedules in *your plant* and to make *your bread* outstanding.

The eyes that look through our microscopes are university-trained . . . graduate cereal-chemists' eyes. Then they're *super*-trained . . . by post-graduate work on our laboratory staff. So they know exactly what to look for in order to make your loaf *the best in your market.*

Then—to coordinate all of the work by these 17 completely-staffed and full-equipped International laboratories—we maintain a special laboratory . . . a research organization housed amid electronic and other new-day instruments . . . which "tests our tests" and finds entirely new ways of improving *your* products.

It's a super-checking service on flour quality—quality that's possible only in an organization as large as ours . . . with a daily capacity of 80,000 cwt.

For you, it means worry-free production schedules . . . and, when the consumer faces the bread rack, an instinctive choice of *your* brand—as a result of quality satisfaction from the previous loaf purchase.

Another phase of International "Bakery-Proved" service!

INTERNATIONAL MILLING COMPANY

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

PROTECT YOUR VALUABLE MILLING PRODUCTS--

SHIP IN

Fulton Quality Bags

For three generations we have furnished Fulton Quality Bags to the Milling trade. Flour and feed have moved safely in these containers to all parts of the world. Our many years of experience in manufacturing cotton bags from the raw cotton to the finished product insure reliable service and high quality to bag users.

Fulton Artcraft Printing offers real display value for mill brands and is an important consideration when buyers procure bags manufactured by Fulton.

FULTON BAG & COTTON MILLS

Manufacturers Since 1870

Atlanta	St. Louis	Dallas	Minneapolis
New York	New Orleans	Denver	Kansas City, Kansas

FULTON Quality BAGS

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The Northwestern Miller

ALMANACK NUMBER

In Two Sections—Section II | MINNEAPOLIS, MINN., APRIL 29, 1947 | Volume 230, Number 5

IN this section THE NORTHWESTERN MILLER brings to its readers a recapitulation of the factual and statistical backgrounds of the flour, grain, feed and commercial baking industries. For nearly half a century such information has been made available annually, to the trades served by this journal, through the publication that since 1909 has been known as THE NORTHWESTERN MILLER ALMANACK. To subscribers of THE NORTHWESTERN MILLER the ALMANACK is sent without extra charge. The 1947 edition appears as Section II of THE NORTHWESTERN MILLER of April 29.

Much statistical matter, notably on crops and exports of foreign countries, was unavailable during World War II, and some of the compilations of the United States government agencies were suspended for security reasons. In the main, foreign statistics, notably those pertaining to exports, still are unobtainable, but the statistical picture of the United States has been almost fully restored. Unfortunately, however, there has been no census of manufactures since 1939. Enabling legislation for censuses of the manufacturing, business and mineral industries to cover the year 1947 (S. 554 and H.R. 1821) is pending in both houses of Congress. Although existing legislation provides for a census of manufactures in 1948, covering 1947, the Department of Commerce is unable to proceed without a congressional appropriation.

Compilation of the ALMANACK is facilitated by the co-operation of a great many people who, in their private or official capacities, assist in assembling and checking the included data. THE NORTHWESTERN MILLER is especially indebted to departments of government, federal, state and foreign; to officers of trade associations, boards of trade and chambers of commerce; to faithful individuals who have responded promptly and courteously to requests for information.

THE ENDING OF WARTIME CONTROLS

MOST wartime controls affecting the flour, grain, feed and commercial baking industries came to an end in 1946. President Truman ordered Nov. 9 that "all controls heretofore in effect stabilizing wages and salaries pursuant to the provisions of the Stabilization Act of 1942, as amended, including any executive order or regulation issued thereunder, are hereby terminated; except that as to offenses committed, or rights or liabilities incurred, prior to the date hereof, the provisions of such executive orders and regulations shall be treated as still remaining in force for the purpose of sustaining any proper suit, action, or prosecution with respect to any such right, liability or offense."

As a result of this decree most of the wartime controls over foodstuffs were terminated. Of the War Food Administration's 178 basic orders, 94 of which were in effect at the peak of controls Aug. 1, 1945, only 16 remained. The most important of these concerned rice, sugar and the use of grain by brewers, distillers and mixed feed manufacturers.

End of Hostilities—Effective at noon, Dec. 31, 1946, President Truman terminated the period of hostilities in World War II. This action meant the immediate end of 20 wartime statutes, and the termination of 36 others within six months unless extended by Congress. Of principal concern to the grain and milling trades was the ending under this decree of the two-year support commitment for agricultural commodities provided for by the Steagall Amendment to the Agricultural Adjustment Act, which requires the government to support the price of certain agricultural commodities, including wheat, at 90% of parity for two years after the first of January following the cessation of hostilities. The life of the program, therefore, will end with the close of business on Dec. 31, 1948, unless Congress decides to continue the support program beyond that date.

Since the President's proclamation did not declare an end to the emergency occasioned by war, the government retained its authority, under the Second War Powers Act, expiring March 31, 1947, to exercise allocation, ration and import and export controls. These were effected by the Production and Marketing Administration, largely through its agency, the Commodity Credit Corp.

Office of Temporary Controls—Remnants of the war agencies were consolidated in December, 1946, in a new organization called Office of Temporary Controls, which was charged with winding up the affairs of the Office of Price Administration and the Civilian Production Administration.

With the formation of the new agency, the Office of Economic Stabilization was discontinued. The Office of War Mobilization and Reconversion, which had statutory life until June 30, 1947, was consolidated with the new agency. The office of contract settlement was transferred to the Treasury Department.

First Decontrol Act of 1947.—Passage March 31, 1947, of the First Decontrol Act of 1947, to expire June 30, 1947, effected only a limited extension of the Second War Powers Act, under which the government had placed wartime restrictions, limitations and controls over the food industries. Certain powers of the President under Title III of the war powers act, which was enacted March 27, 1942, were incorporated in the First Decontrol Act of 1947, to end June 30, 1947, unless extended by Congress. This action reduced the number of effective war food orders to eight: WFO-63, providing for import controls; WFO-141, restricting use of wheat by the feed industry and limiting use of grains and rice by brewers and distillers; WFO-7, regulating purchase and importation of raw sugar by refiners; WFO-51, restricting use and distribution of edible molasses; WFO-10, providing for set-asides of rice by millers; WFO-2, previously requiring set-asides of butter, but effective thenceforth solely for liquidation of obligations; WFO-71, covering priorities assistance, and WFO-78, a procedural order.

Allocations—In the language of the new law, allocations were to cease March 31, 1947, on all materials or facilities that were not under allocation on March 24. Since grain allocations had not been made for the month of June, this would have brought those operations to an end June 1, had it not been for the continuing effectiveness of the Export Control Act, the expiration date of which was June 30, 1947. Allocations of grain, therefore, were made possible during June under this act.

Under the first decontrol act allocations were authorized during the period March 31-June 30, 1947, only when certified by the Secretary of State and the Secretary of Commerce as necessary to fulfill international commitments. The secretaries immediately issued a joint certification covering fats and oils, including combinations and mixtures thereof, with or without other substances, oil-bearing seeds, beans and nuts, and parts thereof, fatty acids, oilcake and oilcake meal, meat and meat products, butter, grain and grain products, rice and rice products, dried beans and peas, and soap and soap powder.

Import Controls—Import controls over protein meals, inedible blackstrap molasses and fats and oil-bearing materials were maintained until June 30, 1947, the authorizations for molasses being provided under WFO-63 (previously under M-63).

Sugar Controls—The Sugar Control Extension Act of 1947, passed March 31, 1947, continuing some of the controls of the Second War Powers Act, provided for extension of controls on sugar and molasses until expiration of the Act Oct. 31, 1947. All existing regulations governing sugar rationing, allocation and price and import control were continued in effect until modified or rescinded by the Secretary of Agriculture, who was authorized to carry on the responsibilities in this connection previously vested in the administrator of OPA. Sugar rationing books were kept in use.

Flour Exports License-Free—Flour export requirements for other than "license-free" countries remain in effect, and the license-free movement is subject to reimposition of restrictions should this be necessary to correct unbalanced distribution.

80% Extraction of Flour—Effective March 1, 1946, the U. S. Department of Agriculture, in War Food Order No. 144, set up the requirement that "no miller shall produce any flour which consists of less than 80% by weight of the cleaned wheat from which such flour is produced." This regulation, generally accepted as a failure so far as grain conservation was concerned, was withdrawn Sept. 1, 1946. It was imposed under the Second War Powers Act, most of the provisions of which expired March 31, 1947.

85% Restriction Removed—WFO-141 was amended Dec. 1, 1946, to remove all restrictions on the production of flour for domestic distribution and for export to license-free countries. After April, 1946,

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millers had been required to limit the production of flour for domestic distribution, at first to 75% of the corresponding months of 1945, and later to 85% of the average monthly production in 1945.

The only WFO-144 restrictions remaining on the use of wheat are in revised WFO-141: (1) wheat and wheat products cannot be used by distillers and brewers, and (2) milling wheat and flour suitable for human consumption cannot be used in the manufacture of mixed feed.

Flour Subsidy Ended—The flour subsidy program which began under Defense Supplies Corp. Regulation No. 4, effective Dec. 1, 1943, automatically expired at midnight, June 30, 1946, when the Emergency Price Control Act died through veto of an extension measure passed by Congress. DSC was created by the Reconstruction Finance Corp. Aug. 29, 1940, and operated until July 1, 1945, when it was dissolved and its functions, powers, duties and authority transferred to RFC.

Under Regulation No. 4 no disbursements were made prior to Jan. 1, 1944, due to the fact that application for payments covered a month's grind and the first claims were submitted for the December, 1943, grind during January, 1944. Under the successor Regulation No. 9, June, 1946, was the last month for which payments were made. The amounts follow: 1944, $86,145,-457.32; 1945, $157,376,689.57; 1946, $104,856-441.20. These figures reflect disbursements during the years named and not amounts paid on production during those years. The rates of payment, by months, are shown below, in cents per bu:

	Outside Hard wheat	Pacific area Soft wheat	Durum	Pac. area All wheat
1946—				
June	47	47	47	50½
May 24-31 .	39½	39½	39½	43
May 1-24 .	31½	31½	31½	35
April	31½	31½	31½	35
March	31½	31½	31½	34½
February .	31½	31½	31½	34½
January ..	31½	31½	31½	34½
1945—				
December .	31½	31½	31½	34½
November .	30	30	30	33
October ..	26½	26½	26½	27½
September.	19½	19½	19½	24½
August ...	23	23	23	26
July	24½	24½	24½	29½
June	28	28	28	32
May	28	28	28	27
April	28	28	28	26
March	27	27	27	26½
February .	25½	25½	25½	26½
January ..	23	23	23	27
1944—				
December .	19	19	19	19
November .	18	18	18	18
Oct. 11-31..	17	17	17	17
Oct. 1-10 .	18	10½	20½	21½
September.	11	2	11½	17½
August ...	13	0	14	18
July	15½	4½	13	19
June	19	18	20½	26
May	25½	12	20½	26
April	25½	12	20	24
March	25	12	16	24
February .	22½	12	16	24½
January ..	21	9½	11½	18½
1943—				
December .	16	5½	6	14

Dairy Feed Subsidy—The dairy feed subsidy, also called the dairy production payment program, was effective for the period Oct. 1, 1943, through June 30, 1946, under the direction of the dairy branch of the Production and Marketing Administration. Payments were made to dairy farmers on milk and butterfat produced and sold during this period. Total payments under the program amounted to $1,217,000,000. The expenditure by years in which the milk or butterfat was produced were as follows: 1943 (three months), $49,663,000; 1944, $385,-455,000; 1945, $497,247,000; 1946 (six months), $284,835,000.

Wheat Use Restrictions—Restrictions on the use of wheat and other grains by millers, food manufacturers, livestock feed mixers, distillers, brewers and others were put into effect in the spring of 1946 in order to conserve food grains for domestic use and export to food shortage areas in Europe and Asia.

WFO-141, which was issued by the Department of Agriculture in July, 1945, was amended Dec. 1, 1946, to remove restrictions against distillers' use of grain other than wheat and wheat products, rye and corn grading Nos. 1, 2 and 3. The restrictions on use of corn were removed Feb. 6, 1947.

Beginning March 1, 1947, brewers were permitted to use unlimited quantities of grain and grain products other than wheat, rye and the products of wheat and rice. This change was effected by a revision of WFO-141 which consolidated into one order the remaining effective provisions of war food orders 66, 141 and 144. The revised WFO-141 continues (1) the restrictions with respect to the use of wheat in mixed feeds, which previously were contained in WFO-144, (2) the restrictions on the use of rye in beverage spirits, (3) the prohibition against the use of rye in the manufacture of ethyl or butyl alcohol and (4) the prohibition against the use of wheat in the manufacture of distilled spirits for beverage or industrial purposes.

Restrictions on Brewers' Grains—WFO-66, which was placed in effect by WFA in July, 1943, was amended Dec. 1, 1946, to liberalize restrictions on brewers' use of grain in the manufacture of malt beverages. All grains except wheat and rice of table grade were affected by the change. The amendment authorized brewers to use in each three-month quota period beginning Dec. 1, 1946, an amount of grain equal to 100% of their use in the corresponding quota period a year earlier. The use of wheat and rice of table grade in malt beverages is still prohibited.

After Oct. 22, 1946, brewers' use of the grain and grain products was restricted to 90% of their use in the comparable period of 1945. Brewers had been restricted to varying extents as far as materials go after March 1, 1945, when the War Production Board cut down on the use of malt because of the need for it in the production of industrial alcohol, which was needed for the manufacture of smokeless powder, synthetic tires and other wartime necessities.

Because of the world-wide famine which developed in the winter of 1945-46, the use of all grains in beer-making was restricted to 70% of the amount used in 1945 by an amendment to the order effective March 1, 1946. This was modified as the supply of the various grains became more plentiful.

Revocation of WFO-1—On Jan. 4, 1943, new specific flour price ceilings were established at levels about 10% higher than the previous temporary ceilings. To make it possible for bakers to absorb this cost increase, there was simultaneously announced Food Distribution Order No. 1, effective Jan. 18, which put the operation of the bread baking industry under the control of the Food Distribution Administration in the Department of Agriculture, removing this control from the War Production Board. FDA became the Office of Distribution of the War Food Administration March 26, 1943, and on April 20, 1944, all food distribution orders were renamed war food orders (WFO). WFO-1 (originally FDO-1) was revoked in October, 1946, effective Oct. 25.

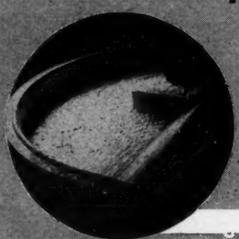
Rice Distribution—WFO-10 became effective Jan. 22, 1943, to make rice available to governmental agencies for export to U. S. territories and to insure equitable distribution to civilian users. Millers who produce more than 500 bbls of rough rice in any calendar month were required to set aside each month 40% of the total combined quantity of brown and milled rice that they produce monthly for sale and delivery to a governmental agency. On April 1, 1947, PMA announced that there would be no further set-aside from the 1946 crop.

Production and Marketing Administration (PMA)—The Production and Marketing Administration, created by the Secretary of Agriculture Aug. 18, 1945, as headed by an administrator who is also president of the CCC. PMA consists of 10 commodity branches, 10 functional branches, six staff offices, the CCC, and the Federal Surplus Commodity Corp. (in liquidation).

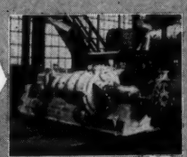
Each of PMA's 10 commodity branches—cotton, dairy, fats and oils, fruit and vegetable, grain, livestock, poultry, special commodities, sugar and tobacco—was held responsible with respect to the commodities over which it was given jurisdiction, for: (1) production, adjustment, loan, purchase, subsidy, diversion, export, import, price support, marketing quota, processing, distribution, sale and surplus disposal programs; (2) supply estimates and allocation recommendations; (3) recommendation for action with respect to maximum price regulations; (4) programs to effect economies

GLASSINE and GREASEPROOF

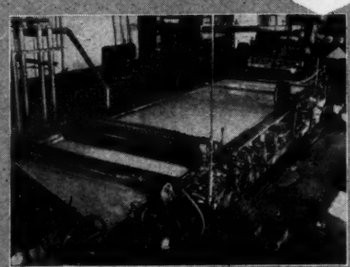
HOW IT IS MADE. WHY IT IS SO WIDELY USED IN PROTECTIVE PACKAGING.



PULP—Only a few special pulps can be used in making glassine and greaseproof.



REFINING—Special refining equipment is needed to properly prepare the pulp for the paper machine.



PAPER MACHINE—Fourdrinier machines are required, and must be run very slowly to provide proper formation and drying. As the paper leaves the machine it is opaque greaseproof.

SUPER-CALENDER—The opaque greaseproof becomes transparent glassine through a special super-calendering operation. No other treatment is required.

"Glassine and Greaseproof" is the common trade designation for a vast group of protective packaging papers, unlike all other forms of paper due to certain basic manufacturing differences. The technical qualities of Glassine and Greaseproof can be varied in many ways on the paper machine or by later finishing and converting operations. This enables us to "tailor-make" our papers to your individual requirements—efficiently and economically—an accomplishment that has made Riegel's Glassine and Greaseproof among the most widely used of all packaging materials.

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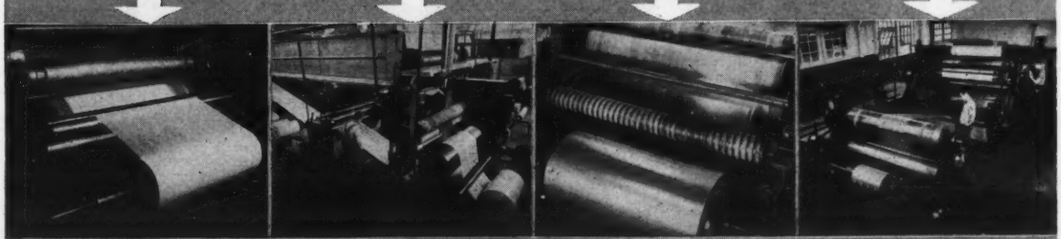
PAPER CORPORATION

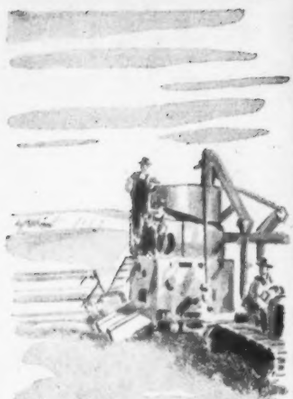
342 MADISON AVE., NEW YORK 17, N. Y.

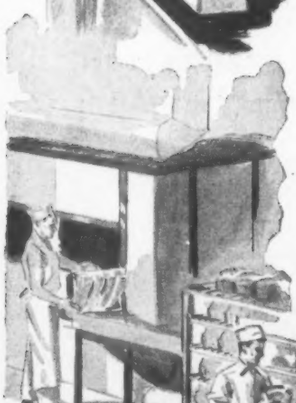
MANY SPECIAL FINISHING AND CONVERTING OPERATIONS



EMBOSSING WAXING LACQUER-COATING PRINTING

There are many ways in which we can finish or convert glassine and greaseproof to give it the exact qualities you require—continuous or spot-printing, embossing, lacquer-coating, laminating, inter-folding, inter-leaving, and so on.





WHEN so many bakers write, or tell us about their satisfaction with the Commander or Larabee Bakers Flour of their choice, it's because their appreciation is based on sound experience in the bakery. They talk as though each flour had a personality of its own, with individual characteristics of fermentation and baking strength for uniform results.

And that's as it should be, for every brand of COMMANDER-LARABEE "Bakers Flour" is milled to its own standard specifications by *the men who know,* to satisfy your particular baking needs.

It's good to know you can again have the daily satisfaction of using the COMMANDER-LARABEE flours of your choice in your doughs.

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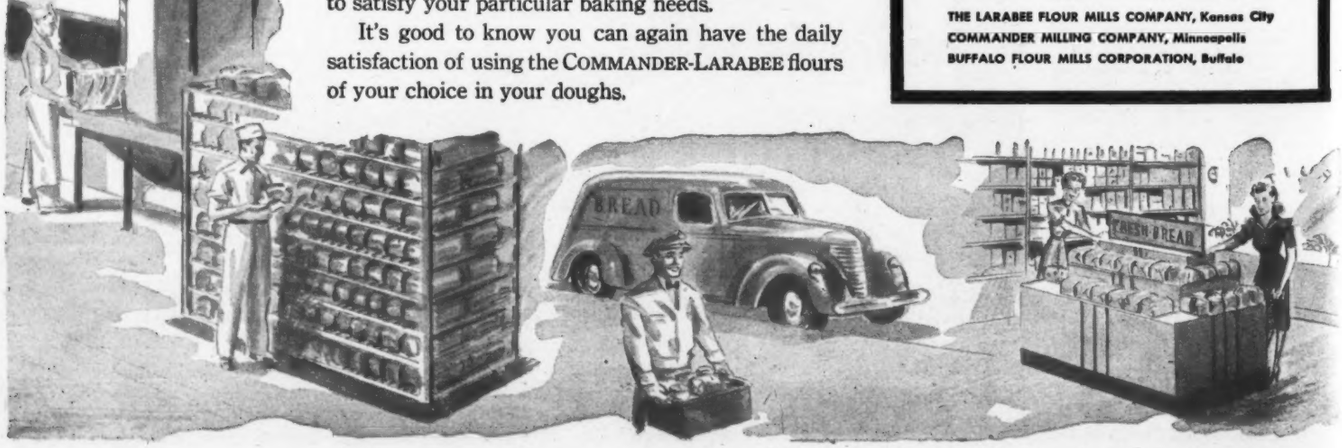
COMMANDER MILLING COMPANY, Minneapolis
BUFFALO FLOUR MILLS CORPORATION, Buffalo



OUR TWENTY-SEVEN YEAR RECORD

A Roll Call of the Major Operations in Construction for the Milling, Grain and Associated Industries

ABILENE FLOUR MILLS CO., Abilene, Kansas.
(1924) 65,000-bushel Concrete Storage
(1925) 70,000 bushels Storage Bins
ACME FLOUR MILLS CO., Oklahoma City, Okla.
(1925) 200,000 bushels Storage Bins
(1927) 110,000 bushels Additional Storage
ACME MILLS, Hopkinsville, Ky.
(1927) Warehouse and 1,000-barrel Mill, Designed, Erected and Machinery Installed
ALBERS BROS. MILLING CO.
(1934) Oakland, Cal., 200,000 bushels Concrete Storage
(1934) Seattle, Wash., 530,000 bushels Concrete Storage
(1935) Oakland, Cal., Oatmeal Mill
(1940) Oakland, Cal., 500,000-bushel Elevator
ARCADY FARMS MILLING CO., Kansas City, Mo.
(1928) 28,000-bushel Concrete Elevator
ARKANSAS RICE GROWERS CO-OP. ASSN., Stuttgart, Ark.
(1945) Reinforced Concrete Clean Rice Storage
ARNOLD MILLING CO., Sterling, Kansas
(1929) 100,000-bushel Concrete Elevator
ATCHISON, TOPEKA & SANTA FE RAILWAY CO.
(1933) Morris, Kansas, Concrete Elevator
ATKINSON MILLING CO., Minneapolis, Minn.
(1939) 500,000 bushels Storage
(1941) Bulk Flour Storage
BALLARD & BALLARD CO., Louisville, Ky.
(1930) 750,000 bushels Additional Storage
BARTON COUNTY FLOUR MILLS CO., Great Bend, Kan.
(1927) 75,000-bushel Concrete Elevator
(1931) 137,000 bushels Additional Storage
BLAIR MILLING CO., Atchison, Kansas
(1923) Concrete Mill and Elevator
BURLINGTON ELEVATOR CO., Omaha, Neb.,
(1929) 600,000-bushel Concrete Elevator
CANADIAN MILL & ELEVATOR CO., El Reno, Okla.
(1932) Concrete Storage
(1935) Reinforced Concrete Flour Mill Building and Warehouse
(1935) 100,000 bushels Storage
CHICKASHA MILLING CO., Chickasha, Okla.
(1925) 125,000 bushels Storage and Brick Warehouse
(1928) 300-barrel Corn Mill, 300,000-bushel Elevator, Office and Warehouse
A. B. CHRISMAN GRAIN CO., Meredosia, Ill.
(1940) 200,000-bushel Elevator
COLLINGWOOD GRAIN CO.
(1925) Pretty Prairie, Kansas, 80,000-bushel Concrete Elevator
(1927) Coilano, Kan., 100,000-bushel Concrete Elevator
COMMANDER-LARABEE MILLING CO., Minneapolis, Minn.
(1930) 300,000 bus Additional Storage at Sherman, Texas
(1932) 800,000 bus Concrete Storage at Wellington, Kan.
(1944) Reconstruction of Flour Mill After Explosion at North Kansas City, Mo.
CORCORAN MILLING CO., Corcoran, Calif.
(1945) 250,000-bushel Reinforced Concrete Grain Elevator
DES MOINES ELEVATOR & GRAIN CO., Des Moines, Iowa
(1930) 350,000 bushels Additional Storage
(1941) 350,000 bushels Additional Storage
DEWEY PORTLAND CEMENT CO. (6 contracts)
Davenport, Iowa, Reinforced Concrete Stock and Pack House and Cement Storage
Dewey, Okla., Rock Storage
DIXIE PORTLAND FLOUR CO., Higginsville, Mo.
(1944) Concrete Elevator.
DOBRY FLOUR MILLS, INC., Yukon, Okla.
(1934) 1,000-barrel Flour Mill and Concrete Elevator
DODGE CITY (KANSAS) TERMINAL ELEVATOR CO.
(1929) 500,000-bushel Concrete Elevator
THE DRACKETT CO., Cincinnati, Ohio
(1945) 1,000,000-bushel Reinforced Concrete Grain Elevator
EAGLE MILLING CO., Edmond, Okla.
(1925) 100,000-bushel Concrete Storage
EARLY & DANIEL CO., Cincinnati, Ohio
(1939) 1,000,000 bushels Storage
EARLY & DANIEL CO., INC., Indianapolis, Ind.
(1945) Reinforced Concrete Feed Mill at Indianapolis
ENID TERMINAL ELEVATOR CO., Enid, Okla.,
(1926) 540,000-bushel Concrete Terminal Elevator
(1927) 500,000 bushels Additional Storage
(1931) 720,000 bushels Additional Storage
FANT MILLING CO., Sherman, Texas
(1945) Feed Mill Construction
FARMERS NATIONAL GRAIN CORP., Fremont, Neb.
(1931) 480,000 bushels Additional Storage
FEDERAL MILL, INC., Lockport, N. Y.
(1931) 261,000-bushel Concrete Elevator
(1940) Bulk Flour Storage
FISHER FLOURING MILLS CO., Seattle, Wash.
(1945) Alterations in Feed Plant
GALVESTON WHARF CO., Galveston, Texas
(1929) 4,500,000-bushel Concrete Elevator
GARRISON MILLING CO., Oklahoma City, Okla.
(1931) 230,000 bushels Additional Storage
(1941) 250,000 bus Additional Storage
GENERAL MILLS, INC., Minneapolis (1921 to date)
14 Contracts for 10 Elevators with 5,648,000 bus capacity, Flour Mills, Feed Mill, Cleaner House, Bulk Storage, Warehouses and Office Buildings
GLOBE GRAIN & MILLING CO., Ogden, Utah
(1930) 750,000 bushels Additional Storage
GOERZ FLOUR MILLS CO., Newton, Kansas
(1920) Concrete Office
(1923) Concrete Warehouse
RAMON GONZALEZ, Nuevo Laredo Tamps, Mexico
(1926) 200-bbl Reinforced Concrete Flour Mill
D. H. GRANDIN MILLING CO., Jamestown, N. Y.
(1927) 75,000-bushel Concrete Milling Elevator
GREAT WESTERN SUGAR CO., Ovid, Colo.
(1940) Bulk Sugar Storage
HACKER FLOUR MILLS, Jefferson, Okla.,
(1934) Rebuilding Flour Mill Building
HARDEMAN-KING CO., Oklahoma City, Okla.
(1924) Feed Mill, Warehouse and Elevator
HONEYMEAD PRODUCTS CO., Cedar Rapids, Iowa
(1940) 300,000-bushel Elevator
HOUSTON MILLING CO., Houston, Texas
(1925) 500,000 bushels Concrete Storage
(1936) 500,000 bushels Additional Storage
(1940) Reconstruction following explosion
IGLEHEART BROS., INC., Vincennes, Ind.
(1940) Corn Shelling Plant
INLAND MILLING CO., Des Moines, Iowa
(1928) 125,000 bushels Additional Storage
(1936) 250,000 bushels Additional Storage
INTERNATIONAL MILLING CO., Minneapolis (1926 to date)
Ten Contracts for Nine Elevators and Additions with Storage Capacity of 7,525,000 bushels
KANSAS ELEVATOR CO., Topeka, Kansas
(1945) Remodeling Elevator and Installing Drier
K. B. R. MILLING CO., McPherson, Kansas
(1931) 96,000 bus Additional Storage at Marquette, Kan.
WILLIAM KELLY MILLING CO., Hutchinson, Kansas
(1925) 250,000 bushels Storage Bins
(1927) 250,000 bushels Additional Storage
KIMBELL MILLING CO., Fort Worth, Texas, and Associated Companies (1924 to date)
10 Contracts for 9 Elevators and Additions with 4,526,000 bushels capacity, Fireproof Warehouse
KING MIDAS FLOUR MILLS (Div. of Van Dusen Harrington Co.), Minneapolis, Minn.
(1945) Feed Mill Alterations
W. J. LAWTHER MILLS, Dallas, Texas (two contracts)
(1924 and 1928) Feed Mill and Elevator
H. D. LEE FLOUR MILLS CO., Salina, Kansas
(1923) 300,000-bushel Elevator and Tempering Bins
LEVAL & COMPANY, Minneapolis, Minn.
(1941) 1,450,000-bushel Elevator
MAY GRAIN CO., Independence, Mo.
(1921) 20,000-bushel Concrete Elevator
M. F. A. CO-OP. GRAIN & FEED CO., INC., Mexico, Mo.
(1945) Reinforced Concrete Grain Elevator and Drier
M. F. A. MILLING CO., Aurora, Mo.
(1945) Remodeling Feed Mill
MILLER MALTING CO., Los Angeles, Cal.
(1938) 250,000-bushel Elevator and Complete Barley Malting Plant
(1941) 225,000-bushel Elevator
(1944) Addition to Malting Plant
MISSOURI PORTLAND CEMENT CO., Kansas City, Mo.
(1936) Additional Cement Storage
(1940) New Packing Plant
(1941) Additional Plant Improvements
MONTANA FLOUR MILLS CO., Cleveland, Ohio
(1936) 500,000-bushel Concrete Elevator
MOUNTAIN CITY MILL CO., INC., Chattanooga, Tenn.
(1941) 500,000-bushel Elevator
NATIONAL OATS CO., E. St. Louis, Ill.
(1945) 363,000-bushel Reinforced Concrete Elevator
NEBRASKA CONSOLIDATED MILL CO., Omaha, Neb.
(1935) 350,000-bushel Elevator at Grand Island, Neb.
(1940) Flour Mill Building and Warehouses and 250,000-bushel Elevator at Decatur, Ala.
NEW ERA MILLING CO., Arkansas City, Kansas
(1927) 125,000 bushels Additional Storage
WILLIS NORTON CO., Wichita, Kansas
(1928) 500,000 bushels Additional Storage
OKLAHOMA WHEAT POOL ELEVATOR CORP., Enid, Okla.
(1930) 1,000,000-bushel Concrete Elevator
PACIFIC CO-OP. POULTRY PRODUCERS, Eugene, Oregon
(1945) Reinforced Concrete Feed Mill and Elevator
PARIS MILLING CO., Paris, Texas
(1927) 200,000 bushels Concrete Storage
PEARLSTONE MILL & ELEVATOR CO., Dallas, Texas
(1922) 175,000-bushel Concrete Elevator
(1923) 140,000 bushels Additional Storage
(1925) 300-barrel Corn Meal Mill
(1927) 300,000 bushels Additional Storage
PERMANENTE CORPORATION, Redwood City, Cal.
(1941) Cement Silos
PILLSBURY MILLS, INC., Minneapolis (1928 to date)
7 Elevators, with 6,530,000 bushels capacity, 2 Flour Mills, Cereal Plant, Bulk Flour Storage, Warehouses and Feed Mills
PILLSBURY MILLS, INC., Clinton Iowa
(1945) Reinforced Concrete Feed Bins at Clinton, Iowa, 70,000-bushel capacity
PILLSBURY MILLS, INC., Lima, Ohio
(1945) Reinforced Concrete Feed Mill, Elevator and Warehouse at Lima, Ohio
PONCA CITY MILLING CO., Ponca City, Okla.
(1922) 65,000-bushel Concrete Elevator
(1930) 350,000 bushels Additional Storage
POULTRY PRODUCERS OF CENTRAL CALIFORNIA, Petaluma, Calif.
(1937) 500,000-bu Elevator, Feed Mill and Warehouses
POULTRYMEN'S CO-OPERATIVE ASS'N OF SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA, Los Angeles, Cal.
(1941) 250,000-bushel Elevator
E. G. RALL GRAIN CO., Fort Worth, Texas
(1924) 200,000-bushel Concrete Storage
(1929) 200,000 bushels Additional Storage
RALSTON PURINA CO., St. Louis, Mo. (1924-1940)
12 Elevators or Additions for 2 Feed Mills, 4 Warehouses, 12 Elevators or Additions, with Storage capacity of 2,435,000 bushels, Office Buildings
(1941) Soybean Plant, Iowa Falls.
(1944) Remodeling of Certain Structures at Kansas City for Soybean Processing
RALSTON PURINA CO., Wilmington, Del.
(1945) Reinforced Concrete Grain Storage and Feed Mill at Wilmington, Del.
ROANOKE CITY MILLS, INC., Roanoke, Va.
(1935) 150,000 bushels Storage
(1944) Reinforced Concrete Feed Mill
RODNEY MILLING CO., Kansas City, Mo.
(1931) 363,000 bushels Additional Storage
(1936) 400,000 bushels Additional Storage
RUSSELL MILLING CO., Russell, Kansas
(1923) Tempering Bins and Cleaner House
(1928) 30,000-bushel Concrete Elevator at Balta, Kansas
(1928) 100,000 bushels Additional Storage
SCOTT COUNTY MILLING CO., Sikeston, Mo.
(1940) 300,000-bushel Elevator
SECURITY ELEVATOR CO., Hutchinson, Kansas
(1925) 200,000 bushels Storage Bins
(1928) 350,000 bushels Additional Storage
(1929) 650,000 bushels Additional Storage
SHAWNEE MILLING CO., Shawnee, Okla.
(1920) 300,000-bushel Concrete Elevator
(1931) 230,000 bushels Additional Storage
(1934) 1,000-barrel Flour Mill
SMITH BROS. GRAIN CO., Fort Worth, Texas
(1923) 150,000-bushel Concrete Tanks
SOUTHERN ACID & SULPHUR CO., Pasadena, Texas
(1944) Rock and Dust Silos
SOUTHWEST TERMINAL ELEVATOR CO., Enid, Okla.
(1926) 540,000-bushel Reinforced Concrete Terminal Grain Elevator
(1927) 500,000 bushels Additional Storage
SPENCER KELLOGG & SONS, INC., Decatur, Ill.
(1939) 1,000,000 bushels Storage
STAFFORD COUNTY FLOUR MILLS CO., Hudson, Kansas
(1928) 75,000 bushels Additional Storage
A. E. STALEY MFG. CO., Decatur, Ill.
(1939) 2,500,000 bushels Storage
THEO. STIVERS MILLING CO., Rome, Ga.
(1930) 600-barrel Concrete Flour Mill
SUTTER BASIN GROWERS' CO-OPERATIVE, Knights Landing, Cal. 350,000-barrel Concrete Elevator
TERMINAL GRAIN CORP., Sioux City, Iowa
(1928) 500,000 bushels Additional Storage
(1941) 500,000 bushels Additional Storage
TEXHOMA ELEVATOR CO., Texhoma, Okla.
(1929) 100,000-bushel Concrete Elevator
TEX-O-KAN FLOUR MILLS CO. (Dallas) PROPERTIES
(1920) Kingfisher, Okla., Concrete Mill Building (Burrus mill)
(1924) San Antonio, Texas, 300,000-bushel Concrete Elevator (Liberty mill)
(1934) Fort Worth, Texas, 3,000-barrel Flour Mill Building (Burrus mill)
UNITED MILLS CO., Grafton, Ohio
(1931) 300,000-bushel Concrete Elevator
(1935) 300,000 bushels Storage
UNIVERSAL ATLAS CEMENT CO., Waco, Texas
(1936) Concrete Storage
UNIVERSAL MILLS, Fort Worth, Texas
(1922) Concrete Feed Plant Building
VITA CEREAL CO., Kansas City, Mo.
(1922) Concrete Cereal Plant at Bonner Springs, Kansas
V-O MILLING CO., Los Angeles, Cal.
(1933) 500,000-bushel Concrete Elevator, Warehouses and 800-barrel Flour Mill
(1937) Concrete Flour Storage, Blending Plant and Grain Storage
WALL-ROGALSKY MILLING CO., McPherson, Kansas
(1928) 150,000 bushels Additional Storage
WALNUT CREEK MILLING CO., Great Bend, Kansas
(1922) 250,000-bushel Concrete Elevator
WESTERN STAR MILL CO., Salina, Kansas
(1921) Concrete Tempering Bins and Cleaning House
WESTERN TERMINAL ELEVATOR CO., Hutchinson, Kan.
(1927) 250,000-bushel Concrete Elevator
(1928) 300,000 bushels Additional Storage
(1930) 600,000 bushels Additional Storage
J. C. WHALEY ELEVATOR, Lubbock, Texas
(1927) 500,000-bu Concrete Elevator and Head House
WOLF MILLING CO., Ellinwood, Kansas
(1928) 80,000 bushels Additional Storage
YUKON MILL & GRAIN CO., Yukon, Okla.
(1922) Concrete and Brick Mill Building at Yukon
(1926) 20,000-bushel Concrete Elevator at Banner, Okla.

1946

Arkansas Rice Growers Co-operative Association, Stuttgart, Ark. 600,000-bushel rice storage and driers.
Early & Daniel Company, Louisville, Ky. Conversion of corn driers.
Kansas Flour Mills Company, Fort Scott, Kansas. New headhouse and elevator.
Kansas Flour Mills Co., Kansas City, Mo. Additional flour mill unit and warehouse.
Miller Malting Co., Los Angeles, Calif. 500,000-bushel grain storage.
Pillsbury Mills, Inc., Buffalo, N. Y. Remodeling warehouse.
Pillsbury Mills, Inc., Centerville, Iowa. 300,000-bushel soybean storage.
Pillsbury Mills, Inc., Los Angeles, Calif. 1,250,000-bushel grain elevator and annex.
Ralston Purina Company, Iowa Falls, Iowa. 800,000-bushel grain elevator.
Ralston Purina Company, St. Johnsbury, Vt. New feed mill.
Russell-Miller Milling Co., Alton, Ill. 3,000-barrel flour mill and 500,000-bushel elevator.
Valier & Spies Milling Co., St. Louis, Mo. 1,000,000-bushel concrete elevator.

INQUIRE OF ANY OF THESE CONCERNS ABOUT OUR WORK

JONES-HETTELSATER Construction Company

Designers and Builders for Flour and Feed Millers and the American Grain Trade

1012 BALTIMORE AVENUE, KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI

and improvement in processing and marketing of food and farm products; (5) working with advisory committees; (6) food orders; (7) co-operating with industry and other agencies of the department in developing new and substitute products and processes and new uses; (8) assistance in handling materials and equipment priority applications; (9) assistance in labor supply and utilization in commodity processing and distribution industries; (10) market news service; (11) standards, inspection and grading; (12) developing program information; and (13) Agricultural Marketing Agreement and Order programs.

The Field Service Branch of PMA took over the functions of the former Agricultural Adjustment Agency. It was given responsibility for developing and carrying out in states and counties action programs authorized under the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act, the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, and related legislation. Objectives of these programs were: (1) To maintain and improve soil and water resources on farms and ranches; (2) to guide farmers in producing agricultural commodities in the amounts needed, and (3) to stabilize farm prices and income. Important activities of the branch have included: (1) Administration of the Agricultural Conservation Program; (2) assistance in developing farm production goals; (3) administration of commodity loan and (4) handling payments under the Sugar Act of 1937, (5) sales and certain other work connected with the federal crop insurance program; (6) administration of the naval stores conservation program; and (7) assigned emergency programs. The field work is administered by state and county committees under the supervision of state PMA directors. County administration is carried out through farmer committees, elected annually by farmers participating in the programs.

The Crop Insurance Branch is responsible for formulation and administration of all crop insurance work of the department. Sales to farmers are made under the supervision of county agricultural conservation committees and adjustment of losses is handled by adjustors directly responsible to the corporation. Federal crop insurance programs are carried out under the basic authorization of Title V of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938 (The Federal Crop Insurance Act) as amended. Federal crop insurance is available nationally to producers of wheat, cotton and flax. Protection is against loss of yield, the degree of protection increasing as the growing season progresses. During the past year trial programs were available on corn and tobacco in 19 representative counties for each commodity. Two plans were available—one protecting against loss up to 75% of the grower's investment, calculated in dollar value, and a second plan for corn only protecting against loss in yield. Cost of administration, which is carried on by Federal Crop Insurance Corp., totaled $444,700,000 on April 1, 1947, and loss to the government since the beginning $67,500,000.

The Food Distribution Programs Branch formulates and develops programs for widening the market for farm products and raising nutritional standards. Working with the distributive trades and through such programs as school lunch, industrial feeding, direct distribution, and community food preservations, the branch helps to provide an outlet for plentiful foods and provides an educational basis for permanently enlarged market for such foods. During the 12-month period ended June 30, 1946, the school lunch program reached 45,000 schools and child-care centers, and 6,750,000 children. Participation is expected to grow under the permanent school lunch program authorized by the **National School Lunch Act,** passed June 4, 1946. Under the act 25% of program funds are set aside for direct food distribution; remuneration is also provided for food and equipment.

The Commodity Credit Corp. was created under the laws of Delaware (Oct. 17, 1933) pursuant to Executive Order 6340. It was made a part of the United States Department of Agriculture in 1939. The corporation has been continued until June 30, 1947, as an agency of the United States by successive amendments to the act of Jan. 31, 1935. It is authorized to engage in buying, selling, lending and other activities with respect to agricultural commodities and related facilities.

The Stabilization Act of 1942, as amended, authorized loans to producers upon any crop of basic commodities—cotton, corn, wheat, rice, tobacco and peanuts—until two years after the declaration of the termination of the war, beginning with Jan. 1. Under the Steagall Amendment the corporation is required to support prices at not less than 90% of parity, or comparable price for producers of the nonbasic agricultural commodities for which the Secretary of Agriculture requested expanded production for war purposes.

Since the establishment of the Production and Marketing Administration the CCC has served primarily as a financing and control agency operating within the framework of PMA. CCC acts as purchasing agent for various government procurement programs, including the armed services and, formerly, UNRRA, and acts as agent in special programs related to export and import operations.

The Office of Price Administration was created in April, 1941, by executive order of the President, and was first designated as the Office of Price Administration and Civilian Supply. In August, 1941, the agency's name was changed to the Office of Price Administration, and authority to control civilian supplies was transferred to the War Production Board. In January, 1942, WPB delegated responsibility for rationing to OPA. The Emergency Price Control Act, in January, 1942, granted statutory authority to OPA to stabilize prices and residential rentals. OPA's price regulations covered nearly everything the typical American family buys, eats, wears and uses, and applied at all levels from the producer to the consumer. Price-controlled goods were bought and sold by some 3,000,000 establishments, including 189,000 manufacturing, 93,000 wholesale, 1,700,000 retail, and 288,000 service businesses.

In extending the price control act to June 30, 1947, Congress curtailed OPA's powers, and shifted the emphasis of the law from general control of prices to rapid decontrol. Methods used in fixing ceilings were liberalized to return higher price levels, control of agricultural prices was transferred to the Secretary of Agriculture, and an independent **Price Decontrol Board** was created.

OPA administered 13 rationing programs covering a wide variety of essential civilian goods, all of which were ended in the months following V-J Day, with the exception of those governing sugar, sugar solutions and rice.

Support Price for Flax—The USDA's 1947-crop flaxseed support price was set at $6 bu, U. S. No. 1 grade, Minneapolis basis, to be implemented by means of (1) loans to producers; (2) contracts with processors who agree to pay farmers not less than the applicable support price, and (3) CCC purchases of flaxseed, if necessary, to assure producers receiving the support price.

Soybean Support Price—The farm price of 1947 crop soybeans grading U. S. No. 2, containing 14% moisture, will be supported at $2.04 bu for green and yellow varieties, and $1.84 for brown, black and mixed varieties, by means of CCC loans and purchases. The support price was continued at this level to encourage producers to harvest 11,224,000 acres of 1947 crop soybeans, the goal acreage which was announced by the Department of Agriculture Jan. 14. This is an increase of 1,638,000 acres above the acreage harvested in 1946.

Support Price for Nonfat Dry Milk—The United States Department of Agriculture Feb. 24 authorized the Dairy Products Marketing Association to begin immediate purchase of nonfat dry milk to lend support to a weakening market for that product. The initial authorization is for the purchase of up to 5,000,000 lbs.

Purchases will be made by DPMA on the open market at not in excess of 10c lb for spray process and 9c lb for roller process nonfat dry milk. Both types must be U. S. extra grade in export containers. If these purchases do not stabilize prices at or above the DPMA purchase levels, the department is prepared to take further action.

Dairy Products Marketing Associaton is a nonprofit organization of regional dairy marketing co-operatives, created in 1938. It has acted as agent for USDA in market purchases of dairy products in both market stabilization and procurement programs.

Support Price for Turkeys—The turkey price support program effective on a nation-wide basis from Feb. 11 through June 30, 1947, applies to stocks of the 1946 crop birds unsold by producers and breeding stock. Prices are supported to return to producers not less than 90% of parity. Under the program, USDA planned to purchase turkeys owned by producers in storage or live and on farms at price levels reflecting the national average producer live weight price of 25c lb for all young toms and heavy young hens and 32½c for hens under 18 lbs. A national average live weight price of 27.9c lb is required at the farm to reflect 90% of parity to the producer.

CANADIAN BREAD CONTROLS

Most of Canada's wartime restrictions governing the sale and manufacture of bread, such as limitations of loaf size and the return of unsold bakery products to manufacturers were removed on March 28, 1947, by the Wartime Prices and Trade Board. Because of paper shortages bakers still are limited to a single sheet of buff colored paper for wrapping their bread, and the sliced loaf, which requires extra wrapping, is prohibited.

"Canada-Approved" Flour and Bread

In regard to vitamins in bread there has been no change in public policy since the present program for nutritional improvement went into effect. The plan is limited to the use of natural vitamins. Under "Order in Council" provision was made Jan. 22, 1942, for the production of vitamin flour and bread which would be known and sold under the label "Canada-Approved." The order, effective April 1, 1942, provided for two types of flour—white flour, containing per pound not less than 400 international units of vitamin B_1, the other a whole wheat grade. It limits the vitamins of Canada-Approved flour to those of the wheat berry. The order also provides that vitamin B white bread (Canada-Approved) shall be bread baked solely from a dough in which this is the only flour used and shall contain per pound not less than 220 international units of vitamin B_1. Production of Canada-Approved bread was not made compulsory.

United States Soy Flour Production

	Low fat*	Full fat**
1942-43	4,645	1,875
1943-44	4,470	1,605
1944-45	1,865	910
1945-46	8,279	1,061

*Included in crushings as reported by the Bureau of the Census.

**Based on trade reports.

LIFTING OF WARTIME REGULATIONS AFFECTING THE BAKING INDUSTRY

Most wartime government regulations affecting the baking industry were terminated during the late months of 1946, with controls over sugar being continued in effect.

Total revocation of War Food Order 1 was made effective Oct. 25, 1946, by the Department of Agriculture. The order, in the main, prohibited bakers from:

Baking or selling more than 20 bread and 12 roll varieties each week;

Making or selling bread baked from dough containing more than six parts of sugar or other fermentable carbohydrate solids, and more than three parts fat, oil or shortening, to 100 parts of flour;

Making or selling white bread and rolls containing less or more than certain specified enrichment ingredients;

Twisting or cross-panning of dough in the baking of pan bread. (This provision was rescinded Sept. 4, 1946);

Delivering bakery goods on consignment other than pursuant to a bona fide sale;

Giving a refund, credit, exchange, discount or allowance for, or in connection with, the sale or delivery of bakery products;

Resuming possession or accepting the return of bakery goods;

And furnishing free or by sale, or maintaining or repairing equipment given to any buyer of bakery goods. (This provision was rescinded Sept. 4, 1946.)

With the termination of Amendment 15 to WFO 1, which reduced bread loaf weights by 10%, bakers throughout the country returned to conformance with local bread weight regulations.

All bakery products and flour were freed from price controls by an Office of Price Administration order effective Oct. 24, 1946. The decontrol action on these products was part of a broad decontrol announcement releasing virtually all food commodities from price regulation.

The price control situation had been thrown into confusion earlier when the President vetoed legislation extending price controls beyond June 30, 1946. Bakers, together with all United States industry, marked time during this period of no controls while legislative and administration leaders worked out extension legislation.

The revived Office of Price Administration on Aug. 2, 1946, granted a "temporary" price ceiling increase of 1c a loaf on bread and 1c doz on bread-type rolls, conditional upon the status of wheat prices. The price situation continued confused with industry representatives pressing for complete control of bakery products, resulting in the OPA order removing price controls on these items on Oct. 24.

With price controls ended, the United States Department of Agriculture, in addition to terminating War Food Order 1, revoked all War Food Orders controlling allocations of fats and oils.

The requirement of War Food Order 144 ordering 80% flour extraction was withdrawn by the USDA effective Sept. 1, 1946.

Subsequently, on Dec. 1, 1946, the USDA relinquished its final control over the baking industry with the lifting of the restrictions on the production of flour for domestic distribution. This restriction, which limited flour mills to the production of 85% of the flour produced for domestic consumption in the corresponding month of 1945, was revoked in an amendment to War Food Order 144.

The amendment also ended the requirement that bakers' flour supplies be restricted to a 30-day supply.

The remaining sugar price and rationing controls continued as a function of the Office of Price Administration, which was consolidated in December, 1946, with remnants of other war agencies in a new organization called the Office of Temporary Controls.

The sugar committee of the Food Industry Council, reporting in mid-December of 1946 on the over-all sugar situation, urged emphatically that "rationing and government controls on sugar be retained beyond the March 31, 1947," deadline of the Second War Powers Act.

In February, 1947, the Department of Agriculture, anticipating an extension of controls over sugar in some form, announced that the second quarter sugar allotments to industrial users would be increased to 75% of base period use, a 15% increase.

On March 31, 1947, President Truman signed the Sugar Control Extension Act of 1947 extending sugar rationing and price controls until Oct. 31, 1947. The bill transferred control of the sugar rationing and price program from the Office of Price Administration to the Department of Agriculture.

TECHNICAL SERVICE DEPARTMENT OF THE MILLERS NATIONAL FEDERATION

The technical service department of the Millers National Federation was established upon the recommendation of that organization's subcommittee on research. The committee recommended that a director be appointed and that the director's duties and responsibilities include matters pertaining to (a) personnel training milling techniques; (b) engineering and processing improvements; (c) planning, recommending and following through of approved research projects, and (d) accumulation and dissemination to the members of the federation of information and data concerning the matters so covered.

R. K. Durham, production superintendent for the Rodney Milling Co., Kansas City, Mo., was chosen for director and an advisory committee of five cereal chemists, four operative millers and three persons representing management was appointed. The committee held its first meeting March 15, 1946.

As its immediate short-term objective, the technical service department's activities during its first year were devoted to sanitation and insect control in flour mills. Considerable progress was made during the year, including flour mill sanitation short courses for production personnel.

The committee's activities during its first year consisted principally of planning long-range educational and research programs for the industry.

LABEL REQUIREMENTS FOR FLOUR

The term "label," according to the U. S. Food and Drug Administration, means a "display of written, printed or graphic matter upon the immediate container of any article; and a requirement made by or under the authority of the Food, Drug and Cosmetic Act of 1938 that any word, statement or other information appear on the label shall not be considered to be complied with unless such word, statement or other information also appears on the outside container or wrapper, if any there be, of the retail package of such article, or is easily legible through the outside container or wrapper."

Labeling requirements specified by the laws of the several states are covered elsewhere in this publication.

To comply with federal regulations, if the flour is bleached the word "bleached," must immediately and conspicuously precede or follow the word "flour," except that where such name is a part of a trade-mark or brand, other written, printed or graphic matter, which is also a part of such trademark or brand, may so intervene if the word "bleached" is in such juxtaposition with such trade-mark or brand as to be conspicuously related to the name.

Enriched flour conforms to the definition of standard of identity, and is subject to the requirements for label statement of optional ingredients.

A general statement of the labeling requirement for food packages is contained in Section 201 (n) of the Food, Drug and Cosmetic Act, which states:

"If an article is alleged to be misbranded because the labeling is misleading, then in determining whether the labeling is misleading there shall be taken into account (among other things) not only representations made or suggested by statement, word, design, device, or any combination thereof, but also the extent to which the labeling fails to reveal facts material in the light of such representations or material with respect to consequences which may result from the use of the article to which the labeling relates under the conditions of use prescribed in the labeling thereof or under such conditions of use as are customary or usual."

The addition of bromate to enriched or unenriched flour requires that the label show the addition of bromate if the amount of bromate exceeds 75 parts to each million parts of flour.

Details of label requirements for other wheat flour products and mixtures are contained in "Definitions and Standards for Food," obtainable from the Food and Drug Administration, Federal Security Agency, Washington 25, D. C.

In prepared flour mixes, it is not necessary to show the amounts of each constituent in the mix, but the ingredients should be listed in a descending order of the amounts of each ingredient. All ingredients should be noted on the label, except as permitted in the standard of identity.

UNITED STATES PER CAPITA FLOUR CONSUMPTION

The following table, prepared from statistics compiled by the Food Research Institute of Stanford University, Cal., shows the per capita consumption of flour in lbs in the United States by crop years:

Year	Flour lbs	Year	Flour lbs	Year	Flour lbs
1941-42*.	154	1920-21..	176	1899-1900	225
1940-41..	154	1919-20..	175	1898-99..	225
1939-40..	154	1918-19..	174	1897-98..	225
1938-39..	154	1917-18..	178	1896-97..	225
1937-38..	154	1916-17..	198	1895-96..	225
1936-37..	154	1915-16..	200	1894-95..	225
1935-36..	154	1914-15..	202	1893-94..	225
1934-35..	154	1913-14..	203	1892-93..	225
1933-34..	154	1912-13..	205	1891-92..	225
1932-33..	159	1911-12..	207	1890-91..	225
1931-32..	162	1910-11..	209	1889-90..	225
1930-31..	167	1909-10..	211	1888-89..	225
1929-30..	172	1908-09..	213	1887-88..	225
1928-29..	176	1907-08..	215	1886-87..	225
1927-28..	176	1906-07..	217	1885-86..	225
1926-27..	176	1905-06..	219	1884-85..	225
1925-26..	176	1904-05..	221	1883-84..	225
1924-25..	176	1903-04..	222	1882-83..	225
1923-24..	176	1902-03..	224	1881-82..	225
1922-23..	176	1901-02..	225	1880-81..	225
1921-22..	176	1900-1901	225	1879-80..	225

The Bureau of Agricultural Economics, U. S. Department of Agriculture, has compiled the following per capita figures for calendar years: 1942, 157.7; 1943, 162.7; 1944, 162.2; 1945, 164.2; 1946, 154.6; 1935-39 average, 153.1; prediction for 1947, 153.0.

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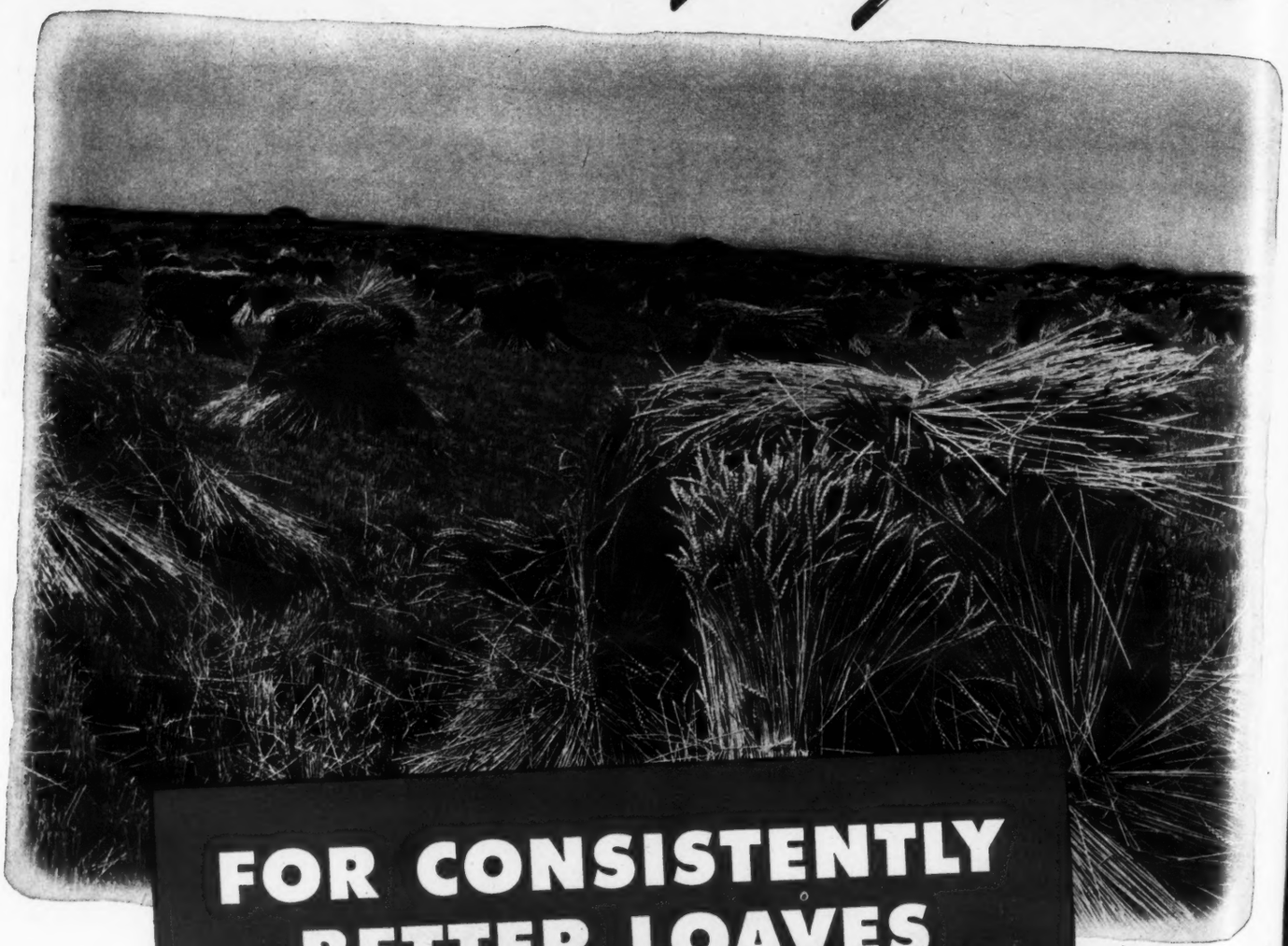

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KING MIDAS FLOUR

THE NEW LANHAM TRADE-MARK ACT

By Maurice M. Moore

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MILLERS are particularly benefited by the new U. S. Trade-Mark Act of 1946, generally known as the "Lanham Act," which becomes effective July 5, 1947.

The purpose of this article is briefly to call to attention the more interesting and important changes and innovations. The act contains 11 titles and 50 sections; hence a complete summary is not attempted.

Before pointing out various features, we shall initially discuss one of the more interesting benefits to a large number of millers resulting from the new power of the commissioner of patents to grant "concurrent" registrations. That valuable publication, "Distributors' Yearbook," published by The Northwestern Miller (ed. Jan. 22, 1936) lists several instances of the use of the same trade-mark for flour by different millers in different parts of the United States. In one instance 23 millers are listed as using the same trade-mark, in another 39, in another over 40 millers, and so on to the instance of one flour trade-mark being listed as used by 62 different millers.

Under the old trade-mark act, only one registration could be validly granted to the first user in point of time. Priority of time had been vital so far as registration was concerned. Now, the user's trade area can be a factor. In other words, there may be two or more valid registrations of the same trade-mark as used in different geographical areas. Under Section 2 (d) of the new Lanham Act, the commissioner of patents is specifically authorized to register as "concurrent" registrations the same or similar marks to more than one registrant when they have become entitled to use such marks as a result of their concurrent lawful use in commerce prior to the filing dates of the applications involved. In such concurrent user cases the commissioner, or a court on appeal, must determine that confusion or mistake or deceit of purchasers is not likely to result from continued use of such marks under conditions and limitations as to (1) mode of use, (2) place of use, or (3) goods. Such conditions and limitations must be prescribed in each concurrent registration.

Thus, for example, where millers innocently adopted and have been using the same trade-mark in different trade areas without confusion, each may now be entitled to a registration of that mark.

There are many other interesting benefits to the fair and honest trade, and penalties are inflicted upon the dishonest and deceitful. This new law is an outstanding example of legislation resulting from substantially unanimous, active and persistent support of able and conscientious business men for more than eight years before Congress. It is not a species of legislation forced upon business by socialistic reformers. Indeed many former governmental officials opposed not only the new act but also laws protecting trade-marks, asserting that such protection was unwise and against public interest and monopolistic in character. Some even sought to substitute grade numbers in place of trade-marks. They overlooked or refused to face the fact that a valid trade-mark not only identifies the particular quality of a product, but also the character and integrity of its producer and that there is a healthy competition between trade-marked products which is beneficial to the public.

The new Lanham Act follows generally the old act of 1905, as amended, but changes in several particulars the old laws—both statutory and those made by court and patent office decisions.

Practically all of the old federal trade-mark acts are specifically mentioned and repealed, but rights under registrations granted under those acts are carefully preserved. The new act attempts to place in one statute all the old laws relating to trade-marks.

DEFINITIONS OF DIFFERENT MARKS

SECTION 45 of the new act defines the meaning of several different kinds of marks, such as trade-marks, service marks, certification marks and collective marks.

The term "mark" includes any trade-mark, service mark, collective mark, or certification mark entitled to registration.

"Trade-mark" includes any word, name, symbol or device, or any combination thereof, adopted and used by a manufacturer or merchant to identify his goods and distinguish them from those manufactured or sold by others.

"Service mark" means a mark used in the sale or advertising of services to identify the services of one person and distinguish them from the services of others and includes without limitation the marks, names, symbols, titles, designations, slogans, character names, and distinctive features of radio or other advertising used in commerce. In this connection it should be noted that there is no requirement that the service mark actually be borne by the goods in commerce. Therefore, the service mark might be used locally while the services are rendered in commerce. The display of such a service mark in advertising services entitles the mark to registration. Examples of such service marks are those used by trust companies, savings banks, national banks, insurance companies, dry cleaners, laundries, names of characters used in radio advertising, and trade slogans and symbols. Under the new act, registrations of such service marks can be had and they are protected in substantially the same manner as trade-marks—even though they are not actually borne by the goods. However, protection is denied such service marks when they are used falsely to represent that the owner makes or sells the goods on which the mark is used.

"Collective mark" means a trade-mark or service mark used by members of a cooperative, an association or other collective group or organization, and includes marks used to indicate membership in a union, an association, or other organization. These marks may be registered by persons exercising legitimate control over the use of the collective mark—even though not possessing an industrial or commercial establishment. When registered, they are entitled to protection like trade-marks except when used falsely to represent that the owner or a user thereof makes or sells the goods or performs the services in connection with which such mark is used.

"Certification mark" means a mark used upon or in connection with the products or service mark used by members of a co- than the owner of the mark" to certify regional or other origin, material, mode of manufacture, quality, accuracy or other characteristics in such goods or services, or that the work or labor on the goods or services is performed by members of a union or other organization. These registrable marks are protected in the same manner as trade-marks if the owner of the registration exercises legitimate control over the use of the mark—even though not possessing an industrial or commercial establishment. However, if such a certification mark is used falsely to represent that the owner, or a user thereof, makes or sells the goods or performs the services in connection with which the mark is used, then protection is denied. Such a certification mark is subject to cancellation if the registrant does not control, or is not able legitimately to exercise control over, the use of the mark; and such a certification mark is subject to a cancellation proceeding if the owner itself engages in the production or marketing of any goods or services to which the mark is applied, or if the owner permits the use of the mark other than as a certification mark, or if the owner discriminately refuses to certify the goods and services of any person who maintains the standards or conditions which such mark certifies.

NEW OFFICIAL REGISTERS

THE act establishes two main registers—Principal Register and Supplemental Register.

The Principal Register will have entered thereon so-called technical or true trade-marks such as were registrable under the old acts of 1881 and 1905, and also some additional marks, hitherto unregistrable. Such additional registrations will be the above-mentioned concurrent registrations and marks which have become distinctive of applicant's goods in commerce. Such marks must not be immoral, deceptive or scandalous, etc., and must not consist of a flag or coat-of-arms, or a name, portrait or signature of a living individual without his consent, or must not be a mark which resembles a previously registered mark. The commissioner may accept as prima facie evidence that such a mark has become distinctive, as applied to applicant's goods, proof of substantially exclusive and continuous use thereof as a mark in commerce for five years immediately preceding the date of filing of the application for registration.

The Supplemental Register will be a continuation of the old register provided by the act of 1920. These marks are ones which are capable of distinguishing applicant's goods but are not registrable on the Principal Register, and they must have been in lawful use in commerce for one year preceding the filing of the application. For purposes of entry upon this Supplemental Register, a mark may consist of any trade-mark, symbol, label, package, configuration of goods, name, word, slogan, phrase, surname, geographical name, numeral, or device, or any combination of any of them; but such mark must be capable of distinguishing applicant's goods or services. The requirement for one year's use prior to filing may be waived by the commissioner upon proper showing that an applicant has begun lawful use of his mark in foreign commerce and that it is necessary to have a domestic registration as a basis for foreign protection.

The commissioner is authorized to establish a separate register for service marks.

The commissioner is likewise authorized to establish a separate register for collective and certification marks.

INCONTESTABILITY

THIS is a provision new to our trade-mark laws and is a legislative attempt to confer upon registrants greater positive rights than ever before. This new provision will undoubtedly be the subject of considerable future judicial interpretation and determination. However, all present and future trade-mark owners who can qualify should avail themselves of this advantage.

The term "incontestable" is not wholly apt because incontestability may be lost or limited or forfeited. After a registration is five years old, and within the sixth year of its life, the owner must file an affidavit with the commissioner of patents setting forth those goods or services stated in the registration in connection with which the mark has been in continuous use for five consecutive years, and is still in use, and reciting that there has been no final decision adverse to registrant's ownership or his right to register or to keep it on the register, and reciting that there is no proceeding involving said rights pending in the Patent Office or in a court. Then the right of the registrant to use such mark in commerce for the goods or services specified shall be incontestable except to the extent which such use infringes a valid right acquired, under the law of any state or territory, by use of a mark continuing from a date prior to the date of publication under the new act of such registered mark. There is another exception which states that no incontestable right shall be acquired in any mark which is the common descriptive name of any article or substance, patented or otherwise. Furthermore, as later pointed out, these so-called incontestable marks may be subject to cancellation proceedings. Hence the term "incontestability" seems too strong.

WHAT HAPPENS TO OLD REGISTRATIONS?

THE new Lanham Act imposes no obligations on registrants under the acts of 1881 or 1905, whose registrations and their renewals will automatically enjoy most of the benefits of the new act. However, these old registrations do not automatically become incontestable and may be canceled at any time on the application of one who believes he is or will be damaged and makes the proper showing. By way of compensation these prior existing registrations cannot be automatically cancelled for failure to file the so-called "sixth year affidavit of use," to which we shall refer under the heading "cancellation." However, a prior registrant whose mark is still in use may claim the benefits of the new act by filing an affidavit making such a claim, whereupon his registered mark is published again in the Official Gazette and in five years may become incontestable; or it may be automatically cancelled for failure to file the "sixth year affidavit" like any new registration.

On the other hand, the registrant, under the act of 1881 or 1905, may register anew and leave his older registrations intact. Some advantage is gained by that procedure because one may preserve old rights during the time that this new act is being judicially construed.

OPPOSITION

THE provisions of the old Trade Mark Act of 1905 are carried over into the new act, with the addition of a new provision that the commissioner of patents may extend, for good cause, the 30-day period within which a notice of opposition may be filed against an allowed mark published in the Official Gazette of the Patent Office.

CANCELLATION

THE new Lanham Act contains an innovation in that the commissioner of patents may cancel a registration granted under the new act if the registrant fails to file, within the sixth year after registration, the "sixth year affidavit" abovementioned. That right to cancel applies both to marks on the Principal Register and Supplemental Register.

Before the expiration of five years following the date of registration of a trade, service, or collective mark on the Principal Register, any person who believes that he is or will be damaged by such registration may apply for cancellation upon several different grounds, such as abandonment, or that the registered mark is descriptive or geographical, or that the registration was fraudulently obtained. That procedure is substantially similar to that under the old act of 1905.

If the owner of a registration under the acts of 1881 or 1905 files a petition to have his registered mark made subject to the new act, then the usual cancellation proceedings must be brought within five years from the date of publication in the Official Gazette of such old, existing registration.

After the expiration of the five-year term following the registration of a mark upon the Principal Register, it is free from cancellation proceedings as long as proper use continues. However, such so-called incontestable registration may be canceled if the registered mark has become the common descriptive name of an article on which the patent has expired, or the mark has been abandoned, or its registration obtained fraudulently or improperly, or if the registered mark has been assigned and is being used by, or with the permission of, the assignee so as to misrepresent the source of the goods or services in connection with which the mark is used, or if a mark registered under the acts of 1881 or 1905 has not been published in accordance with the provisions of the new act.

Another new provision in the Lanham Act is the right of the Federal Trade Commission to apply to the Patent Office to cancel a mark registered on the Principal Register. The grounds for such application are substantially the same as the preceding.

The new act contains a special provision for cancellation of certification marks—either by one who believes himself to be damaged or by the Federal Trade Commission. The grounds for such cancellation are that the registrant (1) does not control, or is not able legitimately to exercise control over, the use of such mark, or (2) engages in the production or marketing of any goods or services to which the mark is applied, or (3) permits the use of such mark for other purposes than as a certification mark, or (4) discriminately refuses to certify or to continue to certify the goods or services of any person who maintains the standards or conditions which such mark certifies. The preceding definition of a certification mark must be borne in mind because it certifies the goods or services of persons other than the owner of the mark. Hence, if the owner of the mark engages in the production or marketing of the goods to which it is applied, such mark ceases to be a certification mark and the registration may be canceled. In other words, the registrant of a certification mark may not certify his own goods.

While marks on the Supplemental Register are not subject to opposition proceedings, they are subject to cancellation. If it be proved that registrant was not entitled to the mark at the time of his application, or that the mark is not being used by registrant or has been abandoned, the registration shall be canceled by the commissioner. Incidentally, the statute provides that certificates of registration of marks on the Supplemental Register shall be "conspicuously" different from certificates for marks on the Principal Register. The Federal Trade Commission has no authority to apply for cancellation of a mark upon the Supplemental Register, nor has it authority to apply for cancellation of registrations under the old acts of 1881 or 1905.

DURATION

THE term of a registration is 20 years and it may be renewed for like periods. However, under the new act, registered marks are automatically canceled after six years, unless within the sixth year the registrant files an affidavit showing that the mark is still in use or excusing nonuse. That applies both to marks on the Principal and Supplemental Registers.

The owners of existing trade-mark registrations granted under the act of 1920 must take positive action within six months after July 5, 1947, or within 20 years from the date of the 1920 registration—whichever is later. The old 1920 registrations did not have to be renewed but the new act makes a radical change. If the owner of a 1920 registration now wishes to continue such registration in force, it must be re-registered on the Supplemental Register within 20 years from the original grant or before Jan. 5, 1948—whichever is later.

Under the old acts, the courts have been called upon to determine whether a registered trade-mark had or had not been abandoned. The decisions were somewhat in conflict, but the new Lanham Act specifically states that a mark shall be deemed to be abandoned when its use has been discontinued with "intent" not to resume. This new statute further states that intent not to resume may be inferred from circumstances and that nonuse for two consecutive years shall be prima facie abandonment. Secondly a mark shall be deemed abandoned when any course of conduct of the registrant, including acts of omission as well as commission, causes the mark to lose its significance as an indication of the origin.

USE BY RELATED COMPANIES

RELATED companies may use a registered mark and such use inures to the benefit of the registrant, and such use shall not affect the validity of the mark or its registration provided such mark is not used in such manner as to deceive the public. The statute defines the term "related company" as meaning any person who legitimately controls or is controlled by the registrant or applicant for registration in respect to the nature and quality of the goods or services in connection with which the mark is used.

ASSIGNMENT

THERE is a change in the law relative to trade-mark assignments. The new act prescribes that a registered trade-mark, or one for which application has been filed, shall be assignable with that good will

of the business in which the mark is used, or with that "part" of the good will of the business connected with the use of and symbolized by the mark. This new statute further provides that in any such assignment, it shall not be necessary to include the good will of the business connected with the use of and symbolized by any other mark used in the business, or by the name or style under which the business is conducted. However, a registration assigned under the new act may be canceled at any time if the mark is being used by, or with the permission of, the assignee so as to misrepresent the source of the goods or services in connection with which the mark is used. Such assignment should be recorded in the Patent Office within three months after the date thereof.

EFFECT OF REGISTRATION

ONE of the reasons for the passage of the new act was to furnish an incentive to registration. Under the old act of 1905, the certificate of registration was prima facie evidence of ownership. Under no circumstances was the certificate conclusive evidence, nor was there any statutory presumption of exclusive right to use the mark in interstate commerce. Under the new act a certificate of registration of a mark upon the Principal Register shall be prima facie evidence of the validity of the registration, registrant's ownership of the mark, and of registrant's exclusive right to use the mark in commerce in connection with the goods or services specified in the certificate, subject to any conditions or limitations stated in the certificate.

After a registration has properly achieved the "incontestable" status, the certificate is conclusive evidence of the exclusive right to use the mark in commerce in connection with the goods or services for which the right was obtained, subject to a defense of fraud, abandonment, etc.

The new act provides that registration of a mark on its Principal Register, or under the act of 1881 or under the act of 1905, shall be constructive notice of registrant's claim of ownership. Notwithstanding such statutory provision, the new act still requires that the registrant shall give notice that his mark is registered by displaying with the mark as used the words "Registered in U. S. Patent Office" or the abbreviation "Reg. U. S. Pat. Off." or the new notice which consists of the letter "R" enclosed within a circle. This applies to marks registered on the Principal Register or on the Supplemental Register, and to marks previously registered under the act of 1920.

ADVISABLE PROCEDURE FOR TRADE-MARK OWNERS

1. Make a list of all your trade-mark registrations which you have been granted under any one of the three prior trade-mark acts, viz:
   (a) Act of 1881;
   (b) Act of 1905;
   (c) Act of 1920.

2. Check each registration under the acts of 1881 and 1905 to determine when each will expire.

Note that registrations under the old act of 1881 ran for 30 years but were subject to renewal after 1905 for 20-year periods. Registrations under the act of 1905 ran for 20 years and were renewable for like periods.

3. Having determined the dates for renewal of existing registrations under the acts of 1881 or 1905, then you should decide whether or not to apply for renewal of each such registration before its expiration date or re-register such marks on the Principal Register of the new act. By re-registration under the new Lanham Act you will obtain the advantage of the so-called incontestability provision but, out of abundance of caution, it seems better to renew the old registrations and also to re-register under the new Lanham Act. By maintenance of the old registrations you obtain many of the benefits of the new Lanham Act, but you do not have to file the "sixth year affidavit of use." Furthermore, all your old trade-mark rights are preserved—even though there be some adverse court action with relation to some of the provisions of the new Lanham Act.

4. Determine whether or not you are still using your marks registered under the act of 1920. Remembering that such marks formerly did not have to be renewed, you are now faced with the necessity of renewal of such marks upon the Supplemental Register prescribed by the Lanham Act. If such registration certificate is over 20 years old, then you must file an application for registration upon the Supplemental Register before Jan. 5, 1948, or before the expiration of 20 years from the date of such registration—which ever is later.

5. Make a list of all your trade-marks which you are now actively using in interstate commerce and check that list against the list of your registered marks to determine whether or not all are registered. If some are not registered, then submit a list of unregistered, active marks to your trade-mark counsel to determine whether or not protection should be sought under the new Lanham Act.

6. List all service marks, collective marks and certification marks in use. A definition of each is above given. Then determine whether or not each mark is of sufficient importance to warrant application for registration under the new Lanham Act.

7. Remembering that nonuse of a mark for two consecutive years is prima facie evidence of abandonment, then decide whether or not preservation of rights under such marks is worth while and, if so, start such use promptly and continue.

8. As the new Lanham Act authorizes registration on the Supplemental Register of any of the following types of marks, you should carefully examine all of your packages, advertising and radio programs to determine whether or not any one of the following is capable of distinguishing your goods or services, viz:

> Symbol, label, package, configuration of goods, name, slogan, phrase, surname, geographical name, numeral, or any combination of them.

Then consider application for registration under the new Lanham Act, if sufficiently valuable and distinctive. The term "packages," when broadly construed, includes bottles, cans, boxes, cartons, etc., whose design, shape or contour is so distinctive as to be capable of distinguishing applicant's goods.

9. Finally, you should consider the question of securing a registration of a trade-mark which you now know is being used by others in different geographical trade areas. Under the new act, as initially pointed out, the commissioner of patents is authorized to register as concurrent registrations the same or similar marks to more than one registrant when they have become entitled to use such marks as a result of their concurrent, lawful use therein in commerce (prior to the filing dates of the applications involved). If the commissioner determines that confusion or mistake or deceit of purchasers is not likely to result from the continued use of such marks under conditions and limitations as to the mode or place of use, or the goods, he may grant two or more such concurrent registrations and the conditions and limitations of each will be prescribed in the certificate.

CONCLUSION

AS initially pointed out, this new act does not become effective until July 5, 1947. The United States Patent Office has not yet prepared its final rules and regulations, or forms of instructions to applicants. That data is being prepared and will be sent to trade-mark counsel around the country with requests for suggestions and criticisms. Thereafter a meeting of patent office officials and interested parties will be held in Washington to discuss the new forms, rules and regulations. At some later date they will be printed and ready for distribution. In the meantime, no action can be taken before the United States Patent Office under the new Lanham Act.

DEFINITIONS AND STANDARDS OF IDENTITY FOR WHEAT FLOUR

The following Definitions and Standards of Identity for Wheat Flour have been effective under the Federal Food, Drug and Cosmetic Act since Jan. 1, 1942:

Sec.
15.00 Flour, white flour, wheat flour, plain flour; identity; label statement of optional ingredients.
15.10 Enriched flour; identity; label statement of optional ingredients.
15.20 Bromated flour; identity; label statement of optional ingredients.
15.30 Enriched bromated flour; identity; label statement of optional ingredients.
15.40 Durum flour; identity.
15.50 Self-rising flour, self-rising white flour, self-rising wheat flour; identity; label statement of optional ingredients.
15.60 Enriched self-rising flour; identity; label statement of optional ingredients.
15.70 Phosphated flour, phosphated white flour, phosphated wheat flour; identity; label statement of optional ingredients.
15.80 Whole wheat flour, graham flour, entire wheat flour; identity; label statement of optional ingredients.
15.90 Bromated whole wheat flour; identity; label statement of optional ingredients.
15.100 Whole durum wheat flour; identity; label statement of optional ingredients.
15.110 Crushed wheat, coarse ground wheat; identity.
15.120 Cracked wheat; identity.
15.130 Farina; identity.
15.140 Enriched farina; identity; label statement of optional ingredients.
15.150 Semolina; identity.

Authority: Sections 15.00 to 15.150, inclusive, issued under 52 Stat. 1046, 1055; 21 U.S.C. 341, 371 (e).

Source: Sections 15.00 to 15.150, inclusive, contained in Regulations, Federal Security Administrator, May 26, 1941, effective Jan. 1, 1942; 6 F.R. 2579.

Section 15.00. **Flour, white flour, wheat flour, plain flour; identity; label statement of optional ingredients.** (a) Flour, white flour, wheat flour, plain flour, is the food prepared by grinding and bolting cleaned wheat other than durum wheat and red durum wheat; to compensate for any natural deficiency of enzymes, malted wheat, malted wheat flour, malted barley flour, or any combination of two or more of these, may be used; but the quantity of malted barley flour so used is not more than 0.25%. One of the cloths through which the flour is bolted has openings not larger than those of woven wire cloth designated "149 micron (No. 100)" in Table I of "Standard Specifications for Sieves," published March 1, 1940, in L. C. 584 of the U. S. Department of Commerce, National Bureau of Standards. The flour is freed from bran coat, or bran coat and germ, to such extent that the per cent of ash therein, calculated to a moisture-free basis, is not more than the sum of one twentieth of the per cent of protein therein, calculated to a moisture-free basis, and 0.35. Its moisture content is not more than 15%. Unless such addition conceals damage or inferiority of the flour or makes it appear better or of greater value than it is, one or any combination of two or more of the following optional bleaching ingredients may be added in a quantity not more than sufficient for bleaching or, in case such ingredient has an artificial aging effect, in a quantity not more than sufficient for bleaching and such artificial aging effect:

(1) Oxides of nitrogen.
(2) Chlorine.
(3) Nitrosyl chloride.
(4) Nitrogen trichioride.
(5) One part by weight of benzoyl peroxide mixed with not more than six parts by weight of a mixture of either potassium alum or calcium sulfate and magnesium carbonate.

(b) When any optional bleaching ingredient is used, the label shall bear the word "Bleached." Wherever the name of the food appears on the label so conspicuously as to be easily seen under customary conditions of purchase, the word "Bleached" shall immediately and conspicuously precede or follow such name, without intervening written, printed, or graphic matter; except that where such name is a part of a trade-mark or brand, other written, printed, or graphic matter, which is also a part of such trade-mark or brand, may so intervene if the word "Bleached" is in such juxtaposition with such trade-mark or brand as to be conspicuously related to such name.

(c) For the purposes of this section:
(1) Ash is determined by the method prescribed in the book "Official and Tentative Methods of Analysis of the Association of Official Agricultural Chemists," 5th edition, 1940, page 212, under "Method I —Official." Ash is calculated to a moisture-free basis by subtracting the per cent of moisture in the flour from 100, dividing the remainder into the per cent of ash, and multiplying the quotient by 100.
(2) Protein is 5.7 times the nitrogen as determined by the method prescribed in such book on page 26, under "Kjeldahl-Gunning-Arnold Method—Official." Protein is calculated to a moisture-free basis by subtracting the per cent of moisture in the flour from 100, dividing the remainder into the per cent of protein, and multiplying the quotient by 100.
(3) Moisture is determined by the method prescribed in such book on page 211, under "Vacuum Oven Method—Official."

Sec. 15.10. **Enriched flour; identity; label statement of optional ingredients.** Enriched flour conforms to the definition and standard of identity, and is subject to the requirements for label statement of optional ingredients, prescribed for flour by Section 15.00, except that:

(a) It contains in each pound not less than 2.0 milligrams and not more than 2.5 milligrams of thiamine, not less than 1.2 milligrams and not more than 1.5 milligrams of riboflavin, not less than 16.0 milligrams and not more than 20.0 milligrams of niacin or niacin amide, not less than 13.0 milligrams and not more than 16.5 milligrams of iron (Fe);

Note: As amended July 1, 1943; 8 F.R. 9115. (The above riboflavin requirement, after postponement, 6 F.R. 6175, 7 F.R. 3055, 8 F.R. 9258, became effective Oct. 1, 1943, 8 F.R. 9115.)

(b) Vitamin D may be added in such quantity that each pound of the finished enriched flour contains not less than 250 U. S. P. units and not more than 1,000 U. S. P. units of vitamin D;

(c) Calcium may be added in such quantity that each pound of the finished enriched flour contains not less than 500 milligrams and not more than 625 milligrams of calcium (Ca), except that enriched flour may be acidified with monocalcium phosphate irrespective of the minimum limit for calcium (Ca) herein prescribed;

(d) It may contain not more than 5% by weight of wheat germ or partly defatted wheat germ; and

(e) In determining whether the ash content complies with the requirements of this section allowance is made for ash resulting from any added iron or salts of iron or calcium.

Iron and calcium may be added only in forms which are harmless and assimilable. The substances referred to in paragraphs (a) and (b) of this section may be added in a harmless carrier which does not impair the enriched flour; such carrier is used only in the quantity necessary to effect an intimate and uniform admixture of such substances with the flour.

Sec. 15.20. **Bromated flour; identity; label statement of option ingredients.** Bromated flour conforms to the definition and standard of identity, and is subject to the requirements for label statement of optional ingredients, prescribed for flour by Sec. 15.00, except that:

(a) Potassium bromate is added in a quantity not exceeding 75 parts to each million parts of the finished bromated flour; and

(b) Its protein content, calculated to a moisture-free basis, is not less than 15% (determination and calculations of protein are made as prescribed in Section 15.00 (c) (2)).

Sec. 15.30. **Enriched bromated flour; identity; label statement of optional ingredients.** Enriched bromated flour conforms to the definition and standard of identity, and is subject to the requirements for label statement of optional ingredients, prescribed for enriched flour by Section 15.10, as amended, except that:

(a) Potassium bromate is added in a quantity not exceeding 75 parts to each million parts of the finished enriched bromated flour; and

Note: The effective date of the requirement that each pound of enriched bromated flour contain not less than 1.3 milligrams of riboflavin was postponed until Oct. 1, 1943; 8 F.R. 3358, 9115.

(b) Its protein content, calculated to a moisture-free basis, is not less than 15% (determination and calculations of protein are made as prescribed in Section 15.00 (c) (2)).

Sec. 15.40. **Durum flour; identity.** (a) Durum flour is the food prepared by grinding and bolting cleaned durum wheat. One of the cloths through which such flour is bolted has openings not larger than those of woven wire cloth designated "149 micron (No. 100)" in Table I of "Standard Specifications for Sieves," published March 1, 1940, in L. C. 584 of the U. S. Department of Commerce, National Bureau of Standards. It is freed from bran coat, or bran coat and germ, to such extent that the per cent of ash therein, calculated to a moisture-free basis, is not more than 1.5%. Its moisture content is not more than 15%.

(b) For the purposes of this section, ash and moisture are determined by the methods therefor referred to in Section 15.00 (c).

Sec. 15.50. **Self-rising flour, self-rising white flour, self-rising wheat flour; identity; label statement of optional ingredients.** (a) Self-rising flour, self-rising white flour, self-rising wheat flour, is an intimate mixture of flour, sodium bicarbonate, phate or both. It is seasoned with salt. When it is tested by the method prescribed in paragraph (c), not less than 0.5% of carbon dioxide is evolved. The acid-reacting substance is added in sufficient quantity to neutralize the sodium bicarbonate. The combined weight of such acid-reacting substance and sodium bicarbonate is not more than 4.5 parts to each 100 parts of flour used. Subject to the conditions and restrictions prescribed by Section 15.00 (a), the bleaching ingredients specified in such section may be added as optional ingredients. If the flour used in making the self-rising flour is bleached, the optional bleaching ingredient used therein (see Section 15.00 (a)) is also an optional ingredient of the self-rising flour.

(b) When any optional bleaching ingredient is used, the label shall bear the word "Bleached." Wherever the name of the food appears on the label so conspicuously as to be easily seen under customary conditions of purchase, the word "Bleached" shall immediately and conspicuously precede or follow such name, without intervening written, printed, or graphic matter; except that where such name is a part of a trade-mark or brand, other written, printed, or graphic matter, which is also a part of such trade-mark or brand, may so intervene if the word "Bleached" is in such juxtaposition with such trade-mark or brand as to be conspicuously related to such name.

(c) The method referred to in paragraph (a) is the method prescribed in "Official and Tentative Methods of Analysis of the Association of Official Agricultural Chemists," 5th edition, 1940, beginning on page 186 under "Gasometric Method with Chittick's Apparatus—Official," except that the following procedure is substituted for the procedure specified therein under "6—Determination":

Weigh 17 grams of the official sample into flask A, add 15-20 glass beads (4-6 mm. diameter), and connect this flask with the apparatus (Figure 22). Open stock-cock C and by means of the leveling bulb E bring the displacement solution to the 25 cc. graduation above the zero mark. (This 25 cc. is a partial allowance for the volume of acid to be used in the decomposition.) Allow the apparatus to stand 1-2 minutes to insure that the temperature and pressure within the apparatus are the same as those of the room. Close the stopcock, lower the leveling bulb somewhat to reduce the pressure within the apparatus, and slowly run into the decomposition flask from burette F 45 cc. of sulfuric acid (1+5). To prevent the liberated carbon dioxide from escaping through the acid burette into the air, keep the displacement solution in the leveling bulb at all times during the decomposition at a lower level than that in the gas-measuring tube. Rotate and then vigorously agitate the decomposition flask for three minutes to mix the contents intimately. Allow to stand for 10 minutes to bring to equilibrium. Equalize the pressure in the measuring tube by means of the leveling bulb and read the volume of gas from the zero point on the tube. Deduct 20 cc. from this reading (this 20 cc. together with previous allowance of 25 cc. compensates for the 45 cc. acid used in the decomposition). Observe the temperature of the air surrounding the apparatus and also the barometric pressure and multiply the number of cc. of gas evolved by the factor given in Table 24—Chapter XLIII for the temperature and pressure observed. Divide the corrected reading by 100 to obtain the apparent per cent by weight of carbon dioxide in the official sample.

Correct the apparent per cent of carbon dioxide to compensate for varying atmospheric conditions by immediately assaying a synthetic sample by the same method in the same apparatus.

Prepare the synthetic sample with 16.3 grams of flour, 0.30 gram of monocalcium phosphate, 0.30 gram of salt, and a sufficient quantity of sodium bicarbonate U. S. P. (dried over sulfuric acid) to yield the amount of carbon dioxide recovered in assay of official sample. Determine this quantity by multiplying weight of carbon dioxide recovered in assay of official sample by 1.91.

Divide the weight of carbon dioxide recovered from synthetic sample by weight of carbon dioxide contained in sodium bicarbonate used.

Divide the quotient into the apparent per cent of carbon dioxide in official sample to obtain per cent of carbon dioxide evolved from the official sample.

Sec. 15.60. **Enriched self-rising flour; identity; label statement of optional ingredients.** Enriched self-rising flour conforms to the definition and standard of identity, and is subject to the requirements for label statement of optional ingredients, prescribed for self-rising flour by Section 15.50, except that:

(a) It contains in each pound not less than 2.0 milligrams and not more than 2.5 milligrams of thiamine, not less than 1.2 milligrams and not more than 1.5 milligrams of riboflavin, not less than 16.0 milligrams and not more than 20.0 milligrams of niacin or niacin amide, not less than 13.0 milligrams and not more than 16.5 milligrams of iron (Fe), not less than 500 milligrams and not more than 1,500 milligrams of calcium (Ca);

Note: As amended July 1, 1943; 8 F.R. 9115. (The above minimum riboflavin requirement, after postponement, 6 F.R. 6175, 7 F.R. 3055, 8 F.R. 3358, became effective Oct. 1, 1943. 8 F.R. 9115.)

(b) Vitamin D may be added in such quantity that each pound of the finished enriched self-rising flour contains not less than 250 U. S. P. units and not more than 1,000 U. S. P. units of vitamin D;

(c) It may contain not more than 5% by weight of wheat germ or partly defatted wheat germ;

(d) When calcium is added as dicalcium phosphate, such dicalcium phosphate is also considered to be an acid-reacting substance; and

(e) When calcium is added as carbonate, the method set forth in Section 15.50 (c) does not apply as a test for carbon dioxide evolved; but in such case the quantity of carbon dioxide evolved under ordinary conditions of use of the enriched self-rising flour is not less than 0.5% of the weight thereof.

Iron and calcium may be added only in forms which are harmless and assimilable. The substances referred to in paragraphs (a) and (b) of this section may be added in a harmless carrier which does not impair the enriched self-rising flour; such carrier is used only in the quantity necessary to effect an intimate and uniform admixture of such substances with the flour.

Sec. 15.70. **Phosphated flour, phosphated white flour, phosphated wheat flour; identity; label statement of optional ingredients.** Phosphated flour, phosphated white flour, phosphated wheat flour, conforms to the definition and standard of identity, and is subject to the requirements for label declaration of optional ingredients, prescribed for flour by Section 15.00, except that:

(a) Monocalcium phosphate is added in a quantity not less than 0.25% and not more than 0.75% of the weight of the finished phosphated flour; and

(b) In determining whether the ash content complies with the requirements of this regulation allowance is made for the added monocalcium phosphate.

Sec. 15.80. **Whole wheat flour, graham flour, entire wheat flour; identity; label statement of optional ingredients.** (a) Whole wheat flour, graham flour, entire wheat flour, is the food prepared by so grinding cleaned wheat other than durum wheat and red durum wheat that, when tested by the method prescribed in paragraph (c) (2) of this section, not less than 90% passes through a No. 8 sieve and not less than 50% passes through a No. 20 sieve. The proportions of the natural constituents of such wheat, other than moisture, remain unaltered. To compensate for any natural deficiency of enzymes, malted wheat, malted wheat flour, malted barley flour, or any combination of two or more of these, may be used; but the quantity of malted wheat flour so used is not more than 0.5%, and the quantity of malted barley flour so used is not more than 0.25%. The moisture content of whole wheat flour is not more than 15%. Unless such addition conceals damage or inferiority of the whole wheat flour or makes it appear better or of greater value than it is, the optional bleaching ingredient nitrogen trichloride, chlorine, or a mixture of nitrosyl chloride and chlorine, may be added in a quantity not more than sufficient for bleaching and artificial aging effects.

(b) When any optional bleaching ingredient is used, the label shall bear the word "Bleached." Wherever the name of the food appears on the label so conspicuously as to be easily seen under customary conditions of purchase, the word "Bleached" shall immediately and conspicuously precede or follow such name, without intervening written, printed, or graphic matter; except that where such name is a part of a trade-mark or brand, other written, printed, or graphic matter, which is also a part of such trade-mark or brand, may so intervene if the word "Bleached" is in such juxtaposition with such trade-mark or brand as to be conspicuously related to such name.

(c) For the purpose of this section:

(1) Moisture is determined by the method prescribed in "Official and Tentative Methods of Analysis of the Association of Official Agricultural Chemists," 5th edition, 1940, page 211, under "Vacuum Oven Method—Official."

(2) The method referred to in paragraph (a) of this section is as follows: Use No. 8 and No. 20 sieves, having standard 8-inch full height frames, complying with the specifications for wire cloth and sieve frames in "Standard Specifications for Sieves," published March 1, 1940, in L. C. 584 of the U. S. Department of Commerce, National Bureau of Standards. Fit a No. 8 sieve into a No. 20 sieve. Attach bottom pan to the No. 20 sieve. Pour 100 grams of the sample into the No. 8 sieve. Attach cover and hold the assembly in a slightly inclined position with one hand. Shake the sieves by striking the sides against the other hand with an upward stroke, at the rate of about 150 times per minute. Turn the sieves about one sixth of a revolution, each time in the same direction, after each 25 strokes. Continue shaking for two minutes. Weigh the material which fails to pass through the No. 8 sieve and the material which passes through the No. 20 sieve.

Sec. 15.90. **Bromated whole wheat flour; identity: label statement of optional ingredients.** Bromated whole wheat flour conforms to the definition and standard of identity, and is subject to the requirements for label statement of optional ingredients, prescribed for whole wheat flour by Section 15.80, except that potassium bromate is added in a quantity not exceeding 75 parts to each million parts of finished bromated whole wheat flour.

Sec. 15.100. **Whole durum wheat flour; identity; label statement of optional ingredients.** Whole durum wheat flour conforms to the definition and standard of identity, and is subject to the requirements for label statement of optional ingredients, prescribed for whole wheat flour by Section 15.80, except that cleaned durum wheat, instead of cleaned wheat other than durum wheat and red durum wheat, is used in its preparation.

Sec. 15.110. **Crushed wheat, coarse ground wheat; identity.** Crushed wheat, coarse ground wheat, is the food prepared by so crushing cleaned wheat other than durum wheat and red durum wheat that, when tested by the method prescribed in Section 15.80 (c) (2), 40% or more passes through a No. 8 sieve and less than 50% passes through a No. 20 sieve. The proportions of the natural constituents of such wheat, other than moisture, remain unaltered. Crushed wheat contains not more than 15% of moisture as determined by the method prescribed in "Official and Tentative Methods of Analysis of the Association of Official Agricultural Chemists," 5th edition, 1940, page 353, under "Preparation of Sample—Official" and "Moisture I. Drying with Heat—Official."

Sec. 15.120. **Cracked wheat; identity.** Cracked wheat is the food prepared by so cracking or cutting into angular fragments cleaned wheat other than durum wheat and red durum wheat that, when tested by the method prescribed in Section 15.80 (c) (2), not less than 90% passes through a No. 8 sieve and not more than 20% passes through a No. 20 sieve. The proportions of the natural constituents of such wheat, other than moisture, remain unaltered. Cracked wheat contains not more than 15% of moisture as determined by the method prescribed in "Official and Tentative Methods of Analysis of the Association of Official Agricultural Chemists," 5th edition, 1940, page 353, under "Preparation of Sample—Official" and "Moisture I. Drying with Heat—Official."

Sec. 15.130. **Farina; identity.** (a) Farina is the food prepared by grinding and bolting cleaned wheat, other than durum wheat and red durum wheat, to such fineness that, when tested by the method prescribed in paragraph (b) (2) of this section, it passes through a No. 20 sieve, but not more than 3% passes through a No. 100 sieve. It is freed from bran coat, or bran coat and germ, to such extent that the per cent of ash therein, calculated to a moisture-free basis, is not more than 0.6%. Its moisture content is not more than 15%.

(b) For the purposes of this section:

(1) Ash and moisture are determined by the methods therefor referred to in Section 15.00 (c).

(2) The method referred to in paragraph (a) is as follows: Use No. 20 and No. 100 sieves, having standard 8-inch full height frames, complying with the specifications for wire cloth and sieve frames in "Standard Specifications for Sieves" published March 1, 1940, in L. C. 584 of the U. S. Department of Commerce, National Bureau of Standards. Fit a No. 20 sieve into a No. 100 sieve. Attach bottom pan to the No. 100 sieve. Pour 100 grams of the sample into the No. 20 sieve. Attach cover and hold the assembly in a slightly inclined position with one hand. Shake the sieves by striking the sides against the other hand with an upward stroke, at the rate of about 150 times per minute. Turn the sieves about one sixth of a revolution, each time in the same direction, after each 25 strokes. Continue shaking for two minutes. Weigh the material which fails to pass through the No. 20 sieve and the material which passes through the No. 100 sieve.

Sec. 15.140. **Enriched farina; identity; label statement of optional ingredients.** (a) Enriched farina conforms to the definition and standard of identity prescribed for farina by Section 15.130, except that:

(1) It contains in each pound not less than 1.66 milligrams of vitamin B_1, not less than 1.2 milligrams of riboflavin, not less than 6 milligrams of niacin or niacin amide, and not less than 6 milligrams of iron (Fe);

Note: The effective date of the requirement that each pound of enriched farina contain not less than 1.2 milligrams of riboflavin was postponed until Oct. 1, 1943: 6 F.R. 6175, 7 F.R. 3055, 8 F.R. 3358, 9115, and is still in suspension since no final order amending the standard has been issued.

(2) Vitamin D may be added in such quantity that each pound of the finished enriched farina contains not less than 250 U. S. P. units of the optional ingredient vitamin D;

(3) Calcium may be added in such quantity that each pound of the finished enriched farina contains not less than 500 milligrams of the optional ingredient calcium (Ca).

(4) It may contain not more than 8% by weight of the optional ingredient wheat germ or partly defatted wheat germ.

(5) It may contain not less than 0.5% and not more than 1% by weight of the optional ingredient disodium phosphate.

(6) In determining whether the ash content complies with the requirements of this regulation allowance is made for ash resulting from any added iron or salts of iron or calcium, or from any added disodium phosphate, or from any added wheat germ or partly defatted wheat germ.

Iron and calcium may be added only in forms which are harmless and assimilable. Dried irradiated yeast may be used as a source of vitamin D. The substances referred to in subparagraphs (1) and (2) of this paragraph may be added in a harmless carrier which does not impair the enriched farina; such carrier is used only in the quantity necessary to effect an intimate and uniform admixture of such substances with the farina.

(b) When the optional ingredient disodium phosphate is used, the label shall bear the statement "Disodium phosphate added for quick cooking." Wherever the name of the food appears on the label so conspicuously as to be easily seen under customary conditions of purchase, such statement shall immediately and conspicuously precede or follow such name, without intervening written, printed, or graphic matter; except that where such name is a part of a trade-mark or brand, other written, printed, or graphic matter, which is also a part of such trade-mark or brand, may so intervene if such statement is in such juxtaposition with such trade-mark or brand as to be conspicuously related to such name.

Sec. 15.150. **Semolina; identity.** (a) Semolina is the food prepared by grinding and bolting cleaned durum wheat to such fineness that, when tested by the method prescribed in Section 15.130 (b) (2), it passes through a No. 20 sieve, but not more than 3% passes through a No. 100 sieve. It is freed from bran coat, or bran coat and germ, to such extent that the per cent of ash therein, calculated to a moisture-free basis, is not more than 0.92%. Its moisture content is not more than 15%.

(b) For the purpose of this section:

Ash and moisture are determined by the methods therefor referred to in Section 15.00 (c).

FLOUR AND BREAD ENRICHMENT

In May, 1941, President Roosevelt called a National Nutrition Conference for Defense. At that time the Administrator of the Federal Security Agency announced the effective date of a standard for enriched flour under the Food, Drug and Cosmetic Act. No standard for bread was stated, but it was generally agreed by all parties concerned (the Food and Nutrition Board of the National Research Council, the Food and Drug Administration, the American Bakers Association and the Millers National Federation) that bread made from enriched flour could be called "enriched." Bread could also be enriched by adding iron and synthetic vitamins with or without milk; by the use of enriched yeast; or by a combination of these methods.

At first enrichment was voluntary on the part of the millers and bakers, and by the end of the first year about one third of the white bread was enriched. By the end of the second year about three fourths of all family flour and baker's white bread were enriched.

In January, 1943, War Food Order No. 1 required enrichment of all baker's white bread, either through the use of enriched flour or by addition of enrichment ingredients to the dough. Italian, French, Vienna and salt-rising breads were included.

In October, 1943, an order required higher levels of iron, thiamine and niacin and made the inclusion of riboflavin mandatory. Previously the supply of riboflavin had not been adequate so that the effective date of its use had been postponed.

In May, 1944, further War Food Administration orders extended the enrichment to all kinds of white rolls and buns made from bread-like dough that are not coated or filled.

Products that were not covered by the enrichment order were: Sweet rolls that were filled or iced; raisin bread; wheat and rye breads made with varying amounts of white flour; bread and rolls baked by hotels, restaurants and institutions for use on the premises.

When WFO-1 was rescinded, Oct. 18, 1946, enrichment ceased to have statutory support save in those states which, anticipating this event, had passed laws calling for compulsory enrichment. At that time 19 states and the territories of Hawaii and Puerto Rico had such legislation, the states being as follows: Alabama, Arkansas, Georgia, Indiana, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maine, Mississippi, New Hampshire, New York, New Jersey, North Carolina, North Dakota, South Carolina, South Dakota, Texas, Washington, West Virginia and Wyoming. The laws of Kentucky and New Hampshire are not effective until six months after the official ending of World War II. In March, 1947, Oklahoma and Kansas adopted compulsory enrichment legislation.

The laws of Hawaii and Puerto Rico and of all the states except Texas and Mississippi, require the baker or other processor who enriches flour in his own shop to furnish the miller with a certificate of intent to enrich. This enables the miller to ship unenriched flour legally to such user. The obligation to furnish such certificates rests upon the baker or other processor.

New York and New Jersey require that unenriched flour shipped to destinations within their borders shall be labeled "unenriched." The Department of Agriculture and Markets of New York has approved the use of an annual certificate of compliance by bakers who purchase unenriched flour, thereby eliminating the necessity of a separate certificate for each purchase. The New Jersey state board of health ruled Nov. 19, 1946, that under the state's enrichment law a certificate shall be furnished to the seller by the buyer, the first certificate being good for the first half of the calendar year. Thereafter two certificates will be required annually, one which expires June 30 and the other Dec. 31.

Enrichment Standards and Labels

The table below shows the present United States standards for enriched flour and enriched bread. The flour standard is established by federal definition. The bread standard is that which was established by order of the War Food Administration and now is incorporated in state and territorial enrichment laws. The two standards are interrelated in that bread made from enriched flour will meet the enriched bread standard.

Enrichment Standards

(Milligrams per lb, unless otherwise stated)

	Flour standard		Bread standard	
Required	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.
Thiamine ...	2.0	2.5	1.1	1.8
Riboflavin ...	1.2	1.5	0.7	1.6
Niacin	16.0	20.0	10.0	15.0
Iron	13.0	16.5	8.0	12.5
Optional				
Calcium 500	625		300	800
Vitamin D ..250 USP units	1000		150	750

The label statement for bread currently recommended by the American Bakers Association and permitted by the Food and Drug Administration, is as follows:

One half pound of this bread supplies you with at least the following amounts or percentages of your minimum daily requirement for these essential food substances: thiamine (Vitamin B_1) 55%; riboflavin (Vitamin B_2) 17.5%; niacin (another "B" vitamin) 5 milligrams; iron 40%.

However, if 8 slices actually weigh one half pound, it is held permissible and desirable to place a previously recommended reference to "8 slices" in the dietary statement.

The same label statement is proper for enriched white rolls and buns except that the following change should be made: The words "this bread" should be deleted and "these rolls" substituted; the statement would then read "one half pound of these rolls, supplies, etc. . . ."

Unless the word "enriched" is used on the label of rolls or buns it is not necessary to use a dietary statement. But should the word "enriched" appear any place on the label other than in the list of ingredients, the dietary statement is required.

These label requirements apply only to those bakery products which move in interstate commerce.

The following label statements for flour are recommended by the Millers National Federation, with the permission of the Food and Drug Administration:

Eight ounces of enriched flour contain not less than the following proportions of the minimum daily requirements of vitamin B_1 100%, riboflavin 30%, iron 65%, and 8 mg of niacin."

The foregoing declaration covers only the four required ingredients in enriched flour. If desired, the miller may add a parenthetical explanation "(another B vitamin)" following the word "niacin."

If either or both of the optional ingredients, vitamin D and calcium, are added to enriched flour, the declaration would read as follows:

"Eight ounces of enriched flour contain not less than the following proportions of the minimum daily requirements of vitamin B_1 100%, riboflavin 30%, vitamin D 31%, iron 65%, calcium 33%; and 8 mg of niacin."

The federation has recommended the following declaration for enriched self-rising flour:

"Eight ounces of enriched self-rising flour contain not less than the following proportions of the minimum daily requirements of vitamin B_1 100%, riboflavin 30%, iron 65%, calcium 66%, and 8 mg of niacin."

If vitamin D is to be added as an optional ingredient to enriched self-rising flour, the percentage declaration would be the same as it is with respect to enriched flour, namely, 31%.

ENRICHMENT PREMIX STANDARD

A schedule of recommended levels of enrichment ingredients in premixes has been specified by the technical committee of the Millers National Federation. The levels provide a safety factor to insure compliance with government standards for enriched flour.

The recommended levels to be added to each pound of natural flour are: 1.9 mgs thiamine, 1.15 mgs riboflavin, 13.7 mgs niacin, 12 mgs iron. These amounts when added to the amounts in flour should in all cases bring the product up to the minimum standard for enriched flour.

Manufacturers of commercial premixes have been informed of these recommendations and assurance has been given that premixes conforming to these specifications will be made available to millers. These premixes should be added to the flour stream at the rate recommended by the manufacturer and feeders should be adjusted carefully on that basis and watched

closely, the federation points out.

The technical committee recommends addition of a uniform amount of the premix to all grades of flour, except that in the rare cases where clears and stuffed straights are treated special rates of addition may be calculated provided the 10% safety factor is observed. It is possible that in some cases short patent flour may require a slight addition to the standard rate of feeding but such instances can be determined by analysis.

BREAD STANDARDS

Technically, the bread standards of the Food and Drug Administration remain the same as those that were in effect before the war. In 1941 hearings were held and evidence was taken with the object of revising these standards, and the Food and Drug Administration subsequently issued, in August, 1942, its proposed revision of the standards.

So much had happened since 1941 to change the picture presented in the original testimony at the hearings, both as regards use of various ingredients and also conditions created by the war, that the American Bakers Association and the Associated Retail Bakers of America asked the Food and Drug Administration early in 1944 to withhold further action on the standards for the duration of the war. Hearings on standards for various foods are now being scheduled by FDA, but no date has been set for hearings on bread.

During World War II the composition of bread was largely controlled by the provisions of Food Distribution Order No. 1, which specified certain standards for enriched bread and certain limitations on the use of some other ingredients.

STATE PACKAGING LAWS FOR FLOUR

To perpetuate the decimal standard used in wartime under the authority of the Civilian Production Administration uniform state legislation has been attempted. Packaging laws governing sizes of containers for flour and meal have been enacted by the following states: Alabama, California, Colorado, Florida, Georgia, Idaho, Illinois, Indiana, Kansas, Kentucky, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, Nevada, New Hampshire, New Mexico, New York, North Carolina, North Dakota, Ohio, Oklahoma, Oregon, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, Virginia, Washington, West Virginia and Wisconsin. The sizes prescribed in the uniform legislation conform to those effective under CPA regulation M-221, as follows: 2 lbs, 5 lbs, 10 lbs, 25 lbs, 50 lbs, 100 lbs and over. A summary of state laws regarding weight and packaging of flour follows:

ALABAMA

Sizes.—Any size of package legal. Standard barrel 196 lbs.

Label.—Must state true weight. Name and address of manufacturer or distributor required. If name other than manufacturer is stated, must be preceded by "manufactured for," "distributed by" or equivalent phrase. Information must appear in not less than 8-point type, except on very small packages.

Sizes.—5, 10, 25, 50, 100 and 200 lbs and packages weighing less than 5 lbs. Flour may be sold at retail in any quantity from bulk stock by merchants.

Label.—Net weight must be stated. Correct name of product must occur on the label. Name and address of manufacturer or person responsible for placing product on market required. Information must be plainly printed or stenciled on package or tag.

ARIZONA

Sizes.—Any size of package legal. Standard barrel 196 lbs.

Label.—Must state net weight, plainly and conspicuously. Name of manufacturer, jobber or seller required.

ARKANSAS

Sizes.—Any size of package legal. Standard barrel 196 lbs.

Label.—Must state true weight. Name and address of manufacturer or distributor required. If name other than manufacturer is stated, must be preceded by "manufactured for," "distributed by" or equivalent phrase. Information must appear in not less than 8-point type, except on very small packages.

CALIFORNIA

Sizes.—5, 10, 25, 50 aand 100 lbs, and multiples of 100 lbs. No other sizes allowed.

Label.—Must state net weight. All lettering and figures must be legible and conspicuous. If name on package is not that of real manufacturer, must be preceded by "packed for" or equivalent phrase.

COLORADO

Sizes.—2, 5, 10, 25, 50, 100 lbs, and multiples of 100 lbs.

Label.—Must state net weight. Name and address of manufacturer or distributor not required, but if given must be correctly stated. If name other than manufacturer is stated, words "manufactured for," "distributed by" or equivalent phrase must appear. Information must be no smaller than 8-point caps.

CONNECTICUT

Sizes.—Any size of package legal. Standard barrel of flour is 196 lbs.

Label.—Must state net weight. Name and address of manufacturer or distributor required. Name of product required. The required information must appear conspicuously in relation to other material.

DELAWARE

Sizes.—Any size of package legal.

Label.—Must state net weight, plainly and conspicuously.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Sizes.—Any size of package legal.

Label.—Must state net weight, name and address of packing agency plainly and conspicuously.

FLORIDA

Sizes.—2, 5, 10, 25, 50, 100 lbs and multiples of 100 lbs.

Label.—Must state net weight, name of product, and name and address of manufacturer or distributor.

GEORGIA

Sizes.—2, 5, 10, 25, 50, 100 lbs and multiples of 100 lbs.

Label.—Must state net weight. Name and address of manufacturer required.

IDAHO

Sizes.—2, 5, 10, 25, 50, 100 lbs and multiples of 100 lbs.

Label.—Net weight must be stated. Information must appear in type no smaller than 8-point heavy caps. Name and address of manufacturer or distributor required.

ILLINOIS

Sizes.—2, 5, 10, 25, 50, 100 lbs and multiples of 100 lbs.

Label.—Net weight must be stated. Name and address of manufacturer or distributor required. Name of product must appear. Information must be given in type no smaller than 8-point caps and larger for bigger packages.

INDIANA

Sizes.—2, 5, 10, 25, 50, 100 lbs, and multiples of 100 lbs.

Label.—Net weight must be stated. Name and address of manufacturer or distributor required. Name of product must appear. Information must be given in type no smaller than 8-point.

IOWA

Sizes.—A barrel of flour is 196 lbs, a sack is ¼ bbl or 49 lbs. No flour may be sold as barrel or sack in other weights. Flour may be sold by pound in all sizes of packages

Label.—Net weight must be stated. Name and address of manufacturer, distributor or dealer required. Information must be given in type no smaller than 8-point heavy caps.

KANSAS

Sizes.—2, 5, 10, 25, 50, 100 lbs and multiples of 100 lbs.

Label.—Must state net weight, plainly and conspicuously.

KENTUCKY

Sizes.—2, 5, 10, 25, 50 and 100 lbs.

Label.—Net weight must be stated. Name and address of manufacturer printed or plainly marked on it. Information must be given in letters and figures not less than ½ inch high.

LOUISIANA

Sizes.—Any size of package legal. No state law establishing standard barrel.

Label.—Must state net weight. Name of product required. Name and address of manufacturer or packer must be stated.

Registration.—All registrations are required to be renewed annually. The examination and investigation fee has been set at $2.50 for each product registered, with a maximum of $10 for 4 or more products registered by any one manufacturer, packer or distributor. Each different kind or variety of flour, such as plain, phosphated, self-rising, cake or other special flours, like corn, rye, buckwheat, whole wheat, etc., must be registered instead of each brand or type as heretofore; that is, the product "Plain Flour" may be distributed under a number of different "brand" names, but only one fee will be required to register it. Labels or copies of labels must be submitted, at the time application is made for registration, showing the various brand or trade names under which any particular kind or variety of flour will be packed for distribution.

MAINE

Sizes.—Any size of package legal. Standard barrel is 196 lbs.

Label.—Must state net weight, plainly and conspicuously.

MARYLAND

Sizes.—Any size of package legal. Standard barrel, 196 lbs; ½ bbl, 98 lbs; ¼ bbl, 49 lbs; ⅛ bbl, 24½ lbs; 1/16 bbl, 12¼ lbs.

Label.—Net weight must be stated, plainly and conspicuously.

MASSACHUSETTS

Sizes.—5, 10, 25, 50, 100 lbs, and multiples of 100 lbs.

Label.—Net weight must be stated, plainly and conspicuously.

MICHIGAN

Sizes.—2, 5, 10, 25, 50, 100 lbs, and multiples of 100 lbs.

Label.—Net weight must be stated. All packages must be labeled with the name of commodity, true net weight and the name and address of the manufacturer or distributor.

MINNESOTA

Sizes.—3, 5, 10, 25, 50, 100 lbs and multiples of 100 lbs.

Label.—Net weight must be stated. Name of product must appear. Name and address of manufacturer or distributor must appear. Information must be given in type no smaller than 8-point caps.

MISSISSIPPI

Sizes.—Standard barrel of flour, 196 lbs; ½ bbl, 98 lbs; ¼ bbl, 48 lbs; ⅛ bbl, 24 lbs. In addition, attorney general rules that 12, 6 and 2-lb packages only also are legal.

Label.—Net weight must be stated, plainly and conspicuously. Name and address of manufacturer must appear.

MISSOURI

Sizes.—2, 5, 10, 25, 50, 100 lbs and multiples of 100 lbs.

Label.—Net weight must be stated. Name and address of manufacturer or vendor required. Information must be printed "in straight parallel of plain, uncondensed and legible type, well-spaced on plain ground."

MONTANA

Sizes.—Any size of package legal.

Label.—Net weight must be stated, plainly and intelligibly in not smaller than 8-point type.

NEBRASKA

Sizes.—2, 5, 10, 25, 50, 100 lbs and multiples of 100 lbs.

Label.—Net weight must be stated. Name and address of manufacturer and place of manufacture must appear. Information must be "clearly printed."

NEVADA

Sizes.—2, 5, 10, 25, 50, 100 lbs, and multiples of 100 lbs.

Label.—Net weight must be stated. Jobber's or manufacturer's name and address required. If jobber's name, must be preceded by "packed for" or equivalent phrase. Information must be "plain and intelligible."

NEW HAMPSHIRE

Sizes.—2, 5, 10, 25, 50, 100 lbs, and multiples of 100 lbs.

Label.—Net weight must be stated, plainly in large type, on each package.

NEW JERSEY

Sizes.—Any size of package legal.

Label.—Net weight must be stated, plainly and conspicuously; also, name and place of business of the manufacturer, packer or distributor.

NEW MEXICO

Sizes.—2, 5, 10, 25, 50, 100 lbs and multiples of 100 lbs.

Label.—Net weight must be stated in letters at least one inch high.

NEW YORK

Sizes.—2, 5, 10, 25, 50, 100 lbs, and multiples of 100 lbs.

Label.—Net weight must be stated. If packages contain less than 10 lbs, information must appear in bold-faced letters at least one-ninth inch high; if from 10 to 100 lbs, the letters must be at least ¼ inch boldface; if over 100 lbs, letters must be ½ inch boldface. Name and address of manufacturer is required and state of manufacture must not be falsely represented. Phrase "when packed" prohibited.

NORTH CAROLINA

Sizes.—5, 10, 25, 50, 100 lbs and multiples of 100 lbs (non-standard weight packages) may be packaged for sale, offered or exposed for sale, or sold in this state, weighing 3 lbs or less if said non-standard packages shall be plainly and conspicuously marked showing net contents in avoirdupois weight.

Label.—Net weight must be stated. Name and address of manufacturer or vendor required.

NORTH DAKOTA

Sizes.—2, 5, 10, 25, 50, 100 lbs, and multiples of 100 lbs.

Label.—Net weight must be stated legibly. Name and address of manufacturer, jobber or person responsible for placing product on market must appear. Label must show approximate percentage of each kind of wheat used, state where grown, and percentage of protein in flour.

OHIO

Sizes.—5, 10, 25, 50, 100 lbs or multiples of 100 lbs.

Label.—Net weight must be stated, plainly and conspicuously. Each package or container must be distinctly labeled with the name of the product and the name and address of the manufacturer, packer or distributor. The name and address of such manufacturer, packer or distributor must appear on the body of the package or container or the paper label thereon. Where the Ohio law requires a license to manufacture such product, and where the name and address of such manufacturer appears on the body of the package or container or paper label thereon, then such name and address of such manufacturer must be the same as that which appears on the license.

OKLAHOMA

Sizes.—2, 5, 10, 25, 50, 100 lbs and multiples of 100 lbs.

Label.—Net weight must be stated. Name of product must appear; mixed or blended flour must be marked "flour compound," with name of manufacturer and location of plant. Name of product must be in letters at least 2 inches high and ⅛ inch wide.

OREGON

Sizes.—1, 2, 5, 10, 25, 50, 100 lbs and multiples of 100 lbs.

Label.—Net weight must be stated, plainly and conspicuously. Phrase "net weight when packed" not allowed.

PENNSYLVANIA

Sizes.—2, 5, 10, 25, 50, 100 lbs and multiples of 100 lbs.

Label.—Net weight must be stated. Tolerances provided by regulation. Information must appear in not less than 8-point (Brevier) caps, so as to be "plainly seen and read." In cases of packages too small to use this type, size may be reduced proportionately.

Name and address of manufacturer or distributor required. Manufacturer's name must be preceded by the words, "manufactured by" or "packed by," or followed by "manufacturer" or "packer." Distributor's name must be preceded by the words, "distributed by" or "packed for," or followed by "distributor" or "wholesale dealer." Other terms not allowed. Dealers and distributors whose names appear on packages must maintain for five years a record of the name and address of the manufacturer of each shipment, and their goods must carry a code mark in order to identify the manufacturer of any given package.

RHODE ISLAND

Sizes.—Any size of package legal provided package is full.

Label.—Net weight must be stated, plainly and conspicuously. Name and address of manufacturer and place of manufacture not required, but if given must be correctly stated. Words "packed for," "distributed by" or equivalent, must precede name of distributor, if given.

SOUTH CAROLINA

Sizes.—2, 5, 10, 25, 50, 100 lbs, and multiples of 100 lbs. Net weights contained in package shall be plainly marked on head, top or side of barrel or package with stencil or paper label. Enrichment is required of all white flour, self-rising flour, white bread and white whole wheat bread and/or flour manufactured or sold in the state.

Label.—Letters and figures must be not less than 1 inch in length. Must be labeled in accordance with federal label regulations.

SOUTH DAKOTA

Sizes.—2, 5, 10, 25, 50, 100 lbs, and multiples of 100 lbs.

Label.—The word "bleached" shall be printed upon the outside of every container of flour and as a part of the label thereon in capital letters of plain gothic type sized as follows according to the net contents of container: for containers of less than 5 lbs net, 12 point type, of 5 lbs and of 10 lbs net, 24 point type and for 25, 50 and 100 lbs net or any larger containers, 48 point type.

TENNESSEE

Sizes.—2, 5, 10, 25, 50, 100 lbs, and multiples of 100 lbs.

Label.—Net weight must be stated, plainly and conspicuously. All flour sold must conform with the labeling provisions as set forth under the Federal Food, Drug and Cosmetic Act.

TEXAS

Sizes.—2, 5, 10, 25, 50, 100, 150 and 200 lbs.

Label.—Net weight must be stated, plainly and clearly readable. The name and address of the manufacturer (meaning person, firm, association or corporation which processes the cereal into flour) and the name of the place where milled must appear.

Law does not apply to flour sold to bakeries, exchanged for wheat, or sold at retail from bulk stock.

Registration.—All manufacturers of food doing business in Texas and all such persons, firms, corporations, who import or bring into the state of Texas and offer for sale or distribution from any place not a part or possession of the United States any article of food, shall register with the director, Food and Drug Administration, State Board of Health annually on or before Sept. 1. The fee is $1. Courts have held this does not apply to interstate transactions. Food and Drug Law, Art. 4469.

UTAH

Sizes.—2, 5, 10, 25, 50, 100 lbs, and multiples of 100 lbs.

Label.—Net weight must be stated in letters large enough to be clearly and legibly read. Name and address of manufacturer or distributor must appear.

VERMONT

Sizes.—Any size of package legal.

Label.—Net weight must be stated, plainly and conspicuously. Name and address of manufacturer or distributor not required, but if given must be correctly stated. If distributor is named, must be preceded by "packed for," "distributed by" or equivalent phrase.

VIRGINIA

Sizes.—5, 10, 25, 50, 100 lbs and multiples of 100 lbs and nonstandard packages of 3 lbs or less if plainly and conspicuously marked showing net contents in avoirdupois weight. Whole wheat and buckwheat flours may be packed in any sizes.

Label.—Net weight must be stated, plainly. Name of product must be given. Name and address of manufacturer or distributor must appear.

WASHINGTON

Sizes.—2, 5, 10, 25, 50 100 lbs and multiples of 100 lbs.

Label.—Net weight must be stated. Name of product must be given. Name of manufacturer and place of manufacture must appear. Information must be placed so as to be readily seen and clearly legible.

WEST VIRGINIA

Sizes.—2, 5, 10, 25, 50, 100 lbs, and multiples of 100 lbs.

Label.—Net weight must be stated, plainly and conspicuously.

WISCONSIN

Sizes.—2, 5, 10, 25, 50 and 100 lbs. A barrel shall contain 200 lbs.

Label.—Net weight must be stated, accurately and conspicuously. Name and address of manufacturer, packer or dealer required.

WYOMING

Sizes.—Any size of package legal.

Label.—Net weight must be stated, in conspicuous place and large enough to be readily seen by the buyer. Name and address of manufacturer or distributor required.

DEFINITIONS AND STANDARDS OF IDENTITY FOR ALIMENTARY PASTES

The following Definitions and Standards of Identity for Alimentary Pastes (macaroni, noodles, macaroni and noodle products) include the amendment permitting the use of gluten in such products as an optional ingredient. The original definitions have been effective under the Federal Food, Drug and Cosmetic Act since March 21, 1945, and the amended definitions since Oct. 9, 1946:

Sec.
16.1 Macaroni products; identity; label statement of optional ingredients.
16.2 Milk macaroni products; identity; label statement of optional ingredients.
16.3 Whole wheat macaroni products; identity; label statement of optional ingredients.
16.4 Wheat and soy macaroni products; identity; label statement of optional ingredients.
16.5 Vegetable macaroni products; identity; label statement of optional ingredients.
16.6 Noodle products; identity; label statement of optional ingredients.
16.7 Wheat and soy noodle products; identity; label statement of optional ingredients.
16.8 Vegetable noodle products; identity; label statement of optional ingredients.

Authority: Sections 16.1 to 16.8, inclusive, issued under Sections 401, 701; 52 Stat. 1046, 1055; 21 U.S.C. 341, 371; Reorganization Act of 1939 (53 Stat. 561 ff; 5 U.S.C. 133-133v); and Reorganization Plans No. I (53 Stat. 1423) and No. IV (54 Stat. 1234).

Sec. 16.1 **Macaroni products; identity; label statement of optional ingredients.** (a) Macaroni products are the class of food each of which is prepared by drying formed units of dough made from semolina, durum flour, farina, flour, or any combination of two or more of these, with water and with or without one or more of the optional ingredients specified in subparagraphs (1) to (5), inclusive:

(1) Egg white, frozen egg white, dried egg white, or any two or all of these, in such quantity that the solids thereof is not less than 0.5% and not more than 2.0% of the weight of the finished food.

(2) Disodium phosphate, in a quantity not less than 0.5% and not more than 1.0% of the weight of the finished food.

(3) Onions, celery, garlic, bay leaf, or any two or more of these, in a quantity which seasons the food.

(4) Salt, in a quantity which seasons the food.

(5) Gum gluten, in such quantity that the protein content of the finished food is not more than 13% by weight.

The finished macaroni product contains not less than 87% of total solids as determined by the method prescribed in "Official and Tentative Methods of Analysis of the Association of Official Agricultural Chemists," Fifth Edition, 1940, page 235, under "Vacuum Oven Method—Official."

(b) Macaroni is the macaroni product the units of which are tube-shaped and more than 0.11" but not more than 0.27" in diameter.

(c) Spaghetti is the macaroni product the units of which are tube-shaped or cord-shaped (not tubular) and more than 0.06" but not more than 0.11" in diameter.

(d) Vermicelli is the macaroni product the units of which are cord-shaped (not tubular) and not more than 0.06" in diameter.

(e) The name of each food for which a definition and standard of identity is prescribed by this section is "Macaroni Product"; or alternately, the name is "Macaroni," "Spaghetti," or "Vermicelli," as the case may be, when the units of the food are of the shapes and sizes specified in paragraphs (b), (c), or (d), respectively, of this section.

(f) (1) When disodium phosphate is used the label shall bear the statement "Disodium phosphate added for quick cooking."

(2) When any ingredient specified in paragraph (a) (3) of this section is used the label shall bear the statement "Seasoned with ....," the blank being filled in with the common name of the ingredient; or in the case of bay leaves the statement "Spiced," "Spice added," or "Spiced with bay leaves."

(3) Wherever the name of the food appears on such label so conspicuously as to be easily seen under customary conditions of purchase, the words and statements herein prescribed showing the optional ingredients used shall immediately and conspicuously precede or follow, or in part precede and in part follow, such name without intervening written, printed, or other graphic matter.

Sec. 16.2 **Milk macaroni products; identity; label statement of optional ingredients.** (a) Milk macaroni products are the class of food each of which conforms to the definition and standard of identity, and is subject to the requirements for label statement of optional ingredients, prescribed for macaroni products by Section 16.1 (a) and (f) (2) and (3), except that:

(1) Milk is used as the sole moistening ingredient in preparing the dough; or in lieu of milk one or more of the milk ingredients specified on paragraph (f) of this section is used, with or without water, in such quantity that the weight of milk solids therein is not less than 3.8% of the weight of the finished milk macaroni product; and

(2) None of the optional ingredients permitted by Section 16.1 (a) (1) and (2) is used.

When the optional ingredient gum gluten (Section 16.1 (a) (5)) is added, the quantity is such that the protein derived therefrom, together with the protein derived from semolina, durum flour, farina, flour, or any combination of these used, does not exceed 13% of the weight of the finished food.

(b) Milk macaroni is the milk macaroni product the units of which conform to the specifications of shape and size prescribed for macaroni by Section 16.1 (b).

(c) Milk spaghetti is the milk macaroni product the units of which conform to the specifications of shape and size prescribed for spaghetti by Section 16.1 (c).

(d) Milk vermicelli is the milk macaroni product the units of which conform to the specifications of shape and size prescribed for vermicelli by Section 16.1 (d).

(e) The name of each food for which a definition and standard of identity is prescribed by this section is "Milk Macaroni Product"; or alternately, the name is "Milk Macaroni," "Milk Spaghetti," or "Milk Vermicelli," as the case may be, when the units of the food comply with the requirements of paragraph (b), (c), or (d), respectively, of this section.

(f) The milk ingredients referred to in paragraph (a) (1) of this section are concentrated milk, evaporated milk, dried milk and a mixture of butter with skim milk, concentrated skim milk, evaporated skim milk, defatted milk solids (dried skim milk), or any two or more of these, in such proportion that the weight of nonfat milk solids in such mixture is not more than 2.275 times the weight of milk fat therein.

Sec. 16.3 **Whole wheat macaroni products; identity; label statement of optional ingredients.** (a) Whole wheat macaroni products are the class of food each of which conforms to the definition and standard of identity, and is subject to the requirements for label statement of optional ingredients, prescribed for macaroni products by Section 16.1 (a) and (f) (2) and (3), except that:

(1) Whole wheat flour or whole durum wheat flour or both are used as the sole wheat ingredient; and

(2) None of the optional ingredients permitted by Section 16.1 (a) (1), (2), and (5) is used.

(b) Whole wheat macaroni is the whole wheat macaroni product the units of which conform to the specifications of shape and size prescribed for macaroni by Section 16.1 (b).

(c) Whole wheat spaghetti is the whole wheat macaroni product the units of which conform to the specifications of shape and size prescribed for spaghetti by Section 16.1 (c).

(d) Whole wheat vermicelli is the whole wheat macaroni product the units of which conform to the specifications of shape and size prescribed for vermicelli by Section 16.1 (d).

(e) The name of each food for which a definition and standard of identity is prescribed by this section is "Whole Wheat Macaroni Product"; or alternately, the name is "Whole Wheat Macaroni," "Whole Wheat Spaghetti," or "Whole Wheat Vermicelli," as the case may be, when the units of the food comply with the requirements of paragraphs (b), (c), or (d), respectively, of this section.

Sec. 16.4 **Wheat and soy macaroni products; identity; label statement of optional ingredients.** (a) Wheat and soy macaroni products are the class of food each of which conforms to the definition and standard of identity, and is subject to the requirements for label statement of optional ingredients, prescribed for macaroni products by Section 16.1 (a) and (f) (2) and (3), except that:

(1) Soy flour is added in a quantity not less than 12.5% of the combined weight of the wheat and soy ingredients used (the soy flour used is made from heat-processed, dehulled soybeans, with or without the removal of fat therefrom); and

(2) None of the optional ingredients permitted by Section 16.1 (a) (1) and (2) is used.

When the optional ingredient gum gluten (Section 16.1 (a) (5)) is added, the quantity is such that the protein derived therefrom, together with the protein derived from semolina, durum flour, farina, flour or any combination of these used, does not exceed 13% of the weight of the finished food.

(b) Wheat and soy macaroni is the wheat and soy macaroni product the units of which conform to the specifications of shape and size prescribed for macaroni by Section 16.1 (b).

(c) Wheat and soy spaghetti is the wheat and soy macaroni product the units of which conform to the specifications of shape and size prescribed for spaghetti by Section 16.1 (c).

(d) Wheat and soy vermicelli is the wheat and soy macaroni product the units of which conform to the specifications of shape and size prescribed for vermicelli by Section 16.1 (d).

(e) The name of each food for which a definition and standard of identity is prescribed by this section is "Wheat and Soy Macaroni Product," "Wheat and Soybean Macaroni Product," "——— and Soy Macaroni Product," or "——— and Soybean Macaroni Product," the blank in each instance being filled in with the name whereby the wheat ingredient used is designated in Section 16.1 (a); or alternately, the name is "Wheat and Soy Macaroni," "Wheat and Soybean Macaroni," "——— and Soy Macaroni," or "——— and Soybean Macaroni" when the units of the food comply with the requirements of paragraph (b) of this section; or "Wheat and Soy Spaghetti," "Wheat and Soybean Spaghetti," "——— and Soy Spaghetti," or "——— and Soybean Spaghetti" when such units comply with the requirements of paragraph (c) of this section; or "Wheat and Soy Vermicelli," "Wheat and Soybean Vermicelli," "——— and Soy Vermicelli," or "——— and Soybean Vermicelli" when such units comply with the requirements of paragraph (d) of this section, the blank in each instance being filled in with the name whereby the wheat ingredient used is designated in Section 16.1 (a).

Sec. 16.5 **Vegetable macaroni products; identity; label statement of optional ingredients.** (a) Vegetable macaroni products are the class of food each of which conforms to the definition and standard of identity, and is subject to the requirements for label statement of optional ingredients, prescribed for macaroni products by Section 16.1 (a) and (f) (2) and (3), except that:

(1) Tomato (of any red variety), artichoke, beet, carrot, parsley or spinach is added in such quantity that the solids thereof is not less than 3% by weight of the finished vegetable macaroni product (the vegetable used may be fresh, canned, dried, or in the form of puree or paste); and

(2) None of the optional ingredients permitted by Section 16.1 (a) (1) and (2) is used.

When the optional ingredient gum gluten (Section 16.1 (a) (5)) is added, the quantity is such that the protein derived therefrom, together with the protein derived from the semolina, durum flour, farina, flour or any combination of these used, does not exceed 13% of the weight of the finished food.

(b) Vegetable macaroni is the vegetable macaroni product the units of which conform to the specifications of shape and size prescribed for macaroni by Section 16.1 (b).

(c) Vegetable spaghetti is the vegetable macaroni product the units of which conform to the specifications of shape and size prescribed for spaghetti by Section 16.1 (c).

(d) Vegetable vermicelli is the vegetable macaroni products the units of which conform to the specifications of shape and size prescribed for vermicelli by Section 16.1 (d).

(e) The name of each food for which a definition and standard of identity is prescribed by this section is "——— Macaroni Product," the blank being filled in with the name whereby the vegetable used is designated in paragraph (a) of this section; or alternately, the name is "——— Macaroni," "——— Spaghetti," or "——— Vermicelli," as the case may be, when the units of the food comply with the requirements of paragraph (b), (c), or (d), respectively, the blank in each instance being filled in with the name whereby the vegetable used is designated in paragraph (a) of this section.

Sec. 16.6 **Noodle products; identity; label statement of optional ingredients.** (a) Noodle products are the class of food each of which is prepared by drying formed units of dough made from semolina, durum flour, farina, flour, or any combination of two or more of these, with liquid eggs, frozen eggs, dried eggs, egg yolks, frozen yolks, dried yolks, or any combination of two or more of these, with or without water and with or without one or more of the optional ingredients specified in subparagraphs (1) to (3), inclusive.

(1) Onions, celery, garlic, bay leaf, or any two or more of these, in a quantity which seasons the food.

(2) Salt, in a quantity which seasons the food.

(3) Gum gluten, in such quantity that the protein derived therefrom, together with the protein derived from semolina, durum flour, farina, flour or any combination of these used, does not exceed 13% of the weight of the finished food.

The finished noodle product contains not less than 87% of total solids as determined by the method prescribed in "Official and Tentative Methods of Analysis of the Association of Official Agricultural Chemists," Fifth Edition, 1940, page 235, under "Vacuum Oven Method — Official." The total solids of noodle products contains not less than 5.5% by weight of the solids of egg or egg yolk.

(b) Noodles, egg noodles, is the noodle product the units of which are ribbon-shaped.

(c) Egg macaroni is the noodle product the units of which are tube-shaped and more than 0.11" but not more than 0.27" in diameter.

(d) Egg spaghetti is the noodle product the units of which are tube-shaped or cord-shaped (not tubular) and more than 0.06" but not more than 0.11" in diameter.

(e) Egg vermicelli is the noodle product the units of which are cord-shaped (not tubular) and not more than 0.06" in diameter.

(f) The name of each food for which a definition and standard of identity is prescribed by this section is "Noodle Product" or "Egg Noodle Product"; or alternately, the name is "Noodles" or "Egg Noodles," "Egg Macaroni," "Egg Spaghetti," or "Egg Vermicelli," as the case may be, when the units of the food are of the shapes and sizes specified in paragraphs (b), (c), (d), or (e), respectively, of this section.

(g) When any ingredient specified in paragraph (a) (1) of this section is used the label of the noodle product shall bear the statement "Seasoned with ———," the blank being filled in with the common name of the ingredient; or in the case of bay leaves the statement "Spiced," "Spice added," or "Spiced with bay leaves." Wherever the name of the food appears on such label so conspicuously as to be easily seen under customary conditions of purchase, the words and statements herein prescribed showing the ingredients used shall immediately and conspicuously precede or follow, or in part precede and in part follow, such name without intervening written, printed, or other graphic matter.

Sec. 16.7 **Wheat and soy noodle products; identity; label statement of optional ingredients.** (a) Wheat and soy noodle products are the class of food each of which conforms to the definition and standard of identity, and is subject to the requirements for label statement of optional ingredients, prescribed for noodle products by Section 16.6 (a) and (g), except that soy flour is added in a quantity not less than 12.5% of the combined weight of the wheat and soy ingredients used (the soy flour used is made from heat-processed, dehulled soybeans, with or without the removal of fat therefrom).

(b) Wheat and soy noodles, wheat and soy egg noodles, is the wheat and soy noodle product units of which are ribbon-shaped.

(c) Wheat and soy egg macaroni is the wheat and soy noodle product the units of which conform to the specifications of shape and size prescribed for egg macaroni by Section 16.6 (c).

(d) Wheat and soy egg spaghetti is the wheat and soy noodle product the units of which conform to the specifications of shape and size prescribed for egg spaghetti by Section 16.6 (d).

(e) Wheat and soy egg vermicelli is the wheat and soy noodle product the units of which conform to the specifications of shape and size prescribed for egg vermicelli by Section 16.6 (e).

(f) The name of each food for which a definition and standard of identity is prescribed by this section is "Wheat and Soy Noodle Product," "Wheat and Soy Egg Noodle Product," "Wheat and Soybean Noodle Product," "Wheat and Soybean Egg Noodle Product," "Wheat and Soy Noodle Product," "——— and Soy Egg Noodle Product," "——— and Soybean Noodle Product," or "——— and Soybean Egg Noodle Product," the blank in each instance being filled in with the name whereby the wheat ingredient used is designated in Section 16.6 (a); or alternately, the name is "Wheat and Soy Noodles," "Wheat and Soy Egg Noodles," "Wheat and Soybean Noodles," "Wheat and Soybean Egg Noodles," "——— and Soy Noodles," "——— and Soy Egg Noodles," "——— and Soybean Noodles," or "——— and Soybean Egg Noodles" when the units of the food comply with the requirements of paragraph (b) of this section; or "Wheat and Soy Egg Macaroni," "Wheat and Soybean Egg Macaroni," "——— and Soy Egg Macaroni," or "——— and Soybean Egg Macaroni" when such units comply with the requirements of paragraph (c) of this section; or "Wheat and Soy Egg Spaghetti," "Wheat and Soybean Egg Spaghetti," "——— and Soy Egg Spaghetti," or "——— and Soybean Egg Spaghetti" when such units comply with the requirements of paragraph (d) of this section; or "Wheat and Soy Egg Vermicelli," "Wheat and Soybean Egg Vermicelli," "——— and Soy Egg Vermicelli," or "——— and Soybean Egg Vermicelli," when such units comply with the requirements of paragraph (e) of this section, the blank in each instance being filled in with the name whereby the wheat ingredient used is designated in Section 16.6 (a).

Sec. 16.8 **Vegetable noodle products; identity; label statement of optional ingredients.** (a) Vegetable noodle products are the class of food each of which conforms to the definition and standard of identity, and is subject to the requirements for label statement of optional ingredients, prescribed for noodle products by Section 16.6 (a) and (g), except that tomato (of any red variety), artichoke, beet, carrot, parsley, or spinach is added in such quantity that the solids thereof is not less than 3% by weight of the finished vegetable noodle product (the vegetable used may be fresh, canned, dried or in the form of puree or paste).

(b) Vegetable noodles, vegetable egg noodles, is the vegetable noodle product the units of which are ribbon-shaped.

(c) Vegetable egg macaroni is the vegetable noodle product the units of which conform to the specifications of shape and size prescribed for egg macaroni by Section 16.6 (c).

(d) Vegetable egg spaghetti is the vegetable noodle product the units of which conform to the specifications of shape and size prescribed for egg spaghetti by Section 16.6 (d).

(e) Vegetable egg vermicelli is the vegetable noodle product the units of which conform to the specifications of shape and size prescribed for egg vermicelli by Section 16.6 (e).

(f) The name of each food for which a definition and standard of identity is prescribed by this section is "——— Noodle Product" or "——— Egg Noodle Product," the blank being filled in with the name whereby the vegetable used is designated in paragraph (a) of this section; or alternately, the name is "——— Noodles" or "——— Egg Noodles," "——— Egg Macaroni," "——— Egg Spaghetti," or "——— Egg Vermicelli," as the case may be, when the units of the food comply with the requirements of paragraphs (b), (c), (d), or (e), respectively, the blank in each instance being filled in with the name whereby the vegetable is designated in paragraph (a) of this section.

BOSTON GRAIN AND FLOUR EXCHANGE

President, Charles J. Koelsch; first vice president, Granville M. Bond; second vice president, Loren A. O'Brien; directors: J. Wesley, A. Gordon, Roderic N. MacDonald, John J. King and Dismore Worthing.

DEFINITIONS AND STANDARDS OF IDENTITY FOR ENRICHED ALIMENTARY PASTES

The following Definitions and Standards of Identity for Enriched Alimentary Pastes (enriched macaroni, enriched noodles, enriched macaroni and enriched noodle products) permitting the use of vitamins, minerals, wheat germ, and dehydrated yeast as optional ingredients, have been effective under the Federal Food, Drug and Cosmetic Act since Oct. 7, 1946:

Sec. 16.9 **Enriched macaroni products; identity; label statement of optional ingredients.** (a) Enriched macaroni products are the class of food each of which conforms to the definition and standard of identity, and is subject to the requirements for label statement of optional ingredients, prescribed for macaroni products by Section 16.1 (a) and (f), except that:

(1) Each such food contains in each pound not less than 4 mgs and not more than 5 mgs of thiamine, not less than 1.7 mgs and not more than 2.2 mgs of riboflavin, not less than 27 mgs and not more than 34 mgs of niacin or niacin amide, and not less than 13 mgs and not more than 16.5 mgs of iron (Fe);

(2) Each such food may also contain as an optional ingredient added vitamin D in such quantity that each pound of the finished food contains not less than 250 U.S.P. units and not more than 1,000 U.S.P. units of vitamin D;

(3) Each such food may also contain as an optional ingredient added calcium in such quantity that each pound of the finished food contains not less than 500 mgs and not more than 625 mgs of calcium (Ca);

(4) Each such food may also contain as an optional ingredient partly defatted wheat germ but the amount thereof does not exceed 5% of the weight of the finished food;

(5) Each such food may be supplied, wholly or in part, with the prescribed quantity of any substance referred to in subparagraphs (1), (2) and (3) through the use of dried yeast, partly defatted wheat germ, enriched farina or enriched flour, or through the direct additions of any of the substances prescribed in subparagraphs (1), (2) and (3).

Iron and calcium may be added only in forms which are harmless and assimilable. The substances referred to in subparagraphs (1) and (2) of this paragraph may be added in a harmless carrier which does not impair the enriched macaroni product, such carrier being used only in the quantity reasonably necessary to effect an intimate and uniform distribution of such substances in the finished enriched macaroni product.

(b) Enriched macaroni is the enriched macaroni product the units of which conform to the specifications of shape and size prescribed for macaroni by Section 16.1 (b).

(c) Enriched spaghetti is the enriched macaroni product the units of which conform to the specifications of shape and size prescribed for spaghetti by Section 16.1 (c).

(d) Enriched vermicelli is the enriched macaroni product the units of which conform to the specifications of shape and size prescribed for vermicelli by Section 16.1 (d).

(e) The name of each food for which a definition and standard of identity is prescribed by this section is "Enriched Macaroni Product"; or alternately the name is "Enriched Macaroni," "Enriched Spaghetti," or "Enriched Vermicelli," as the case may be, when the units of the food comply with the requirements of paragraphs (b), (c), or (d) respectively of this section.

Sec. 16.10 **Enriched noodle products; identity; label statement of optional ingredients.** (a) Enriched noodle products are the class of food each of which conforms to the definition and standard of identity, and is subject to the requirements for label statement of optional ingredients, prescribed for noodle products by Section 16.6 (a) and (g), except that:

(1) Each such food contains in each pound not less than 4 mgs and not more than 5 mgs of thiamine, not less than 1.7 mgs and not more than 2.2 mgs of riboflavin, not less than 27 mgs and not more than 34 mgs of niacin or niacin amide, and not less than 13 mgs and not more than 16.5 mgs of iron (Fe);

(2) Each such food may also contain as an optional ingredient added vitamin D in such quantity that each pound of the finished food contains not less than 250 U.S.P. units and not more than 1,000 U.S.P. units of vitamin D;

(3) Each such food may also contain as an optional ingredient added calcium in such quantity that each pound of the finished food contains not less than 500 mgs and not more than 625 mgs of calcium (Ca);

(4) Each such food may also contain as an optional ingredient partly defatted wheat germ but the amount thereof does not exceed 5% of the weight of the finished food;

(5) Each such food may be supplied, wholly or in part, with the prescribed quantity of any substance referred to in subparagraphs (1), (2), and (3), through the use of dried yeast, partly defatted wheat germ, enriched farina or enriched flour, or through the direct additions of any of the substances prescribed in subparagraphs (1), (2), and (3).

Iron and calcium may be added only in forms which are harmless and assimilable. The substances referred to in subparagraphs (1) and (2) of this paragraph may be added in a harmless carrier which does not impair the enriched noodle product, such carrier being used only in the quantity reasonably necessary to effect an intimate and uniform distribution of such substances in the finished enriched noodle product.

(b) Enriched noodles, enriched egg noodles, are the enriched noodle products the units of which conform to the specifications of shape and size prescribed for noodles in Section 16.6 (b).

(c) Enriched egg macaroni is the enriched noodle product the units of which conform to the specifications of shape and size prescribed for egg macaroni in Section 16.6 (c).

(d) Enriched egg spaghetti is the enriched noodle product the units of which conform to the specifications of shape and size prescribed for egg spaghetti in Section 16.6 (d).

(e) Enriched egg vermicelli is the enriched noodle product the units of which conform to the specifications of shape and size prescribed for egg vermicelli in Section 16.6 (e).

(f) The name of each food for which a definition and standard of identity is prescribed by this section is "Enriched Noodle Product" or "Enriched Egg Noodle Product"; or alternately, the name is "Enriched Noodles," or "Enriched Egg Noodles," "Enriched Egg Macaroni," "Enriched Egg Spaghetti," or "Enriched Egg Vermicelli," as the case may be, when the units of the food comply with the requirements of paragraphs (b), (c), (d), or (e), respectively of this section.

STATE BREAD REGULATIONS

The following summary of the state regulations governing the sale of bread has been made on the basis of reports received from the states up to Feb. 15, 1947. The states not listed have no specific requirements.

ALABAMA

Bread for sale or service elsewhere than in establishment in which it is made or prepared shall be wrapped, or packaged, individually or in unit quantities, so as to be sealed and the wrapping shall enclose or have printed or stamped thereon the name and address of the baker.

ARIZONA

Sizes.—1 lb or 1½ lbs or multiples of 1 lb.
Bread wrapping not required.

ARKANSAS

Bread when transported must be suitably wrapped or packed in clean containers at the shop or plant where baked.

CONNECTICUT

Sizes.—1 lb or 1½ lbs or some multiple of 1 lb.

Bread wrapped in paper or other material must have on the outside of wrapper a plain statement of weight; bread sold without wrapper must have on each loaf either a pan impression setting forth its weight or a label attached to the loaf on which its weight shall be plainly written or printed. Weight marks on such wrappers or labels shall be printed in plain, heavy Gothic, capital letters and figures not less than five thirty-seconds of an inch in height and shall not be affixed to the loaf in a manner or with a gum or paste which is unwholesome or insanitary.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Sizes.—½ lb, 1 lb or multiples of 1 lb.
Every loaf of bread manufactured for sale, sold or offered or exposed for sale shall have affixed thereon, in a conspicuous place, a label at least 1 in. square or 1 in. in diameter, upon which label there shall be printed in plain bold face Gothic type, not smaller than 12 pt. the weight of the loaf in pound, pounds or fraction of a pound in black ink upon white paper. The business name and address of the maker, baker or manufacturer shall also be plainly printed on each such label.

HAWAII

Sizes.—¾ lb, 1 lb, 1½ lbs, 2 lbs or other lb weights.

Variations at the rate of 1 oz per lb over and 1 oz per lb under the specified weights are permitted in individual loaves, but the average weight of not less than 25 loaves of any one unit of any one kind shall be not less than the weight prescribed. Twin or multiple loaves may be sold provided they conform to the above weight requirements.

IOWA

Sizes.—½ lb, 1 lb, 1¼ lbs, 1½ lbs or multiples of 1 lb.

There shall be printed upon the wrapper of each loaf of bread in plain conspicuous type, the name and address of the manufacturer and the weight of the loaf in terms of one of the standard weights specified above.

KANSAS

All bread loaves before removal from baking room shall be wrapped in clean, unused paper, unprinted or printed on one side only. The use of newspapers or any unclean paper for the wrapping of food is prohibited.

LOUISIANA

No bread, cake or other bakery product shall be exposed for sale in any unscreened store, shop or stand, or in any open lot, or transported over any public highway to any place for sale there or elsewhere unless same shall be wrapped effectually and in a cleanly manner, provided, however, that bread, cakes or other bakery products delivered in quantities shall be covered or enclosed so as to protect same from dust, insects and contamination by handling while being transported and it shall then be wrapped before sale for retail trade.

MAINE

No person, firm or corporation shall distribute, transport or sell for distribution or transportation any bread, in loaf form, which is not properly enclosed in a sanitary wrapper.

MICHIGAN

Sizes.—12 oz, 16 oz, 20 oz, 24 oz or 32 oz loaves with 1 oz tolerance.

It shall be unlawful for any person, firm or corporation engaged in the manufacture of baked goods and pastries to convey, ship or transport any baked goods or pastries from the place where such goods are manufactured to any place in this state where baked goods and pastries are to be consumed or offered for sale, without first placing such baked goods and pastries in a clean and sanitary container or package sufficiently tight and compact to exclude all dust and dirt and other contaminated material. None of such containers or packages containing baked goods or pastries shall be opened or exposed to the dust or dirt or other contamination from the place where manufactured until they arrive in the place where such baked goods and pastries are to be consumed or exposed for sale.

MINNESOTA

Sizes.—1 lb or 1½ lbs or any multiple of 1 lb.

Every loaf of bread manufactured for sale, or sold, offered or exposed for sale, shall have affixed thereon in plain statement in a prominent place the weight of the loaf of bread, together with the name of the manufacturer. In the case of wrapped bread the required information shall be stated on the wrapper of each loaf, and in the case of unwrapped bread it shall be stated on a label using plain legible type. The labels on unwrapped bread shall not be affixed by the use of gums or pastes which are unsanitary and unwholesome. There shall not be more than two labels on a loaf of bread or unit thereof.

MISSISSIPPI

All bread made in the bakery must be wrapped in clean paper, each loaf separately, before being distributed for sale. Bread delivered in wholesale quantities must be wrapped, either each loaf separately or in bundles, before being shipped.

MONTANA

Transportation of any bread, pastry or other bakery food product for subsequent display or sale is prohibited unless said bread, pastry or other bakery food product is wrapped or packaged in such a manner as to adequately protect the product from contamination.

NEBRASKA

Every person, firm or corporation engaged in the manufacture of baking bread to be sold or offered for sale in the state must see that same is enclosed in a substantial wrapper or package which will protect it from contamination.

NEW HAMPSHIRE

Before removal from the bakery section of an establishment, all loaves of bread shall be wrapped in clean, new paper.

NEW JERSEY

All bread wrapped at bakeries in wax paper or in any other manner for sanitary or other purposes in advance of delivery or sale, shall be considered as coming under the head of food in packaged form and all such bread shall be plainly labeled.

NEW YORK

Sizes.—1 lb or 1½ lbs or multiples of 1 lb.

The statement upon the wrapper or label shall be in plain, heavy, Gothic capital letters and figures not less than 5/32 in. in height and shall be so placed as to appear upon the top or side and not upon the end or bottom of the loaf. Unwrapped bread that is labeled may have the label upon the bottom of the loaf.

OHIO

Sizes.—Not less than 16 oz.

Every loaf of bread manufactured for sale, sold, offered or exposed for sale shall have affixed thereon a plain statement in plain position of the weight of the loaf of bread, the business name and address of the maker, baker or manufacturer. In the case of wrapped bread such information shall be stated on the wrapper of each loaf and in the case of unwrapped bread shall be stated by means of a pan impression or other mechanical means or shall be stated on a label using plain legible type. Such label affixed to an unwrapped loaf shall not be affixed in any manner which is unsanitary and unwholesome, and there shall not be more than one label on a loaf or a unit.

OREGON

Sizes.—1 lb or 1½ lbs or multiples of 1 lb.

Bread shall be deemed to be in the form of loaves, whether or not the loaf is wrapped, or whether transparent or other wrapping is used or whether or not the loaf is sliced, and shall be deemed to be in package form when wrapped, and shall be marked plainly with the net weight.

PENNSYLVANIA

All wrapped or packaged bakery products must bear in a clear and legible manner either the trade name or names of the kind of bakery products and the name of the bakery manufacturing the product or the name and address of the distributor or wholesale dealer. Only clean unused wrappers printed or marked with the trade name or kind of bakery product which it purports to be shall be employed. Transparent wrappers may carry the required information by use of a printed band or wrapper or by insertion of a label in the package.

SOUTH DAKOTA

Sizes.—1 lb or 1½ lbs and any greater weight which is a multiple of ½ lb.

There shall be printed upon the wrapper of every loaf of bread in plain and conspicuous type not smaller than 10 pt. Gothic capital letters and figures the name and address of the manufacturer of the bread, the net weight of the loaf, and a descriptive name or term designating the kind of bread if it be other than that commonly known and defined as white bread. The net weight shall be expressed in terms of one of the standard units of weight prescribed in Section 22.0704 or, in lieu of statement of weight, by the words, "South Dakota standard weight loaf." The information herein required to be shown upon the bread wrapper shall be printed upon that portion of the wrapper which can easily be seen and read by the consumer; provided that when the baker uses transparent wrapping materials, such as cellophane, he may, in lieu of printing the label on such wrapper, print the required label information upon paper not smaller than two by three inches and insert this underneath the transparent wrapper in such manner as to make it clearly legible through the said transparent wrapper.

TENNESSEE

Labeling on all loaves of bread must comply with the Food and Drug Law which requires labeling on all loaves of bread, setting forth ingredients, correct weight and name and address of individual responsible for placing same on the market.

UTAH

Bread must be labeled with a net weight; breads or other bakery products in package form, with the weight or count and the name of the manufacturer or distributor.

VERMONT

A person shall not carry or cart about with intent to sell or offer for sale, or delivery to customers after it has been sold, for human food, any kind or quality of bread or cake in loaf form, unless each loaf is wrapped separately in waxed paper, tissue paper or some similar wrapper or a sanitary container of sufficient thickness and quality to protect the bread and cake from dust and dirt.

VIRGINIA

All bread before marketing shall be wrapped in clean paper.

WASHINGTON

Sizes.—1 lb, 1½ lbs, 2 lbs, 3 lbs, 4 lbs and 5 lbs, or other pound weight.

Every package shall have around it, or attached to the side thereof, a label which shall properly indicate the product or content of such package, and also the name and place of manufacture of such product. Labels on bakery products shall state the net weight of such products.

WEST VIRGINIA

All bread before marketing shall be wrapped in clean paper and products such as cakes, doughnuts, etc., shall be kept covered at all times.

WISCONSIN

Sizes.—1 lb or 1½ lbs or multiples of 1 lb.
No record of a bread wrapping law.

WYOMING

Unwrapped bakery products shall not be sold or offered for sale from display windows unless said bakery display windows are equipped with sanitary closed glass cases. Wrapped bakery products may be sold from display windows. All members of the industry shall refrain from placing bakery goods in grocery stores on counter display pans unless said bakery products are wrapped and labeled according to the requirements of the pure foods laws of the state. Unwrapped bakery products may be sold in grocery stores and meat markets only where closed sanitary display cases are provided.

British Biscuit Industry Council

London, England.—In order to provide an official channel for communication between the British biscuit industry and the government on any matters of commercial or economical policy affecting the industry as a whole, a new organization known as the "Biscuit Industry Council," was formed in January, 1947. To this council were nominated representatives from the following organizations: National Association of Biscuit Manufacturers, British Cake and Biscuit Association, National Ice Cream Biscuit Association, Associated Oatcake Manufacturers, and Northern Ireland Biscuit Manufacturers' Association. The first chairman of the council is Sir C. Eric Palmer (Peek, Frean & Co., Ltd.); secretary, Sydney G. Bailey, 23a Lime Street, London E. C. 3.

The new organization is the peacetime successor to the Cake and Biscuit Manufacturers' Wartime Alliance.

LOUIS LIVINGSTON LIBRARY OF BAKING

American Institute of Baking

Among the oldest and most extensive of the country's industry libraries is the Louis Livingston Library of Baking of the American Institute of Baking in Chicago. It was founded in 1886 by Dr. Max Henius and Dr. Robert Wahl, both graduates of Marburg University in Germany, when they established in Chicago their Scientific Station for Brewing.

This library was purchased from the Wahl-Henius Institute in February of 1925, by Julian M. and Milton L. Livingston and was presented to the American Institute of Baking as a memorial to their father, Louis Livingston. The Institute of Baking, founded in 1921, had purchased the property and equipment of the Wahl-Henius Institute at 1135 Fullerton in 1922, and although the extensive library of fermentology had not been included in the purchase, its resources had been made available to the staff and students of AIB as a loan. The library was recognized as one of the best collections of scientific books and journals in the country, and one of the most extensive and remarkable collections in the world of works on the subject of fermentation. Since many of the books and treatises on the subject of fermentation were of equal application in the science of baking, it was of inestimable value to the baking industry.

In the purchase of the library all its contents were acquired except for those books directly pertaining to distilling and brewing. The collection, containing 6,000 books and some 10,000 pamphlets and clippings, was presented to the institute together with an endowment fund and contributions for its maintenance.

In the Louis Livingston Library are books, bulletins, pamphlets and periodicals covering the history of baking and milling, on chemistry, physics, biology, mycology, fermentology, mechanics, economics and allied subjects of value to the baking industry. The library is more than a repository of baking literature, it is a work shop for the baker and those who work for and with him. It is recognized as one of the country's principal sources of baking information, and is among the world's largest libraries of baking.

At the present time, there are more than 5,000 volumes and 20,000 pamphlets on baking, and thousands of clippings and related subjects in the library. It receives the scientific and technical journals, and maintains files of baking, milling and other trade journals of the food industries.

The library is servicing the industry by keeping the baker informed of the technical progress being made, and is helping the individual baker by answering his questions on specific problems.

The baking industry is invited to help in making the library the world's greatest repository of baking literature by sending to it, books and other material of historical or special interest to the industry.

United States—List of the Larger Baking Companies

American Bakeries Co., Inc., Atlanta, Ga.
Bell Bakeries, Inc., New York, N. Y.
Borck & Stevens, Inc., Bridgeport, Conn.
Campbell-Taggart Associated Bakeries, Inc., Dallas, Texas.
Claussen's, H. H., Sons, Inc., Augusta, Ga.
Colonial Baking Co., Inc., Little Rock, Ark.
Columbia Baking Co., Atlanta, Ga.
Continental Baking Co., Inc., New York, N. Y.
Dortch Baking Co., Atlanta, Ga.
Drake Bakeries, Inc., Brooklyn, N. Y.
Dugan Bros. of New York, Inc., Brooklyn, N. Y.
Eddy Bakeries, Inc., Helena, Mont.
Federal Bakeries, Inc., Davenport, Iowa.
Freihofer, William, Baking Co., Inc., Philadelphia, Pa.
General Baking Co., New York, N. Y.
Gordon Baking Co., Inc., Detroit, Mich.
Great A. & P. Tea Co., New York, N. Y.
Grennan Bakeries, Inc., Chicago, Ill.
Grocers Baking Co., Louisville, Ky.
Hardin's Bakery, Meridian, Miss.
Hathaway Bakeries, Inc., Cambridge, Mass.
Holzheierlein, M., & Sons, Inc., Washington, D. C.
Horn & Hardart Co., Inc., New York, N. Y.
Interstate Bakeries Corp., Kansas City, Mo.
Kilpatrick Baking Co., Denver, Colo.
Kroger Grocery & Baking Co., Cincinnati, Ohio.
Langendorf United Bakeries, Inc., San Francisco, Cal.
Mackiem Baking Co., Inc., Denver, Colo.
Manor Baking Co., Dallas, Texas.
Michigan Bakeries, Inc., Grand Rapids, Mich.
Miller-Parrott Baking Co., Terre Haute, Ind.
National Biscuit Co., New York, N. Y.
Nissen, John J., Baking Co., Portland, Me.
Omar, Inc., Omaha, Neb.
Petersen, P. F., Baking Co., Inc., Omaha, Neb.
Piper, H., Co., Chicago, Ill.
Purity Bakeries Corp., Chicago, Ill.
Schulze Baking Co., Chicago, Ill.
Smith's Bakery, Inc., Mobile, Ala.
Spaulding Bakeries, Inc., Binghamton, N.Y.
Stuhmer, George F., & Co., Inc., Brooklyn, N. Y.
United Bakeries, Inc., Chicago, Ill.
Van De Kamp's Holland Dutch Bakeries, Inc., Los Angeles, Cal.
Vories Baking Co., Inc., New Orleans, La.
Ward Baking Co., New York, N. Y.
Zinsmaster Baking Co., Inc., Minneapolis, Minn.

BAKING INDUSTRY PROMOTIONAL AND PUBLIC RELATIONS PROGRAM

The groundwork for a nationwide baking industry promotional and public relations program was laid at the 1946 convention of the American Bakers Association held in Chicago Oct. 13-16. In closing sessions of the meeting, the assembly unanimously endorsed a three-year promotional campaign to be financed on subscriptions of 1/20th of 1% of 1946 gross sales of all bakers. Minimum figures for the campaign fund was set at $1,500,000 for the three-year program, or $500,000 a year.

The fund was given an enthusiastic beginning before the convention adjourned as test pledges totaling nearly $300,000 a year were made on makeshift subscription cards.

Further organizational plans for the program were made at an enlarged meeting of the board of governors of the ABA held in Chicago, Dec. 8-9, 1946. Present were ABA governors, directors of the Associated Retail Bakers of America, representatives of the biscuit and cracker industry and presidents and secretaries of state and group-state associations.

A basic organizational plan for carrying out the promotional program was adopted, providing for three committees known as the publicity policy committee, the publicity planning committee and the publicity executive committee.

A special fund committee made up of Fred L. Cobb, Cobb's Sunlit Bakery, Green Bay, Wis; John T. McCarthy, Jersey Bread Co., Toledo, Ohio; Eugene K. Quigg, Richmond (Ind.) Baking Co., and Charles W. Koch, Koch's Bakery, St. Louis, Mo., actively directed the drive to obtain subscriptions to attain the minimum goal of $500,000 a year for three years.

This minimum goal was reached on March 11, 1947, and the industry was assured of a $500,000-a-year promotional budget for the next three years. Officers and committee members active in the planning for the promotional campaign announced that the program was to be put into action "as soon as possible," and the fund committee continued its efforts to secure additional subscriptions to the fund.

American Bakers Foundation

The American Bakers Foundation was established soon after World War I and incorporated under the laws of Illinois by leading bakers and allied tradesmen who raised an endowment fund of $315,000.

The foundation is a nonprofit organization whose certificate holders and contributors are both bakers and allied trades firms. Its purpose is to promote the cause of education, in nutrition and in the science, art and industry of baking for the advancement of human welfare; to establish, endow and aid institutes, schools, departments, libraries, fellowships, scholarships, scientific research and publications.

The principal beneficiary of the foundation is the American Institute of Baking. In 1944, Harry W. Zinsmaster instituted a national drive to raise the endowment fund to $1,000,000.

If your Production Superintendent had a hundred bakeries under his supervision, he'd have the finest of technical laboratory and products control service to help him maintain uniform quality.

Why not give him the same support and technical help—although he may now be responsible for only a single bakery's production.

Ask him—and he'll tell you the testing of ingredients, the perfection of formulas, the study of finished products in relation to market requirements, the assay of those baked products that have to comply with enrichment requirements—all these and many other Long Company services are a constant source of help. They help assure you that your key production man will be one of the leaders in his field in efficient, low cost, high quality production.

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- MATERIALS AND EQUIPMENT

U. S. CENSUS REPORTS ON THE BAKING INDUSTRY

(No Census of Manufactures Since 1939)

UNITED STATES CENSUS DATA ON ESTABLISHMENTS MANUFACTURING BREAD AND OTHER BAKERY PRODUCTS EXCEPT BISCUIT AND CRACKERS, CLASSIFIED INTO WHOLESALE AND RETAIL BAKERIES: 1939

"Bread and Other Bakery Products (Except Biscuit, Crackers and Pretzels)" Industry

Item—	Total for the industry	Reported by bakeries classified as— Wholesale only	Retail only	Wholesale and retail combined
Number of establishments	18,043	2,569	8,978	6,496
Number of retail shops operated	16,590	.....	10,159	6,431
Number of house-to-house retail routes operated	18,421	.....	8,003	10,418
Proprietors and firm members	18,783	2,294	9,550	6,939
Persons reported by manufacturing industries, total	247,591	74,527	57,757	115,307
Salaried officers of corporations	3,094	1,084	650	1,360
Manufacturing—				
Salaried employees	13,610	4,983	2,007	6,620
Wage earners (average for the year)	201,533	62,942	43,851	94,740
Distribution	24,720	4,138	10,361	10,221
Construction	1,007	387	88	532
Other	3,627	993	800	1,834
Salaries and wages, total	$330,665,684	$105,519,375	$69,731,789	$155,414,520
Salaried officers	$12,666,456	$4,944,860	$1,959,252	$5,762,344
Manufacturing—Salaries	$24,308,430	$9,428,155	$3,479,898	$11,400,377
Wages	$262,001,562	$83,379,584	$64,874,328	$123,747,650
Distribution	$26,289,702	$6,156,301	$8,470,426	$11,662,975
Construction	$1,510,628	$519,524	$175,218	$815,886
Other	$3,888,906	$1,090,951	$772,667	$2,025,288
Cost of materials, supplies, containers, fuel, purchased electric energy, and contract work, total	$567,427,173	$175,728,839	$130,167,560	$261,530,774
Materials, supplies, containers	$539,981,125	$168,173,424	$122,366,496	$249,441,205
Fuel	$16,043,573	$4,410,811	$4,573,896	$7,058,866
Purchased electric energy	$11,394,645	$3,144,604	$3,226,195	$5,023,846
Contract work	$7,830	.....	$973	$6,857
Value of products	$1,211,023,755	$384,763,786	$267,005,930	$559,254,039
Value added by manufacture†	$643,596,582	$209,034,947	$136,838,370	$297,723,265

†Value of products less cost of materials, supplies, containers, fuel, purchased electric energy, and contract work.

SUMMARY FOR THE BISCUIT AND CRACKER INDUSTRY: 1939 AND 1937

(Because they account for a negligible portion of the national output, plants with annual production valued at less than $5,000 have been excluded since 1919.)

	1939	1937	% increase or decrease (—)
Number of establishments	356	319	11.6
Salaried personnel*	2,388	3,086	—22.6
Salaries*†	$5,695,122	$6,505,246	—12.5
Wage earners (average for the year)‡	29,173	28,791	1.3
Wages†‡	$28,549,620	$28,640,584	—0.3
Cost of materials, supplies, fuel, purchased electric energy and contract work†	$82,049,455	$97,754,682	—16.1
Value of products†	$200,792,878	$208,297,832	—3.6
Value added by manufacture†	$118,743,423	$110,543,150	7.4

*No data for employees of central administrative offices are included. †Profits or losses cannot be calculated from the census figures because no data are collected for certain expense items, such as interest, rent, depreciation, taxes, insurance and advertising. ‡The item for wage earners is an average of the numbers reported for the several months of the year and includes both full-time and part-time workers. The quotient obtained by dividing the amount of wages by the average number of wage earners should not, therefore, be accepted as representing the average wage received by full-time wage earners. ¶Value of products less cost of materials, supplies, fuel, purchased electric energy, and contract work.

PRINCIPAL MATERIALS CONSUMED IN THE UNITED STATES IN THE "BREAD AND OTHER BAKERY PRODUCTS" (EXCEPT BISCUIT, CRACKERS AND PRETZELS) INDUSTRY AND IN THE "BISCUIT, CRACKERS AND PRETZELS" INDUSTRY COMBINED, BY KIND, QUANTITY AND COST, BY STATES: 1939

The combined value of products reported by the 17,516 establishments that supplied detailed data on materials consumed represented 98.1% of the total value of products for the two industries named.

FLOUR (IN BARRELS)

State—	Total	Wheat flour— White	Wheat flour— Whole-wheat (including graham)	Rye flour	Other flour
Alabama	339,112	327,418	8,605	657	2,432
Arizona	120,784	109,783	8,181	609	2,211
Arkansas	243,910	234,189	4,803	754	4,164
California	2,903,541	2,638,529	231,273	53,912	79,827
Colorado	383,958	351,557	20,999	4,960	6,442
Connecticut	661,080	560,265	32,512	44,026	24,277
Delaware	84,546	77,516	3,456	2,616	958
District of Columbia	367,390	334,468	13,374	12,865	6,683
Florida	473,404	422,407	27,062	8,020	14,915
Georgia	464,192	445,690	11,584	3,658	3,260
Idaho	86,201	75,235	9,009	549	1,408
Illinois	3,718,637	3,254,009	128,701	198,639	137,288
Indiana	1,261,028	1,187,500	33,298	15,668	24,562
Iowa	981,071	897,787	37,703	14,274	31,307
Kansas	407,955	377,838	19,471	2,084	8,562
Kentucky	456,539	435,800	9,384	3,988	7,367
Louisiana	596,034	576,719	13,265	2,155	4,895
Maine	265,490	245,206	7,346	3,458	9,480
Maryland	904,823	829,479	24,810	18,819	31,715
Massachusetts	2,465,892	2,195,738	92,177	80,710	97,267
Michigan	2,280,392	1,985,298	118,984	84,485	91,625
Minnesota	790,358	692,408	39,292	31,677	26,981
Mississippi	145,301	139,634	4,015	341	1,311
Missouri	1,720,705	1,614,176	55,220	30,490	20,819
Montana	133,935	108,730	8,575	2,224	4,406
Nebraska	396,817	362,852	14,091	12,143	7,731
Nevada	23,168	19,806	1,657	313	1,392
New Hampshire	148,302	127,475	6,210	5,004	9,613
New Jersey	2,105,655	1,748,762	87,636	156,649	112,608
New Mexico	57,954	51,955	4,111	955	933
New York	7,116,848	5,967,567	305,749	527,913	314,619
North Carolina	421,804	404,249	10,507	1,046	6,002
North Dakota	99,366	91,879	4,320	1,523	1,644
Ohio	3,414,510	3,091,712	114,300	106,302	102,196
Oklahoma	444,177	413,234	22,396	2,618	5,929
Oregon	342,722	296,157	32,854	7,793	5,919
Pennsylvania	4,585,251	4,120,476	162,066	155,190	147,519
Rhode Island	363,935	337,620	8,022	6,777	11,516
South Carolina	189,450	183,451	4,202	1,200	597
South Dakota	128,459	115,509	6,180	2,302	4,468
Tennessee	573,290	562,068	11,157	2,010	3,055
Texas	1,489,957	1,410,584	55,084	12,485	11,804
Utah	154,845	143,619	9,018	906	1,102
Vermont	89,642	79,874	4,139	1,677	3,952
Virginia	510,331	489,989	13,139	2,464	5,749
Washington	621,219	537,264	60,754	11,984	11,217
West Virginia	398,869	384,530	6,712	2,541	5,086
Wisconsin	1,008,619	871,304	36,549	62,030	38,736
Wyoming	49,266	39,654	5,776	2,458	1,379
United States	46,934,034	41,367,968	1,949,517	1,706,921	1,459,628

GENERAL STATISTICS IN DETAIL FOR THE UNITED STATES ON "BREAD AND OTHER BAKERY PRODUCTS (EXCEPT BISCUIT, CRACKERS AND PRETZELS)," BY STATES: 1939

	No. of establishments	Persons reported by manufacturing industries, total	Salaries and wages, total	Cost of materials, supplies, containers, fuel, purchased electric energy, and contract work	Value of products	Value added by manufacture
Alabama	80	2,068	$2,074,218	$3,933,709	$8,607,617	$4,673,908
Arizona	55	600	782,216	1,575,070	3,349,696	1,774,626
Arkansas	65	1,081	1,120,603	2,186,839	4,910,418	2,723,579
California	1,225	14,784	22,786,455	32,368,659	80,221,290	43,952,631
Colorado	152	1,821	2,315,925	3,938,871	8,422,889	4,484,018
Connecticut	383	4,320	5,638,715	9,941,036	20,479,012	10,537,976
Delaware	34	490	658,174	1,088,336	2,392,993	1,304,657
Dist. of Col.	88	2,056	3,487,507	4,778,443	11,567,426	6,788,983
Florida	181	2,956	3,201,451	6,466,186	14,164,075	7,697,889
Georgia	105	2,667	2,850,753	5,434,832	11,663,223	6,228,391
Idaho	64	509	568,501	1,239,705	2,498,370	1,258,665
Illinois	1,565	18,545	25,679,642	44,175,283	92,112,679	47,937,396
Indiana	390	6,250	7,346,508	13,197,191	28,056,420	14,859,229
Iowa	238	3,731	4,544,062	8,110,110	17,326,166	9,216,059
Kansas	202	1,956	2,066,198	4,113,177	8,251,617	4,138,440
Kentucky	117	2,107	2,471,762	4,994,288	9,973,239	4,978,951
Louisiana	230	3,060	2,964,768	6,078,888	12,170,338	6,091,450
Maine	95	1,448	1,705,846	3,479,504	6,759,951	3,280,447
Maryland	300	4,694	5,876,450	10,461,429	22,245,899	11,784,470
Massachusetts	1,101	13,814	19,011,241	31,845,003	66,622,476	34,777,473
Michigan	686	11,060	15,370,400	26,626,789	55,156,386	28,529,597
Minnesota	443	4,394	5,580,010	10,182,245	21,349,382	11,167,137
Mississippi	61	944	861,119	1,754,021	3,787,677	2,033,656
Missouri	469	7,263	10,371,174	16,770,361	35,714,840	18,994,479
Montana	88	712	851,040	1,877,551	4,020,290	2,142,739
Nebraska	139	2,103	2,504,995	4,370,182	9,243,162	4,872,980
Nevada	19	127	162,007	307,469	620,791	313,322
N. Hampshire	60	852	1,045,022	2,094,431	4,294,857	2,200,426
New Jersey	1,012	11,995	16,875,535	28,666,254	60,261,890	31,595,636
New Mexico	44	392	361,289	853,650	1,756,121	902,471
New York	2,910	38,314	57,714,989	94,583,936	204,500,877	109,916,941
N. Carolina	98	2,822	2,994,613	5,901,469	12,704,304	6,802,835
N. Dakota	59	487	483,322	1,106,736	2,195,263	1,088,527
Ohio	1,072	17,799	23,664,194	38,701,903	84,324,585	45,622,677
Oklahoma	222	2,306	2,404,889	4,862,700	10,052,666	5,189,966
Oregon	188	1,860	2,654,427	4,492,966	9,501,408	5,008,442
Pennsylvania	1,515	26,287	34,791,512	56,794,045	123,139,514	66,345,469
Rhode Island	104	2,112	2,853,742	4,774,019	10,110,978	5,336,959
S. Carolina	39	1,266	1,317,011	2,662,131	5,873,690	3,211,559
S. Dakota	83	585	553,128	1,359,287	2,646,370	1,287,083
Tennessee	117	2,929	3,102,320	5,929,840	12,923,463	6,993,623
Texas	535	6,902	7,515,966	15,694,908	32,994,866	17,299,958
Utah	33	644	912,235	1,838,661	3,766,823	1,928,162
Vermont	49	501	532,228	1,114,105	2,188,513	1,074,408
Virginia	131	2,596	2,925,070	5,834,859	12,193,874	6,359,015
Washington	330	3,105	4,678,267	7,274,396	16,363,218	9,088,822
W. Virginia	108	2,180	3,025,528	4,966,494	10,666,210	5,696,716
Wisconsin	604	5,823	7,216,241	12,013,018	25,563,868	13,550,850
Wyoming	50	298	296,416	712,183	1,315,075	602,892
U. S.	18,043	247,591	$330,665,684	$567,427,173	$1,211,023,755	$643,596,582

GENERAL STATISTICS IN DETAIL FOR "BISCUIT, CRACKERS AND PRETZELS" BY STATES: 1939

California	28	1,655	$2,134,809	$4,010,484	$10,313,609	$6,303,125
Illinois	23	4,372	5,221,894	11,453,852	27,568,398	16,114,546
Indiana	7	1,012	1,262,793	1,826,199	3,836,640	2,010,441
Iowa	8	1,107	1,212,394	2,718,936	5,089,297	2,370,361
Louisiana	7	649	660,130	1,038,569	2,347,185	1,308,616
Maryland	6	891	1,007,432	1,366,341	3,412,926	2,046,585
Massachusetts	14	2,022	2,261,523	4,911,092	12,737,718	7,826,626
Michigan	13	1,402	1,645,814	3,876,814	8,728,640	4,851,826
Minnesota	11	588	776,644	1,300,272	3,372,463	2,072,191
Missouri	13	1,812	2,149,899	3,548,495	9,006,863	5,458,368
Nebraska	4	344	432,768	597,422	1,316,739	719,317
New Jersey	13	1,182	981,154	3,456,376	5,488,867	2,032,491
New York	26	5,797	7,477,827	12,577,483	38,381,756	25,804,273
Ohio	21	2,914	3,502,699	8,307,007	19,278,089	10,971,082
Oregon	5	236	333,823	412,061	1,180,976	768,915
Pennsylvania	83	4,062	4,523,993	7,584,385	18,835,927	11,251,542
Tennessee	6	552	577,036	1,147,302	2,809,259	1,661,957
Texas	6	715	734,351	1,571,973	4,161,041	2,589,068
Washington	17	532	716,865	1,193,250	2,794,478	1,601,228
Wisconsin	6	808	976,757	1,664,893	3,689,858	2,024,965
Other states*	39	3,236	3,423,539	7,436,249	16,442,459	8,956,210
U. S.	356	35,930	$42,059,144	$82,049,455	$200,792,878	$118,743,423

*Alabama, 6 establishments; Arkansas, 4; Colorado, 3; Connecticut, 1; Florida, 2; Georgia, 2; Kansas, 2; Kentucky, 2; Maine, 1; Mississippi, 2; New Hampshire, 1; North Carolina, 1; North Dakota, 1; Oklahoma, 2; South Carolina, 2; South Dakota, 1; Utah, 2; Vermont, 1; Virginia, 3.

DUNWOODY BAKING SCHOOL

The baking school of the William Hood Dunwoody Industrial Institute, Minneapolis, was established in 1915. The institute itself was founded in December, 1914, with an endowment that ultimately amounted to $5,000,000, by William Hood Dunwoody, Minneapolis flour miller and philanthropist.

Courses are offered to students in both day and evening classes, including classes in bread and rolls, cakes and pastries, butter cream icing, commercial cooking, experimental bread baking, baking and milling chemistry, experimental cakes and pastries and cake ornamenting and decorating.

Adrian J. Vander Voort has been head of the baking school since 1934. For three years prior to assuming that position he was in charge of the cake and pastry department of the school.

Former heads of the baking school include: John Summers, Peter Pirrie, Charles Ferrari, A. F. Gerhard and Roland Davis.

On the 1946-47 teaching staff of the school are: Rudolph Harder, cake instructor; Edward Harding, bread instructor; Ernest Johnson, experimental bread instructor; William Thorn, experimental cake instructor, and Paul Tourville, cake and pastry decorating instructor.

In additional to regularly-scheduled class work, students at the school observe demonstrations conducted by members of the allied trades throughout the year. Shop trips to local bakeries, flour mills, powdered milk plants, sugar plants, wrapping paper plants and similar concerns are scheduled.

Day school enrollment as of January, 1947, totaled 192, while evening school enrollment was 101. Enrollment of veterans of the armed services under the "GI Bill of Rights" totaled 166 in the day school classes. More than 400 persons were included on the list of prospective students waiting to enter the school.

In January of 1943, the school opened its baking classes to women, explaining that "during the present war emergency, with many employees in the baking industry going into the armed forces, there is an increasing demand for women to enter the field of baking." Since the end of the war, the school does not enroll women in day school classes. However, women who are in the baking and food industries are allowed to attend evening school classes.

In July, 1944, the institute announced a new program of classes, "streamlined to meet wartime conditions," designed to serve two groups—one on the production level and one on the more technical level.

The courses were designed to provide two months of practical baking on the production level and one month on the more technical level. In addition, instruction in bakery accounting, bakers' arithmetic, a brief course in foremanship training for bakers and classes in general economics and business practice were offered.

The school maintains a placement department and makes every effort to place all pre-employment students who have the recommendation of each department head. The student must have completed the major part of any course before receiving placement consideration.

Contract Grades of Grain, Flaxseed, Soybeans, Millfeeds and Oil Meals for Future Delivery

The following information has been prepared by the Commodity Exchange Authority of Compliance and Investigation Branch of the Production and Marketing Administration, U. S. Department of Agriculture, as a means of easy reference to the deliverable grades of grain, flaxseed, soybeans and millfeeds that may be tendered on futures contracts on the various markets licensed under the Commodity Exchange Act.

At the present time futures trading is conducted in one or more of the commodities—wheat, oats, rye, barley, flaxseed and millfeeds—on 12 "contract markets": Board of Trade of the City of Chicago, Chicago Open Board of Trade, Duluth Board of Trade, Board of Trade of Kansas City, Mo., Memphis Merchants Exchange Clearing Association, Milwaukee Grain Exchange, Minneapolis Grain Exchange, Seattle Grain Exchange (trading was dormant at the Los Angeles Grain Exchange, Portland Grain Exchange, San Francisco Grain Exchange, Merchants' Exchange of St. Louis, although not officially suspended during 1946, i. e., the futures markets were inactive).

As a matter of convenience the grades of grain deliverable on Winnipeg Grain Exchange contracts are also listed, although trading on that market is not subject to the provisions of the Commodity Exchange Act. Futures trading in wheat on Winnipeg Grain Exchange was suspended Sept. 28, 1943.

Although trading in grain and flaxseed contracts may be conducted for delivery in each calendar month, it is largely confined to contracts calling for delivery in May, July, September and December, which are called the "major" futures.

Trading in millfeed contracts is conducted for delivery in each month throughout the year.

The units of trading in futures contracts for grain, flaxseed and soybeans on all markets included herein are lots of 5,000 bus (round lots) and 1,000 bus (job lots), or both, with these exceptions: the job lot unit of trade in oats and barley contracts at Chicago is 2,000 bus in order to successfully hedge carloads, and the unit of trading in contracts at Los Angeles and San Francisco is 100 tons.

The units of trading in millfeeds for future delivery are 120 tons in round lots and 30 tons in job lots.

Effective after May, 1938, by order of the Secretary of Agriculture under the Commodity Exchange Act dated Feb. 17, 1938, a period of seven business days is required during which contracts for future delivery in the current delivery month of wheat, corn, oats, rye, barley or flaxseed may be settled by delivery of the actual cash commodity after trading in such contracts has ceased. The (*) indicates contract grades that are generally understood as basic and in some markets are definitely so designated.

Board of Trade of the City of Chicago

Differentials.—Unless otherwise specified, contracts for the sale of wheat, corn, soy beans, oats, rye and barley shall be deemed to call for "contract" wheat, corn, soybeans, oats, rye and barley respectively. Upon such contracts, sellers, at their option, may deliver all or part of the . . . grades, at the differentials indicated, provided that lots of grain of any one grade must conform to the minimum lot requirements of Rule 291. (Rule 392, Board of Trade of the City of Chicago.)

Lots.—On future delivery contracts calling for 5,000 bus of grain, or multiples thereof, delivery shall be made in lots equal to the minimum quantity . . . specified (5,000 bus). On future delivery contracts calling for odd lots of grain, delivery shall be made in lots of 1,000 bus, with the exception of oats and barley, which shall be in 2,000 bu lots or multiples thereof. Each lot of grain delivered must be described on the delivery notice, and may be made up of various amounts of grain of the various authorized grades situated in various warehouses, provided that no lot shall contain less than 1,000 bus of any one grade in any one warehouse, except in the case of oats and barley where the minimum in any one warehouse shall be 2,000 bus of any one grade. On the last business day of the month only, members having grain bought in odd lots and sold in 5,000-bu lots may deliver odd lots on a 5,000-bu lot contract by attaching the odd lot notices firmly together and endorsing the last notice. (Rule 291.)

Variation Allowed.—Deliveries of grain in store may vary not more than 1% from the quantity contracted for, provided however, that no lot in any one warehouse shall contain less than 1,000 bus of any one grade, except in the case of oats and barley where the minimum shall be 2,000 bus. (Rule 293.)

Grades.—A contract for the sale of grain by grade shall be performed on the basis of the grades officially promulgated by the Secretary of Agriculture as conforming to United States Standards at the time of the making of the contract. If no such United States grades shall have been officially promulgated, then such contract shall be performed on the basis of the grades established by the rules of the Division of Grain Inspection of the Department of Agriculture of the State of Illinois, in force at the time of the making of the contract. (Rule 295.)

Deliveries are made by registered warehouse receipts issued by warehouses which have been declared regular by the Board. The Board by regulation may prescribe the conditions upon which warehouses may be declared regular, and the conditions upon which warehouse receipts issued by regular warehouses are deliverable. (Rule 281.) Deliveries may also be made in cars on track during the last three business days of the month under the conditions specified in rule 282. Rule 297 provides for safeguarding the condition of grain in warehouses. Grain tendered for delivery must be insured against loss by fire for at least 85% of its value in accordance with rule 294.

Wartime Differentials.—Chicago Board of Trade regulations 1876 (barley) and 1877 (corn) refer to the differentials shown in the accompanying tables as wartime substitutes, temporarily replacing differentials previously in effect. The changes are attributed to provisions of Food Products Regulation 2 and Supplements 2 and 3 thereof (barley) and second revised MPR 346 (corn), of the Office of Price Administration.

Deliverable grades of wheat, corn, oats, rye, barley and soybeans:

WHEAT

(Contracts maturing after July, 1947)

Deliverable at premium, 1½c per bu: No. 1 heavy dark northern spring, No. 1 dark hard winter.

Deliverable at premium, 1c per bu: No. 1 heavy northern spring, No. 1 hard winter, No. 1 yellow hard winter and No. 1 red winter.

Deliverable at premium, ½c per bu: No. 1 dark northern spring and No. 2 dark hard winter.

Deliverable at contract price: No. 1 northern spring, No. 1 dark northern spring, No. 2 hard winter, No. 2 yellow hard winter and No. 2 red winter.

CORN

(Futures trading resumed Sept. 15, 1944)

Deliverable at contract price: No. 1 yellow corn, No. 1 mixed, No. 2 yellow and No. 2 mixed.

Deliverable at discount, 2½c per bu: No. 3 yellow corn and No. 3 mixed.

(Contracts maturing in July, 1947)

Deliverable at premium, 1½c per bu: No. 1 white corn, No. 1 yellow, No. 2 white and No. 2 yellow.

Deliverable at contract price: No. 1 mixed corn, No. 2 mixed.

Deliverable at discount, 2c per bu: No. 3 white corn, No. 3 yellow.

Deliverable at discount, 2½c per bu: No. 3 mixed corn.

BARLEY

(Effective Aug. 1, 1944)

Deliverable at premium, 1c per bu: No. 1 barley of Class 1.

Deliverable at contract price: No. 2 barley of Class 1.

Deliverable at discount, 2c per bu: No. 3 barley of Class 1. Provided that no such barley shall have a dockage in excess of 2%. Allowance shall be made by seller to buyer for dockage up to 2%.

(Starting Jan. 16, 1947, trading in barley futures contracts maturing in May and July, 1947 authorized)

Deliverable at contract price: No. 1 barley of Class 1; No. 1 malting barley; No. 2 barley of Class 1 and No. 2 malting barley.

Deliverable at discount, 2c per bu: No. 3 barley of Class 1.

RYE

Grades conform to the revised official standards, which became effective July 1, 1941.

Deliverable at contract price: *No. 2 rye.

Deliverable at premium, 5c per bu: No. 1 plump rye.

Deliverable at premium, 2½c bu: No. 2 plump rye.

Deliverable at premium, 1c bu: No. 1 rye.

SOYBEANS

(Futures trading suspended Feb. 20, 1943.)

Deliverable at contract price: No. 1 yellow soybeans, No. 2 yellow.

Deliverable at discount, 4c per bu: No. 3 yellow soybeans.

OATS

(Contracts maturing after May, 1947)

Special red oats are deliverable at the premiums and discounts shown for white oats of the same numerical grade. Bright oats shall carry no additional premium or discount.

Deliverable at premium, 3½c per bu: No. 1 extra heavy.

Deliverable at premium, 3c per bu: No. 2 extra heavy.

Deliverable at premium, 2c per bu: No. 1 heavy, No. 3 extra heavy.

Deliverable at premium, 1½c per bu: No. 2 heavy.

Deliverable at premium, ½c per bu: No. 1, No. 3 heavy.

Deliverable at contract price: No. 2.

Deliverable at discount, 2½c per bu: No. 3.

The Chicago Open Board of Trade

Deliverable grades of wheat, corn, oats, rye and soybeans:

Contracts for wheat, corn, oats, rye and soybeans are traded in on the Chicago Open Board and the grades of each which may be tendered on delivery are the same as for the Chicago Board of Trade, as provided in rule 516 of the constitution and rules of the Chicago Open Board of Trade, which follow:

Grade, Quality and Weight.—The grade, quality and weight of grain deliverable upon exchange contracts shall be determined according to the rules and regulations of the Board of Trade of the City of Chicago as they now exist, or as they may be modified hereafter. All such rules and regulations relative to grading, inspection, classification and weighing of grain and deliveries of other than contract grade at specified price differences, are hereby adopted and made applicable to contracts of members of this association. (Rule 516.)

Wartime Differentials.—Chicago Board of Trade regulations 1876 (barley) and 1877 (corn) refer to the differentials shown in the accompanying tables as wartime substitutes, temporarily replacing differentials previously in effect. The changes are attributed to provisions of Food Products Regulation 2 and Supplements 2 and 3 thereof (barley) and second revised MPR 346 (corn) of the Office of Price Administration.

Grain.—Wheat, corn, oats, rye, barley, flaxseed and soybeans. (Rule 14.)

Grades.—A contract for the sale of grain by grade shall be performed on the basis of the grades officially promulgated by the Secretary of Agriculture as conforming to the United States Standards at the time of making the contract. If no such grades have been officially promulgated, then such contract shall be performed on the basis of the grades established by the rules of the Division of Grain Inspection of the Department of the State of Illinois, in force at the time of the making of the contract. (Rule 515.)

Official U. S. Standards for soybeans as promulgated July 9, 1935, were made effective Sept. 3, 1935; revised, effective Sept. 1, 1941; amended, effective Sept. 1, 1942. Grade designations were not changed.

Unit of Delivery.—All deliveries of grain shall be in 1,000-bu lots or multiples thereof except oats which shall be in 2,000- or 5,000-bu lots or multiples thereof but variations in quantity not in excess of 1% shall not vitiate tender or delivery, provided, however, that no lot in any one warehouse shall contain less than 1,000 bus of any one grade of wheat, corn, rye and soybeans or 2,000 or 5,000 bus of oats of any one grade. In all cases settlement shall be made on the basis of the exact quantity delivered. (Rule 508.) (See also Rule 402.)

Rules 501, 502, 513 and 514 cover date of delivery, mode of delivery, storage charges, and insurance.

Rules 504, 505, 506 and 507 provide for delivery notice, method of delivery, hours of delivery and delivery by offsetting purchase and sale.

Rules 509, 510, and 511 relate to failure to deliver, claims, and failure to accept delivery.

Board of Trade of Kansas City, Mo.

Deliveries of the above grades may be made in such proportions as may be convenient to the seller, subject, however, to the provisions of Rules 255 and 323 and Chapter XXI. (Rule 250, amendment No. 35; Rule 251; Rule 252, amendment No. 41; and Rule 253.)

Deliveries on Future Contracts.—All warehouse receipts deliverable on contracts shall be for quantities or parcels, in the aggregate as sold, accompanied by a memorandum of the property to be delivered, with the price of the same, together with the amount due therefor; but in no case shall the warehouse receipts of any one elevator which are tendered on a contract be in the aggregate for less than 1,000 bus, or in the case of grain sorghums 56,000 lbs, and if two or more different grades are tendered on a contract, in no case shall the warehouse receipts of any one elevator for any one grade be in the aggregate for less than 1,000 bus, or 56,000 lbs in the case of grain sorghums; provided, on all contracts for five thousand (5,000) bus of grain, or 280,000 lbs of grain sorghums, or any multiple thereof, deliveries shall be made in lots of five thousand (5,000) bus, or 280,000 lbs of grain sorghums; and on all contracts for one thousand (1,000) bus of grain (56,000 lbs of grain sorghums), or any multiple thereof, deliveries shall be made in lots of one thousand (1,000) bus (56,000 lbs of grain sorghums); a variation, however, of 2% in the quantity of grain delivered and that contracted for shall not vitiate a tender of delivery. Any excess or deficit within the above limits shall be settled for at the current market. (Rule 255.)

Standards.—In the event of a change in United States Standards for grain, all contracts for future delivery made after the issuance of the order of the Secretary of Agriculture promulgating such change, and maturing after the effective date of such change, shall be made on the basis of the standards as changed; provided, that this shall not be construed to prevent the closing of trades made prior to the issuance of such order. (Rule 267, amendment No. 20.)

Quantities.—The delivery of track grain on regular contracts shall be for quantities or parcels in the aggregate as sold, provided, on all contracts for five thousand (5,000) bus, or in the case of grain sorghums 280,000 lbs, or multiples thereof, deliveries shall be made in lots of five thousand (5,000) bus (grain sorghums, 280,000 lbs), and on all contracts for one thousand (1,000) bus (grain sorghums, 56,000 lbs), or multiples thereof, deliveries shall be made in lots of one thousand (1,000) bus (grain sorghums, 56,000 lbs). A variation, however, of 10% between the quantity of the grain contracted for and the quantity of grain delivered as shown by the bill of lading weights, shall not vitiate a tender of delivery. (Rule 282.)

Fluctuations.—In trading in grain sorghums for future delivery, bids and offers at fractional prices less than ¼c per 100 lbs shall not be permitted. (Resolution of Board of Directors, adopted Sept. 15, 1944.)

Deliverable grades of wheat, corn and oats:

WHEAT

Deliverable at premium, 1c per bu: No. 1 dark hard wheat, No. 1 hard, No. 1 yellow hard and No. 1 red.

Deliverable at contract price: No. 2 dark hard wheat, No. 2 hard, No. 2 yellow hard, No. 2 red.

Deliverable at discount, 3c per bu: No. 3 dark hard wheat, No. 3 hard, No. 3 yellow hard, No. 3 red.

CORN

(Futures trading resumed Aug. 30, 1944)

Deliverable at contract price: No. 1 mixed corn, No. 1 white, No. 1 yellow, No. 2 mixed, No. 2 white, No. 2 yellow.

Deliverable at discount, 2½c per bu: No. 3 mixed corn, No. 3 white, No. 3 yellow.

OATS

Deliverable at premium, ½c per bu: No. 1 white oats, No. 2 white, No. 1 red, No. 2 red, No. 1 special red, No. 2 special red.

Deliverable at contract price: No. 3 white oats, No. 3 red, No. 3 special red, No. 2 mixed.

Deliverable at discount, ½c per bu: No. 3 mixed oats.

GRAIN SORGHUMS

(Futures trading resumed Sept. 19, 1944)

Deliverable at contract price: No. 1 milo, No. 1 bright milo, No. 1 yellow milo, No. 1 bright yellow milo, No. 1 kafir corn, No. 1 bright kafir corn, No. 1 white kafir corn, No. 1 bright white kafir corn, No. 1 red kafir corn, No. 1 bright red kafir corn, No. 1 white sorghums, No. 1 bright white sorghums, No. 1 yellow sorghums, No. 1 bright yellow sorghums, No. 2 milo, No. 2 bright milo, No. 2 yellow milo, No. 2 bright yellow milo, No. 2 kafir corn, No. 2 bright kafir corn, No. 2 white kafir corn, No. 2 bright white kafir corn, No. 2 red kafir corn, No. 2 bright red kafir corn, No. 2 white sorghums, No. 2 bright white sorghums, No. 2 yellow sorghums, No. 2 bright yellow sorghums, and consisting of 70% or more of grain sorghums of the types white kafir, white durra, yellow milo, or red kafir, singly or combined, and not more than 10% of brown sorghums.

Deliverable at discount, 2c per bu: No. 1 mixed sorghums, No. 1 bright mixed sorghums, No. 2 mixed sorghums, No. 2 bright mixed sorghums, and consisting of 70% or more of grain sorghums of the types white kafir, white durra, yellow milo, or red kafir, singly or combined, and not more than 10% of brown sorghums.

Deliverable at discount, 6c per bu: No. 3 mixed sorghums, No. 3 bright mixed sorghums, and consisting of 70% or more of grain sorghums of the types white kafir, white durra, yellow milo, or red kafir, singly or combined, and not more than 10% of brown sorghums.

Minneapolis Grain Exchange

Deliverable grades of wheat, corn, oats, rye, barley and flaxseed:

Warehouse receipts of certain elevators in Duluth, Minn., and Superior, Wis., which have been declared regular by the board of directors of the Minneapolis Grain Exchange, may be delivered upon Minneapolis spring wheat, oats, rye, barley and corn futures at the Minneapolis contract bases, and upon Minneapolis flaxseed futures at ½c per bu discount under the Minneapolis contract basis.

Wartime Differentials.—Circulars No. 3793 (wheat) and 3808 (oats), of Minneapolis Grain Exchange, refer to the differentials shown in the accompanying tables as wartime substitutes for the differentials previously in effect. The changes are attributed to RMPR 487 (wheat) and Food Products Regulation No. 2 and Supplement No. 2 thereof (oats) of the Office of Price Administration.

Contract Grades and Standards.—Except as hereinafter provided, all Futures Contracts made in this market shall call for the delivery of the Contract Grade, or another Deliverable Grade, of the commodity specified in such contracts, in accordance with the United States Standards which were in effect at the time such contracts were made.

Provided, however, that after the date on which an amendment to the United States Standards for any commodity has been announced, and prior to the date upon which such amendment becomes effective, Futures Contracts in such commodity may be made which call for delivery on or after the date upon which such amendment becomes effective, in accordance with the United States Standards as so amended, if the making of such contracts has been duly authorized by the Association.

Provided further, that the provisions of this section shall not be construed to prevent the closing, on and after the effective date of such change, of trades which were made, on the basis of the old standards, prior to the effective date of such change. (See Rules and Regulations under Commodity Exchange Act, Sec. 1.45.) (Rule 1002.) The contract grades of commodities shall be as set forth below and such grades shall be deliverable at the contract price: No. 1 Northern Spring Wheat; No. 2 Yellow Corn; No. 2 White Oats; No. 2 Barley on the Feed Barley future; No. 2 Malting Barley on the Malting Barley future; No. 2 Rye; No. 1 Flaxseed. Other grades are deliverable at specified premiums or discounts. (Rule 1003.)

Deliveries:—How Made.—Delivery on Futures Contracts shall be made by the delivery of registered warehouse receipts for commodities "In Store" in an elevator which is "Regular" under the Rules of the Association. Such receipts must be for a Contract or other Deliverable Grade of the commodity specified in the Futures Contract, in accordance with the United States Standards made applicable to such contract by the provisions of Section 1003, and must be accompanied by freight bills (and/or checks) as provided in this Chapter.

Attention is directed to the fact that, under the law, warehouse receipts call for the delivery by the warehouseman of commodities of the kind and grade specified in the receipt, in accordance with the official standards which were in effect at the time the commodities represented by the receipts were graded.

All warehouse receipts delivered on Futures Contracts must bear dates, which, under the interpretation of the law hereinabove stated, make them conform to the requirements of this section. (Rule 1004.)

Quantities Deliverable.—Deliveries of all commodities on Futures Contracts shall be in lots of one thousand (1,000) bus or multiples thereof, except in the case of Flaxseed, in which deliveries shall be in lots of five hundred (500) bus or multiples thereof. (Rule 1001.)

Contract Price.—The contract price for Futures Contracts cleared by the Clearing Association shall be the last settling price for such contracts with the Clearing Association. (Rule 1007.)

WHEAT

(Differentials prescribed in Exchange Rule 1003, applicable)

Deliverable at premium, 2c per bu: No. 1 heavy dark northern spring.

Deliverable at premium, 1c per bu: No. 1 dark northern spring, No. 1 heavy northern spring.

Deliverable at contract price: No. 1 northern spring.

Deliverable at discount, 2c per bu: No. 2 dark northern spring.

Deliverable at discount, 3c per bu: No. 2 northern spring.

RYE

(Effective Dec. 14, 1945)

Deliverable at premium, 5c per bu: No. 1 plump rye.

Deliverable at contract price: No. 2, No. 3 plump.

Deliverable at discount, 1c per bu: No. 3 rye.

MALTING BARLEY

Deliverable at contract price: No. 1 malting barley, No. 2 malting barley.

FEED BARLEY

Deliverable at contract price: No. 1 barley, No. 2, No. 1 malting barley, No. 2 malting.

Deliverable at discount, 2c per bu: No. 3 barley.

CORN

(Futures trading resumed Sept. 14, 1944)

Deliverable at contract price: No. 1 yellow corn, No. 2 yellow.

Deliverable at discount, 2½c per bu: No. 3 yellow corn.

WHITE OATS

(Effective July 27, 1944)

Deliverable at premium, 5c per bu: No. 1 extra heavy white oats, No. 1 extra heavy bright.

Deliverable at premium, 4c per bu: No. 2 extra heavy white oats, No. 2 extra heavy bright white oats.

Deliverable at premium, 3c per bu: No. 3 extra heavy white oats, No. 3 extra heavy bright.

Deliverable at premium, 2c per bu: No. 1 heavy white oats; No. 1 heavy bright.

Deliverable at premium, 1c per bu: No. 1 white oats, No. 1 bright, No. 2 heavy, No. 2 heavy bright.

Deliverable at contract price: No. 2 white oats, No. 2 bright, No. 3 heavy, No. 3 heavy bright.

Deliverable at discount, 3c per bu: No. 3 white oats, No. 3 bright.

FLAXSEED

Deliverable at contract price: No. 1 flaxseed.

Deliverable at discount, 3½c per bu: No. 2 flaxseed.

Duluth Board of Trade

Deliverable grades of durum wheat, spring wheat, rye, barley and flaxseed:

DURUM WHEAT

Duluth is the only market on which futures trading is conducted in durum wheat. Practically all transactions in wheat futures at Duluth are in durum wheat.

Deliverable at premium, 2c per bu: Nos. 1 and 2 hard amber durum wheat.

Deliverable at contract price: Nos. 1 and 2 amber durum wheat.

Deliverable at discount, 2c per bu: Nos. 1 and 2 amber mixed durum wheat, No. 3 hard amber durum.

Deliverable at discount, 3c per bu: Nos. 1 and 2 durum wheat.

Deliverable at discount, 4c per bu: Nos. 1 and 2 mixed durum wheat, No. 3 amber durum.

SPRING WHEAT

Deliverable at premium, 2c per bu: No. 1 heavy dark northern spring wheat.

Deliverable at premium, 1c per bu: No. 1 dark northern spring wheat, No. 1 heavy northern spring.

Deliverable at contract price: No. 1 northern spring wheat.

Deliverable at discount, 2c per bu: No. 2 dark northern spring wheat.

Deliverable at discount, 3c per bu: No. 2 northern spring wheat.

RYE

Deliverable at premium of 5c bu: No. 1 plump rye.

Deliverable at premium of 2½c bu: No. 2 plump rye.

Deliverable at premium of 1c bu: No. 1 rye.

Deliverable at contract price: No. 2 rye and No. 3 plump rye.

Deliverable at discount of 3c bu: No. 3 rye.

FEED BARLEY

Deliverable at premium, 2c per bu: No. 1 barley.

Deliverable at contract price: No. 2 barley.

Deliverable at discount, 4c per bu: No. 3 barley.

MALTING BARLEY

Deliverable at premium, 3c per bu: No. 1 malting barley.

Deliverable at contract price: No. 2 malting barley.

FLAXSEED

No. 1 flaxseed, contract grade. Any flaxseed, wherever grown, that shall be graded No. 1 shall be deliverable at the contract price.

No. 2 flaxseed, wherever grown, shall be deliverable at 3½c under the contract price.

Milwaukee Grain Exchange

Deliverable grade of wheat, corn, oats, rye and barley:

Deliverable Grades.—Deliverable grades of commodities on this exchange are the same as those deliverable on the Chicago Board of Trade. Futures trading on the Milwaukee Grain Exchange "contemplates delivery of Chicago warehouse receipts in fulfillment of futures contracts."

*Contracts for the purchase or sale of commodity futures are "deemed to be for the standard of quality or grade as established by the United States Department of Agriculture under the provisions of the Grain Standards Act" where such grades are established. The establishment of new grades or changes in established grades does not affect the validity of pending contracts. Commodities officially graded under the provisions of rules in force at the time of delivery are deemed to be valid tender on futures contracts. (Rule 105, sec. 7.)

Deliveries by Warehouse Receipt.—All deliveries of futures commodities are "made in warehouse receipts" for grain in warehouses approved or declared regular by the Board of Directors. Deliveries are made in lots of 1,000 or 5,000 bus with a variation of 1% permitted. Grain in cars, however, may be tendered on contracts under specified conditions. Warehouse receipts of licensed public elevators whose receipts are deliverable in fulfillment of futures contracts "under the rules of other regularly organized exchanges, and which prior to the making of the contract have been approved by the Board of Directors of the Association," are deliverable on futures contracts of this exchange. Such organized exchanges must be specified at the time the contracts are made. The contract grades provided by "such regularly organized exchanges" are "the grades deliverable when warehouse receipts of warehouses which are regular under the rules of such regularly organized exchanges are deliverable in fulfillment of future contracts; except that, unless otherwise specified, warehouse receipts of regular elevators located at Milwaukee only may be delivered in fulfillment of contracts made after the passage of this rule for the delivery of oats in Sept., 1923, and for the delivery of oats in any subsequent month, and for the delivery of rye in September, 1923, and in any subsequent month." (Rule 105, sec. 1.) The Chicago Board of Trade is the only exchange approved under this provision of the rules. Any such approval may be revoked at any time. (Rule 105, secs. 1-6.)

Wartime Differentials.—Chicago Board of Trade regulations 1876 (barley) and 1877 (corn) refer to the differentials shown in the accompanying tables as wartime substitutes, temporarily replacing differentials previously in effect.* The changes are attributed to provisions of Food Products Regulation 2 and Supplements 2 and 3 thereof (barley) and second revised MPR 346 (corn) of the Office of Price Administration. Futures trading on the Milwaukee Grain Exchange is based on the delivery of Chicago regular elevator receipts. Deliverable grades and differentials are identical with those prevailing on the Chicago Board of Trade.

*Letter from H. A. Plumb, secretary of the Milwaukee Grain Exchange, to the Commodity Exchange Administration Nov. 10, 1939.

WHEAT

(Contracts maturing after July, 1947)

Deliverable at premium, 1½c per bu: No. 1 heavy dark northern spring, No. 1 dark hard winter.

Deliverable at premium, 1c per bu: No. 1 heavy northern spring, No. 1 hard winter, No. 1 yellow hard winter and No. 1 red winter.

Deliverable at premium, ½c per bu: No. 1 dark northern spring and No. 2 dark hard winter.

Deliverable at contract price: No. 1 northern spring, No. 1 dark northern spring, No. 2 hard winter, No. 2 yellow hard winter and No. 2 red winter.

CORN

(Futures trading resumed Sept. 15, 1944)

Deliverable at contract price: No. 1 yellow corn, No. 1 mixed, No. 2 yellow and No. 2 mixed.

Deliverable at discount, 2½c per bu: No. 3 yellow corn and No. 3 mixed.

(Contracts maturing in July, 1947)

Deliverable at premium, 1½c per bu: No. 1 white corn, No. 1 yellow, No. 2 white and No. 2 yellow.

Deliverable at contract price: No. 1 mixed corn, No. 2 mixed.

Deliverable at discount, 2c per bu: No. 3 white corn, No. 3 yellow.

Deliverable at discount, 2½c per bu: No. 3 mixed corn.

RYE

Grades conform to the revised official standards, which became effective July 1, 1941.

Deliverable at contract price: No. 2 rye.

Deliverable at premium, 5c per bu: No. 1 plump rye.

Deliverable at premium, 2½c bu: No. 2 plump rye.

Deliverable at premium, 1c bu: No. 1 rye.

OATS

(Contracts maturing after May, 1947)

Special red oats are deliverable at the premiums and discounts shown for white oats of the same numerical grade. Bright oats shall carry no additional premium or discount.

Deliverable at premium, 3½c per bu: No. 1 extra heavy.

Deliverable at premium, 3c per bu: No. 2 extra heavy.

Deliverable at premium, 2c per bu: No. 1 heavy, No. 3 extra heavy.

Deliverable at premium, 1½c per bu: No. 2 heavy.

Deliverable at premium, ½c per bu: No. 1, No. 3 heavy.

Deliverable at contract price: No. 2, No. 3.

Deliverable at discount, 2½c per bu: No. 3.

Merchants' Exchange of St. Louis

Deliverable grades of wheat, corn and oats:

WHEAT

Deliverable at contract price: No. 1 red winter wheat, No. 2 red winter.

CORN

(Futures trading suspended June 25, 1943.)

Deliverable at premium, ½c per bu: No. 1 white corn, No. 2 white, No. 1 yellow, No. 2 yellow.

Deliverable at contract price: No. 1 mixed corn, No. 2 mixed.

Deliverable at discount, 2c per bu: No. 3 white corn, No. 3 yellow.

Deliverable at discount, 2½c per bu: No. 3 mixed corn.

During the months of March, April and May No. 3 white corn, No. 3 yellow and No. 3 mixed cannot be delivered except at a further discount of two cents (2c) per bu from schedules above.

OATS

Deliverable at contract price: No. 1 white oats, No. 2 white.

Deliverable at discount, 1½c per bu: No. 3 white oats.

Seattle Grain Exchange

Deliverable grades of wheat:

WHEAT

All sales and purchases on futures contracts shall be on basis bulk wheat, federal grades, subject to discounts and differentials applicable on futures contracts as adopted by the Seattle Grain Exchange.

Deliverable at contract price: No. 1 soft white wheat, No. 1 western white, No. 1 white club, No. 1 hard winter, No. 1 yellow hard winter, No. 1 northern spring, No. 1 red spring, No. 1 western red, No. 1 dark northern spring, No. 1 dark hard winter, No. 1 hard white.

No. 2 and No. 3 wheat shall be accepted on contract at the regular Seattle Grain Exchange discounts and differentials. Wheat taking a grade lower than No. 3 is not applicable on contract.

Sacked wheat, of the grades specified above, may be delivered on contracts at the differentials established by the Seattle Grain Exchange, in effect at the time of delivery.

Delivery on contracts may be tendered in cars at Auburn, Black River Junction, Interbay, or other established diversion points west of the Cascades; in regular warehouses or elevators at Seattle and Tacoma; also in elevators and warehouses at country points which have been declared regular by the board of trustees.

Portland Grain Exchange

Deliverable grades of wheat:

WHEAT

All trades shall be on the basis of bulk wheat of grades conforming to the official United States standards, track and/or elevator and/or warehouse, subject to the following discounts and differentials:

DELIVERIES MADE BY TENDERS OF WAREHOUSE RECEIPTS

Deliverable at contract price: No. 1 hard white wheat, No. 1 soft white, No. 1 white club, No. 1 western white, No. 1 heavy dark northern spring, No. 1 heavy northern spring, No. 1 heavy red spring, No. 1 dark northern spring, No. 1 northern spring, No. 1 red spring, No. 1 dark hard winter, No. 1 hard winter, No. 1 yellow hard winter, No. 1 western red.

Deliverable at discount, 1c per bu: No. 2 of the above subclasses.

Deliverable at discount, 3c per bu: No. 3 of the above subclasses.

Deliveries on contracts may be tendered either in cars on track at Portland, or in regular warehouses or elevators at Portland, or in elevators or warehouses at country points which have been designated regular by the board of directors. (Secs. 2, 3 and 4, Trading Rule XVI).

DELIVERIES MADE ON TRACK

Deliverable at contract price: No. 1 of the above subclasses.

Deliverable at discount: Nos. 2 and 3 of the above subclasses shall be accepted at the published discounts, differentials and service charges of the Portland Merchants' Exchange in effect at the time trade is executed.

Portland Merchants' Exchange schedule of differentials, discounts and service charges in effect at time trade is executed shall govern final settlement as it applies to smutty wheat, sacked differentials, resacking, bad order sacks and interest charges. (Secs. 1 and 2, Trading Rule XV.)

Los Angeles Grain Exchange

Deliverable grades of barley and grain sorghums:

All sales or purchases of any commodity made between members of the Los Angeles Grain Exchange for future delivery for 100-ton lots shall be known as "time contracts."

BARLEY

Deliverable at contract price: No. 1 western barley (45 lbs) or better; No. 2 bright western (42 lbs) or better.

GRAIN SORGHUMS

Deliverable at contract price: No. 2 yellow milo, subclass (A).

Deliveries of all grain sold on time contracts shall be made in approved public warehouses in the state of California, and shall be made by tender of regular negotiable warehouse receipt or receipts, sufficient to fill the contract covering the grain in same warehouse, which receipt or receipts shall be issued by such warehouses as are approved by the state railroad commission, and which hold a charter from the state of California, and shall have attached thereto a Los Angeles Grain Exchange certificate of inspection on each lot tendered, giving the grade, lot number, number of sacks of the grain and date of inspection, which must not be more than fifteen (15) days prior to date of tender, and must bear the name and location of the warehouse in which the grain is stored, the name of the inspector or authorized deputy who drew the sample, the date on which sample was drawn, as well as the condition of the sacks containing the grain. All accrued storage charges, if any, and storage charges up to and including May 31, next, but in no case to be less than for the ten (10) days next following date of tender, shall be paid or allowed by the seller; regular or customary storage shall follow such receipts and be chargeable upon the grain. The all-railroad freight rates prevailing at the time of delivery and for a period of not less than ten (10) days after date of tender from point of delivery to Los Angeles shall be deducted by the seller. All loading out charges shall be paid or allowed by the seller. (Rule 24, sec. 22.)

San Francisco Grain Exchange

Deliverable grades of wheat and barley:

All contracts, except car lot transactions as provided in rule X of the San Francisco Grain Exchange, made through the caller for the future delivery of inspected grain are known as "time contracts."

Deliveries of grain upon "time contracts" may be made in warehouses designated as "regular" or f.o.b. cars under the provisions of rule XIII, sec. 1, of the rules of the San Francisco Grain Exchange.

WHEAT

All purchases and sales of wheat on "time contracts" shall be on the basis of federal grades, in burlap bags, and subject to the grain exchange schedule of differentials, discounts and dockages in effect on the date contract is made.

Deliverable at contract price: No. 1 hard white wheat, No. 1 soft white.

Deliverable at discount, 5c per cental: No. 1 white club wheat, No. 1 western white.

BARLEY

Deliverable at contract price: No. 2 bright western barley (official grain standard of the United States, in making deliveries of which seller shall deliver barley of such test weight per bu as the board of directors shall determine during the month of June each year).

Deliverable at discount, 50c per ton: No. 2 western barley (season's standard test weight), No. 2 bright western (test weight 1 lb less than the season's standard test weight).

Deliverable at discount, $1 per ton: No. 2 western barley (test weight 1 lb less than the season's standard test weight).

On deliveries in fulfillment of all contracts effected prior to the adoption of any change in said test weight as promulgated by the board of directors, the seller shall deliver barley of such test weight as may have been in effect prior to any change, said contracts to be designated "old" when called after any test weight change, and contracts entered into subsequent to any test weight change to be designated "new."

The Winnipeg Grain Exchange

Deliverable on December, 1943, and May, 1944, contracts:

WHEAT

(Futures trading suspended Sept. 28, 1943.)

Deliverable at contract price: No. 1 Manitoba northern wheat, higher grade wheat.

Deliverable at discount, 3c per bu: No. 2 Manitoba northern wheat.

Deliverable at discount, 8c per bu: No. 3 Manitoba northern wheat.

Deliverable at discount, 12c per bu: No. 1 Canadian western garnet wheat.

Deliverable at discount, 15c per bu: No. 2 Canadian western garnet wheat.

Deliverable at discount, 18c per bu: No. 4 Manitoba northern wheat.

Deliverable at discount, 22c per bu: special No. 4 wheat.

OATS

Deliverable at contract price: No. 2 Canada western oats, higher grade oats.

Deliverable at discount, 3c per bu: No. 3 Canada western oats, extra No. 3 Canada western oats, extra No. 1 feed.

Deliverable at discount, 5c per bu: No. 1 feed oats.

RYE

Deliverable at contract price: No. 1 Canada western rye, No. 2 Canada western.

Deliverable at discount, 5c per bu: No. 3 Canada western rye.

FLAXSEED

(Trading in flaxseed has been suspended as from March 31, 1942)

Deliverable at contract price: No. 1 Canada western flaxseed.

Deliverable at discount, 4c per bu: No. 2 Canada western flaxseed.

BARLEY

Deliverable at contract price: No. 2 Canada western six-row barley, No. 1 Canada western six-row, No. 1 Canada western two-row, No. 2 Canada western two-row.

Deliverable at discount, 2c per bu: No. 3 Canada western six-row barley.

Deliverable at discount, 4c per bu: No. 1 feed barley.

MILLFEED FUTURES

Board of Trade of Kansas City, Mo.

Trading conducted in bran and shorts:

BRAN

Deliverable at contract price: "Contract bran" (wheat bran).

SHORTS

Deliverable at contract price: "Contract shorts" (gray shorts).

Millfeeds traded on the Board of Trade of Kansas City, Mo., for future delivery consist of "wheat bran" and "gray shorts." The unit of trading in millfeeds for future delivery is 120 tons in round lots and 30 tons in job lots. (Rule 292, amendment 44.) To be a valid tender upon futures contracts cars of millfeed must contain 30 tons (or 600 sacks of 100 lbs net weight each when packed)—no more and no less; . . . (Rule 299(h), amendment 47.) Millfeed tendered upon contracts for future delivery must be packed in new 100 lbs net weight burlap sacks or cotton sacks (when packed), of dimensions not less than 40 inches by 48 inches for bran, and 40 inches by 46 inches for shorts, and must be cool, sound and sweet and conform to the description provided in these rules (Rules 290 and 291); provided, that no carload of millfeed shall be a valid tender unless the contents are packed exclusively in burlap sacks or in cotton sacks and provided further that when millfeed in cotton sacks is tendered such sacks shall be of 4.25 yard minimum weight; provided, further, that deliveries may be made in used burlap sacks or cotton sacks of the dimensions specified above at discounts under the contract price as determined by the Millfeed Committee, and it shall be the duty of the said Committee to announce not later than seven days prior to the first day of every delivery month the discounts which shall prevail during said month for millfeed packed in such containers, but no used sack shall be tendered on delivery unless it shall be sound and durable and shall have been cleaned and fumigated after its last use and the seller shall in every such case certify that the sacks have been cleaned and fumigated as herein required; and provided, further, that whenever it shall appear to the satisfaction of the Board of Directors that there is a marked shortage of new and used burlap and cotton bags and that paper sacks are currently being used to pack millfeed the Board may by resolution authorize deliveries of millfeed packed in paper sacks of such specification as the Board may prescribe, and in such event the Millfeed Committee so long as such resolution is in effect shall announce not later than seven days prior to the first day of every delivery month the discount which shall prevail during said month for millfeed packed in such paper containers. Carloads of millfeed to be valid for delivery must be of only one mill's manufacture, and the sacks must be properly tagged or labeled to show the name of the manufacturer and the description or analysis of the contents. (Rule 301, amendments 38 and 48.)

All contracts made for **Wheat Bran** shall be understood as for "contract bran," and on such contracts a tender of bran to be valid must conform to the following description: Wheat bran shall consist of the coarse outer covering of the wheat kernel as separated from cleaned and scoured wheat in the usual process of commercial milling and may include ground wheat screenings and scourings mill run but not to exceed 8.0%. Durum wheat bran shall not be a valid tender for delivery. (Rule 290.)

All contracts for **Gray Shorts** shall be understood as for "contract shorts," and on such contracts a tender of shorts to be valid must conform to the following description: Gray shorts shall consist of fine particles of the outer bran, the inner bran or bee-wing bran, the germ, and the offal or fibrous materials obtained from the "tail of the mill." This product must be obtained in the usual process of commercial milling of wheat and shall not contain more than 6.0% crude fiber. It may contain ground wheat screenings and scourings mill run but not to exceed 8.0%. (Rule 291.)

Merchants' Exchange of St. Louis

Trading conducted in bran, shorts and middlings:

Excerpts from the articles of association, by-laws and rules of the Merchants' Exchange of St. Louis:

"The definitions of millfeeds for delivery on contracts for millfeed futures shall be those as now prescribed by the Association of Feed Control Officials of the United States, which shall be changed by a regulation of the board of directors of the exchange from time to time to conform with all changes by the Association of Feed Control Officials of the United States." (Rule 1,059.)

"Any or all of the above named commodities when containing screenings not exceeding mill run, and when labeled to comply with the requirements of the Association of Feed Control Officials of the United States, shall be deliverable on their respective future contracts." (Rule 1,058.)

St. Louis Delivery

SHORTS

Deliverable at contract price: Gray wheat shorts and/or flour middlings.

The foregoing millfeeds are deliverable at the convenience of the seller, subject to the articles of association, by-laws and rules of the Merchants' Exchange of St. Louis, as follows:

"Gray wheat shorts: Gray wheat shorts shall consist of fine particles of the outer bran, the inner bran or bee-wing bran, the germ, and the offal of fibrous materials obtained from the 'tail of the mill.' This product must be obtained in the usual process of commercial milling, and shall not contain more than 6% crude fiber." (Rule 1,063.)

"Flour middlings: Flour middlings shall consist of standard middlings and red dog flour combined in the proportions obtained in the usual process of milling, and shall not contain more than 6% crude fiber." (Rule 1,064.)

"Deliveries in carloads: Deliveries made on millfeed contracts delivered St. Louis shall be made within the St. Louis and East St. Louis switching zone, in car lots of 30 tons. . . . (Rule 1,069.)

Reinspection: All millfeed tendered on contracts shall be packed in new, 100-lb net weight sacks, the type of sack to be determined by regulation of the Board of Directors, copy of such regulation to be forwarded to all members. All millfeed shall be cool, sound and sweet, and the buyer shall have the privilege of reinspection until 11 o'clock of the next business day after arrival or delivery. Deliveries shall be accompanied or followed by Merchants' Exchange official certificates of analysis (except bran, which shall be accompanied or followed by a Merchants' Exchange official certificate of inspection, specifying that the commodity is cool, sound and sweet), these certificates to be dated not more than three days previous to delivery, showing car number, initial, and the crude fiber content. (Rule 1076.)

Chicago Delivery

BRAN

Deliverable at contract price: Wheat bran.

MIDDLINGS

Deliverable at contract price: Standard wheat middlings.

The foregoing millfeeds are deliverable at the convenience of the seller, subject to the articles of association, by-laws and rules of the Merchants' Exchange of St. Louis, as follows:

"Wheat bran: Wheat bran shall be the coarse outer covering of the wheat kernel as separated from cleaned and scoured wheat in the usual process of commercial milling." (Rule 1,061.)

"Standard wheat middlings: Standard wheat middlings shall consist mostly of fine particles of bran, germ, and very little of the fibrous offal obtained from the 'tail of the mill.' This product must be obtained in the usual commercial process of milling, and shall not contain more than 9.5% crude fiber." (Rule 1,062.)

"Contract deliveries: All deliveries on contracts delivered Chicago shall contemplate delivery at Chicago in car lots of 30 tons. . . ." (Rule 1,084.)

"Analysis guarantee: The seller shall guarantee the analysis of deliveries to conform with the definitions of the Association of Feed Control Officials of the United States, and that the commodity shall arrive cool, sound and sweet, at the first destination beyond Chicago." (Rule 1,087.)

Packing and branding: Deliveries on contracts Chicago shall be packed in new sacks, 100-lb net weight, the type of sack to be determined by regulation of the Board of Directors, copy of such regulation to be forwarded to all members. All such sacks shall be branded and showing complete analysis, or unbranded; if unbranded, tagged to show the complete analysis and the name of the manufacturer. On and after Oct. 1, 1941, and until further notice, all millfeed tendered on futures contracts for either St. Louis or Chicago delivery shall be packed in 100 lbs net weight new burlap sacks, or in 100 pounds net weight new cotton sacks of 4.25 yards to the pound minimum weight material and of adequate size. No carload of millfeed shall be a valid tender unless the contents are packed exclusively in burlap sacks or in cotton sacks. (Rule 1089.)

OIL MEAL FUTURES

Memphis Merchants Exchange Clearing Association

Deliverable grades of Cottonseed meal and Soybean meal:

COTTONSEED MEAL

Deliverable at contract price: prime quality, 40.50 to 41.50% protein. (Cottonseed meal of 41% protein with a tolerance of 0.5%. Rule 151.)

Deliverable at contract price: Prime quality, 39.75 to 40.49% protein. (Cottonseed meal not coming up in analysis to 40.5% of protein may be delivered if it contains as much as 39.75%. The settlement price is reduced proportionately to the deficiency in protein below 41%, Rule 152.)

SOYBEAN MEAL

Deliverable at contract price: "Old Process Soybean Meal," 41.00% protein. (Minimum percentages: Protein 41%, fat 3.5%, nitrogen-free extract 29%; maximum percentages: fiber 7%, moisture 12.5%. Rule 201.)

Cottonseed Meal

Grades.—The official Cottonseed Meal grades of the Association in effect on the date of sale shall be used in determining the grade of all Cottonseed Meal on contracts then in effect for future delivery. (Rule 150.)

Prime Quality.—Cottonseed Meal, prime quality must be finely ground, not necessarily bolted, of sweet odor, reasonably bright in color, yellowish, not brown or reddish, free from excess lint, and shall contain 41.00% of protein. A tolerance of one half of one per cent in protein will be permitted without deduction. (Rule 151.)

Variation in Quality. — Cottonseed Meal not coming up in analysis to 40.50% of protein shall be a good delivery if it contains as much as 39.75%. The settlement price on Cottonseed Meal between 40.50% and 39.75% protein shall be reduced in price proportionately to the deficiency in protein below 41.00%.

Cottonseed Meal not prime in color, odor, or texture, but of quality suitable for feeding purposes (deficiency in protein excepted) may be tendered in settlement of contracts at an allowance which shall be determined by the Grades Committee of the Association. In no instance, however, may such Cottonseed Meal be accepted for tender if in the opinion of such committee the commercial differences exceed the following allowances where the settlement price is:

Under $20 per ton, 75c per ton allowance; when $20 to $30 per ton, $1 per ton allowance; and over $30 per ton, $1.50 per ton allowance. (Rule 152.)

Weights. — Cottonseed Meal varying in weight more than 1% of the contract quantity shall not be a good delivery, but if within this range the exact quantity delivered shall be invoiced at the settlement price without prejudice to the contract. A variation in weight not exceeding one fourth of one per cent shall be allowed to cover discrepancies in scales, etc., without addition or deduction. If the delivery has been made without official Weight Certificates and seller has warranted the weights at final destination, then the adjustment of any shortage or overage shall be at the settlement price on the day of delivery. (Rule 153.)

Rules 154, 155 and 156 relate to seller's warranty of weights, claims for short weight, and allowances.

The contract for Cottonseed Meal provides for the delivery of 200,000 lbs, in 2,000 100-lb net weight bags, of Prime 41% Protein Cottonseed Meal produced within the United States of America . . . delivered in the switching district of any city designated as delivery point under Rule 162 . . . The Cottonseed Meal dealt with herein or delivered hereunder shall be of, or within the grades which are declared to be a good delivery under the Rules of said Association, and shall be of no other grade or grades . . . (Rule 160.)

Delivery Points. — Designated delivery points for Cottonseed Meal traded in for future delivery on the Exchange are Memphis, Tenn., and Cairo, Ill.: When delivery is made at Cairo, Ill., $1 per ton will be added and included in the contract price, and all allowances and deductions will be based on the Cairo price. (Rule 162.)

Other Delivery Points.—The Board may change the designated delivery points from time to time, and such changes shall become regular thirty days after their announcement, and shall apply to all contracts made on and after the date on which such changes become effective. (Rule 163.)

Packages. — Cottonseed Meal shall be packed 100 lbs net in uniform size bags of not less than: (a) New 8 oz burlap, or (b) Reconditioned 10 oz burlap, or (c) New 36-in-4-yd cotton or equivalent strength, or (d) Reconditioned 36-in-3½-yd cotton or heavier. Bags to be tagged with weight tags only or stenciled "100 lbs net" with manufacturer's or seller's name and address. (Rule 164.)

Delivery, Time and Place.—The seller upon the date selected by him but within contract time as described in Rules 42 and 57 herein, shall make delivery at one of the designated delivery points either in cars or in licensed warehouse, but not partly in one and partly in another. (Rule 165.)

Delivery in Warehouse.—When the seller elects to deliver in a licensed warehouse, such delivery shall be subject to the following:

(a) The warehouse receipts must be registered with the Secretary, who will attach evidence of such registration to such receipts.

(b) Accumulated storage and insurance charges shall be assumed by the buyer, but the seller shall allow the buyer a credit of all storage and insurance due, included 48 hours free storage, provided the Cottonseed Meal is ordered to be moved within that time.

Paragraphs (c) to (g), inclusive, specify other requirements for deliveries in warehouses.

(h) All costs incidental to the making of a delivery shall be borne by the seller. (Rule 166.)

Delivery in Cars.—Where the seller elects to deliver in cars, on track, such delivery shall be subject to the following:

(a) Cars shall be loaded not less than 30 tons nor more than 35 tons each.

(b) The seller shall pay all freight and demurrage charges up to and including the day of delivery.

Paragraphs (c) to (j), inclusive, cover other requirements for delivery in cars. (Rule 167.)

Transit Deliveries—(1) Cottonseed Meal originating at Oil Mill points other than Memphis may be delivered after certification at Memphis, in cars loaded twenty-five (25) tons each or in warehouse at Memphis, weight tags only attached. Such deliveries shall be made at discounts, provided in the following paragraph of this rule, under settlement price, paid freight bills to be attached and invoiced to buyer, such freight bills to be no more than 90 days old at time of original delivery. Such meal may have been ground at the origin point or at Memphis.

(2) Cottonseed Meal originating at any Oil Mill point South of the latitude 35 degrees 9 minutes north, on which the City of Memphis, Tenn., is located and within the following mileage zones from Memphis may be delivered in the manner described in paragraph 1 at the following reductions under the contract price:

Up to and including 115 miles, 75c per ton; 116 to 160 miles, $1 per ton; 161 to 225 miles, $1.25 per ton.

(3) Shipments must be routed to Memphis so that the lowest freight rate and full transit privileges will be available.

(4) Present official railroad mileages shall govern. (Rule 168.)

Maximum Deliveries.—No individual, firm, corporation or group of allied interests shall be permitted to deliver in any one month more than a total of 5,000 tons, nor in any one day a total of more than 500 tons. This rule does not apply to brokers' tonnage carried for account of others where his individual accounts are not within this rule. (Rule 169.)

Transit Rates.—The seller in making a delivery of Cottonseed Meal may apply on the movement outbound, cottonseed transit then in effect in railroad tariffs at the delivery point. To come within this rule delivery must be made in cars, and notice of intention to apply such transit must accompany delivery notice, specifying the railroad over which the Cottonseed Meal must move outbound. The buyer must follow these instructions if the meal is shipped from the delivery point, and must execute a release in favor of the seller which will permit the seller to secure a refund of a portion of the freight paid on the inbound cottonseed. But in the event the Cottonseed Meal is unloaded for storage from the original cars at point of delivery this Rule shall not apply.

The failure of the buyer to comply with this Rule shall constitute a breach of contract, and he shall be liable to the seller for any loss occasioned by such failure. (Rule 171.)

Licensed Warehouses.—The Board by regulation shall prescribe the conditions upon which warehouses may be declared regular and approved. Warehouses meeting the requirements and the approval of the Board shall be known as licensed warehouses. (Rule 180.)

Rule 181 relates to "Registration of Warehouse Receipts."

Storage and Loading Charges.—Licensed warehouses are permitted to make the following charges in connection with their handling of Cottonseed Meal for future delivery:

Unloading from cars to warehouse, 20c per ton; storage, per month or fractional part thereof, 25c per ton; loading from warehouse into cars, 20c per ton; tagging, 10c per ton. (Rule 182.)

Soybean Meal

There are two futures contracts, each calling for 200,000 lbs; the older contract specifies that "soybean meal in sacks" shall be delivered; the newer, in which trading was inaugurated April 1, 1942, provides for delivery of "soybean meal in bulk." Delivery of sacked meal must be "in cars loaded not less than 30 tons nor more than 35 tons," whereas bulk meal must be "in cars loaded not less than 60,000 lbs nor more than 110,000 lbs."

The General Trading Rules of the Association governing sacked soybean meal will apply also to trading in bulk soybean meal with the exception of Rule 217 covering packages. (Letter from Secretary, Memphis Merchants Exchange Clearing Association, to members, March 27, 1942.)

Grades and Allowances.—The only type of Soybean Meal to be traded in on this market and deliverable against sales contracts shall be identical with what is known as Old Process Soybean Meal which is the product resulting from the grinding of chips or cake obtained after expressing part of the oil from Soybeans by crushing, cooking and mechanical or hydraulic pressure, and shall meet the following standard specifications:

Protein, minimum 41.00%; fat, minimum 3.50%; carbohydrates, fiber, maximum 7.00%, N. F. E., minimum 29.00%; moisture, maximum 12.50%. (Rule 201.)

Quality.—The standard of quality shall be Old Process Soybean Meal of fair merchantable quality based on the season's production and conforming to standard definitions and standard specifications of the Memphis Merchants Exchange Clearing Association, which are herewith made a part of the Trading Rules and which specifications are subject to modification from season to season as conditions may warrant. (Rule 202.)

Grades.—The official Soybean Meal grades of the Association in effect on the date of sale shall be used in determining the grade of all Soybean Meal on contracts then in effect for future delivery. (Rule 203.)

Weights.—Soybean Meal varying in weight more than 1% of the contract quantity shall not be a good delivery, but if within this range the exact quantity delivered shall be invoiced at the settlement price without prejudice to the contract. A variation in weight not exceeding one fourth of 1% shall be allowed to cover discrepancies in scales, et cetera, without addition or deduction. If the delivery has been made without Official Weight Certificate, seller thereby warrants the weights at final destina-

tion, and the adjustment of any shortage shall be at the settlement price on the day of delivery. (Rule 204.)

Rules 205 and 206 relate to "Claims for Short Weight" and "Allowances."

The contracts for Soybean Meal provide for the delivery of 200,000 lbs of Prime 41% Protein Old Process Soybean Meal as described in Rules 201 and 202 of the Memphis Merchants Exchange Clearing Association, produced within the United States of America . . . deliverable at seller's option at any authorized delivery point as provided in Rule 215 f.o.b. basis Decatur, Ill., freight rates, as defined in Rule 208. . . . The Soybean Meal dealt with herein or delivered hereunder shall be of, or within the grades which are declared to be a good delivery under the Rules of said Association, and shall be of no other grade or grades. (Rule 207.)

Delivery Points. — Designated delivery points for Soybean Meal traded in for future delivery on the Exchange are: Bloomington, Ill; Champaign, Ill; Decatur, Ill; Gibson City, Ill; Peoria, Ill; Springfield, Ill; Taylorville, Ill. All deliveries at the above points shall be f.o.b. basis Decatur, Ill., freight rates to final destination as defined in Rule 208. (Rule 215.)

Other Delivery Points.—The Board may change the designated delivery points from time to time, and such changes shall become regular thirty days after their announcement, and shall apply to all contracts made on and after the date on which such changes become effective. (Rule 216.)

Packages. — Applicable to contract for sacked meal. Soybean Meal shall be packed 100 lbs net in uniform size bags of not less than: (a) New 8 oz burlap, or (b) Reconditioned 10 oz burlap, or (c) New 36-in.-4-yd cotton or equivalent strength, or (d) Reconditioned 36-in.-3½-yd cotton or heavier. Bags must be marked 100 lbs net and show manufacturers' name and address. (Rule 217.)

Delivery, Time and Place.—The seller upon the date selected by him but within contract time as described in Rules 42 and 57 herein, shall make delivery at one of the designated delivery points either in cars or in licensed warehouse by Demand Certificate. (Rule 218.)

Delivery in Cars.—Where the seller elects to deliver in cars, such delivery shall be subject to the following:

(a) The cars shall be loaded not less than 30 tons nor more than 35 tons each (of sacked meal; not less than 60,000 lbs nor more than 110,000 lbs of bulk meal), and shall be held at the place where loaded subject to the Buyer's orders.

(b) The seller shall prepay freight to destination furnished by buyer, and may specify routing except delivering carrier.

Paragraphs (c) to (g), inclusive, cover other requirements for delivery in cars. (Rule 219.)

Maximum Deliveries.—No individual, firm, corporation or group of allied interests shall be permitted to deliver in any one month more than a total of 5,000 tons, nor in any one day a total of more than 500 tons. This rule does not apply to brokers' tonnage carried for account of others where his individual accounts are not within this rule. (Rule 222.)

Licensed Warehouses.—The Board by regulation shall prescribe the conditions upon which warehouses may be declared regular and approved. Warehouses meeting the requirements and the approval of the Board shall be known as licensed warehouses. (Rule 228.)

Rule 229 relates to "Registration of Demand Certificates" issued by licensed warehouses on Soybean Meal.

Storage and Loading Charges.—Licensed warehouses are permitted to make the following charges in connection with their handling of Soybean Meal for future delivery:

Storage per month or fractional part thereof, 25c per ton; loading from warehouse into cars, 10c per ton; tagging, 10c per ton. (Rule 230.)

U. S. STANDARDS FOR WHEAT

United States grain standards for wheat, effective Oct. 1, 1937, promulgated by the Department of Agriculture, are as follows:

Wheat.—Wheat shall be any grain which, before the removal of dockage, consists of 50% or more of wheat and not more than 10% of other grains for which standards have been established under the provisions of the United States Grain Standards Act, and which, after the removal of dockage, contains not more than 50% of broken kernels of grain of any size. The term wheat in these standards shall not include emmer, spelt, einkorn, Polish wheat and poulard wheat.

(The specifications of these standards shall not excuse failure to comply with the provisions of the Federal Food, Drug and Cosmetic Act.)

Classes.—Wheat shall be divided into seven classes, as follows: Class I, hard red spring wheat; Class II, durum wheat; Class III, red durum wheat; Class IV, hard red winter wheat; Class V, soft red winter wheat; Class VI, white wheat; and Class VII, mixed wheat.

Grades.—Wheat shall be graded and designated according to the respective grade requirements of the numerical grades and sample grade of its appropriate class or subclass, and according to the special grades when applicable.

HARD RED SPRING WHEAT (CLASS I)

This class shall include all varieties of hard red spring wheat, and may include not more than 10% of wheats of other classes. This class shall be divided into three subclasses, as follows:

Subclass (A) Dark Northern Spring

This subclass shall include wheat of the class hard red spring wheat, consisting of 75% or more of dark, hard and vitreous kernels. This subclass shall not include more than 10% of wheat of the variety Humpback.

Subclass (B) Northern Spring

This subclass shall include wheat of the class hard red spring wheat, consisting of more than 25% but less than 75% of dark, hard and vitreous kernels. This subclass shall not include more than 10% of wheat of the variety Humpback.

Subclass (C) Red Spring

This subclass shall include wheat of the class hard red spring wheat, consisting of not more than 25% of dark, hard, and vitreous kernels. This subclass shall also include wheat of the class hard red spring wheat consisting of more than 10% of the variety Humpback.

DURUM WHEAT (CLASS II)

This class shall include all varieties of common durum wheat, and may include not more than 10% of wheats of other classes. This class shall be divided into three subclasses, as follows:

Subclass (A) Hard Amber Durum

This subclass shall include wheat of the class durum wheat, consisting of 75% or more of hard and vitreous kernels of amber color.

Subclass (B) Amber Durum

This subclass shall include wheat of the class durum wheat, consisting of 60% or more but less than 75% of hard and vitreous kernels of amber color.

Subclass (C) Durum

This subclass shall include wheat of the class durum wheat, consisting of less than 60% of hard and vitreous kernels of amber color.

RED DURUM WHEAT (CLASS III)

This class shall include all varieties of red durum wheat, and may include not more than 10% of wheats of other classes.

HARD RED WINTER WHEAT (CLASS IV)

This class shall include all varieties of hard red winter wheat, and may include not more than 10% of wheats of other classes. This class shall be divided into three subclasses, as follows:

Subclass (A) Dark Hard Winter

This subclass shall include wheat of the class hard red winter wheat consisting of 75% or more of dark, hard and vitreous kernels.

Subclass (B) Hard Winter

This subclass shall include wheat of the class hard red winter wheat consisting of more than 25% but less than 75% of dark, hard and vitreous kernels.

Subclass (C) Yellow Hard Winter

This subclass shall include wheat of the class hard red winter wheat consisting of not more than 25% of dark, hard and vitreous kernels.

SOFT RED WINTER WHEAT (CLASS V)

This class shall include all varieties of soft red winter wheat and may include not more than 10% of wheats of other classes. This class shall be divided into two subclasses, as follows:

Subclass (A) Red Winter

This subclass shall include wheat of the class soft red winter wheat consisting of both light and dark colored kernels. This subclass shall not include more than 10% of soft red winter wheat grown west of the Great Plains area of the United States.

Subclass (B) Western Red

This subclass shall include wheat of the class soft red winter wheat consisting of more than 10% of wheat of this class grown west of the Great Plains area of the United States.

WHITE WHEAT (CLASS VI)

This class shall include all varieties of white wheat, whether winter or spring grown, and may include not more than 10% of wheats of other classes. This class shall be divided into four subclasses, as follows:

Subclass (A) Hard White

This subclass shall include all wheat of the class white wheat consisting of 75% or more of hard (not soft and chalky) kernels. This subclass shall not include more than 10% of Sonora wheat or wheat of the white club varieties, either singly or in any combination.

Subclass (B) Soft White

This subclass shall include wheat of the class white wheat consisting of less than 75% of hard (not soft and chalky) kernels. This subclass shall not include more than 10% of Sonora wheat or wheat of the white club varieties, either singly or in any combination.

Subclass (C) White Club

This subclass shall include wheat of the class white wheat consisting of Sonora wheat or wheat of the white club varieties, either singly or in any combination. This subclass shall not include more than 10% of common white wheat other than Sonora, either singly or in any combination.

Subclass (D) Western White

This subclass shall include wheat of the class white wheat, which contains more than 10% of Sonora wheat or wheat of the white club varieties, either singly or in any combination, and which also contains more than 10% of common white wheat other than Sonora.

MIXED WHEAT (CLASS VII)

This class shall include all mixtures of wheat not provided for in the classes from I to VI, inclusive.

Grade Requirements and Designations.—Mixed wheat shall be graded according to the numerical and sample grade requirements of the class of wheat which predominates in the mixture, except that the grade specifications for the factor "wheats of other classes" and the grade specifications for "No. 1 heavy" in the standards for hard red spring wheat, shall be disregarded.

The grade designation for mixed wheat shall be stated as provided in paragraph (a), (b) or (c) of this section:

(a) Except as specified in paragraphs (b) and (c) of this section, the grade designation for mixed wheat shall include successively, in the order named, (1) the number of the grade or the words "sample grade," as the case may be, (2) the words "mixed wheat," and (3) the name and approximate percentage of each class of wheat which constitutes more than 10% of the mixture in the order of its predominance; but if only one class exceeds 10% of the mixture, the name and approximate percentage of that class shall be included in the grade designation, followed by the name and approximate percentage of at least one other class.

(b) Amber Mixed Durum.—Amber mixed durum shall be mixed wheat consisting of a mixture of durum and other wheats, which contains not more than a total of 15% of wheats other than common durum and which contains not less than 60% of durum kernels that are hard and vitreous and of amber color. Amber mixed durum may contain not more than 5% of red durum, white and soft red winter wheat, singly or combined.

The grade designation for amber mixed durum shall include successively, in the order named, (1) the number of the grade or the words "sample grade," as the case may be, and (2) the words "amber mixed durum."

(c) Mixed Durum.—Mixed durum shall be mixed wheat consisting of a mixture of durum and other wheats, which contains not more than a total of 20% of wheats other than common durum. Mixed durum may contain not more than 5% of red durum wheat, and may contain not more than 5% of white and soft red winter wheat, singly or combined.

The grade designation for mixed durum shall include successively, in the order named, (1) the number of the grade or the words "sample grade," as the case may be, and (2) the words "mixed durum."

DOCKAGE

Dockage includes weed seeds, weed stems, chaff, straw, grain other than wheat, sand, dirt and any other foreign material, which can be removed readily from the wheat by the use of appropriate sieves and cleaning devices; also undeveloped, shriveled and small pieces of wheat kernels removed in properly separating the foreign material, and which cannot be recovered by properly rescreening or recleaning.

The quantity of dockage shall be calculated in terms of percentage based on the total weight of the grain including the dockage. The percentage of dockage so calculated, when equal to 1% or more, shall be stated in terms of whole per cent, and when less than 1% shall not be stated. A fraction of a per cent shall be disregarded. The word "dockage," together with the percentage thereof, shall be added to the grade designation.

SPECIAL GRADES FOR WHEAT

Tough Wheat

Definition.—Tough wheat shall be (a) wheat of any of the classes hard red winter wheat, soft red winter wheat, or white wheat, or of the class mixed wheat in which wheat of any one of the classes hard red winter wheat, or soft red winter wheat, or white wheat, predominates, which contains more than 14% but not more than 15.5% of moisture, and (b) wheat of any of the classes hard red spring wheat, or durum wheat, or red durum wheat, or of the class mixed wheat, in which wheat of any one of the classes hard red spring wheat, or durum wheat, or red durum wheat, predominates, which contains more than 14.5% but not more than 16% of moisture.

Grades.—Tough wheat shall be graded and designated accordinng to the grade requirements of the standards applicable to such wheat if it were not tough, and there shall be added to, and made a part of, the grade designation, the word "Tough."

Smutty Wheat

Definition.—Smutty wheat shall be wheat which has an unmistakable odor of smut, or which contains balls, portions of balls, or spores, of smut, in excess of a quantity equal to 14 balls of average size in 250 grams of wheat.

Smutty wheat shall be graded and designated according to the method described either in paragraph (a) or paragraph (b) of this section.

(a) Smut Dockage.—Before the determination of smut dockage as provided in this paragraph, the wheat shall be graded and designated according to the grade requirements of the standards applicable to such wheat if it were not smutty. The smut shall be removed by scouring and the loss in weight of the wheat caused by the removal of the smut shall be calculated in terms of percentage based on the total weight of the grain when free from dockage. The percentage so calculated shall be stated in terms of half per cent, whole per cent, or whole and half per cent, as the case may be. A fraction of a half per cent shall be disregarded. The percentage of the smut dockage, so calculated and stated, shall be added to the grade designation, preceding the statement of dockage, if any.

(b) "Light Smutty" and "Smutty."—Smutty wheat shall be graded and designated according to the grade requirements of the standards applicable to such wheat if it were not smutty; and

(1) In the case of smutty wheat which has an unmistakable odor of smut, or which contains balls, portions of balls, or spores, of smut, in excess of a quantity equal to 14 balls but not in excess of a quantity equal to 30 balls of average size in 250 grams of wheat, there shall be added to, and made a part of, the grade designation, the words "light smutty," and

(2) In the case of smutty wheat which contains balls, portions of balls, or spores, of smut, in excess of a quantity equal to 30 balls of average size in 250 grams of wheat, there shall be added to, and made a part of, the grade designation, the word "smutty."

Garlicky Wheat

Definition.—Garlicky wheat shall be wheat which contains two or more green garlic bulblets, or an equivalent quantity of dry or partly dry bulblets, in 1,000 grams of wheat.

Grades.—Garlicky wheat shall be graded and designated according to the grade requirements of the standards applicable to such wheat if it were not garlicky; and

(1) In the case of garlicky wheat which contains two or more but not more than six green garlic bulblets, or an equivaelnt quantity of dry or partly dry bulblets, in 1,000 grams of wheat, there shall be added to, and made a part of, the grade designation, the words "light garlicky," and

(2) In the case of garlicky wheat which contains more than six green garlic bulblets, or an equivalent quantity of dry or partly dry bulblets, in 1,000 grams of wheat, there shall be added to, and made a part of, the grade designation, the word "garlicky."

Weevily Wheat

Definition.—Weevily wheat shall be wheat which is infested with live weevils or other insects injurious to stored grain.

Grades.—Weevily wheat shall be graded and designated according to the grade requirements of the standards applicable to such wheat if it were not weevily, and there shall be added to, and made a part of, the grade designation, the word "weevily."

Ergoty Wheat

Definition.—Ergoty wheat shall be wheat which contains ergot in excess of 0.3%.

Grades.—Ergoty wheat shall be graded and designated according to the grade requirements of the standards applicable to such wheat if it were not ergoty, and there shall be added to, and made a part of, the grade designation, the word "ergoty."

Treated Wheat

Definition.—Treated wheat shall be wheat which has been scoured, limed, washed, sulphured, or treated in such a manner that its true quality is not reflected by either the numerical grade or the sample grade designation, alone.

Grades.—Treated wheat shall be graded and designated according to the grade requirements of the standards applicable to such wheat if it were not treated, and there shall be added to, and made a part of, the grade designation, a statement indicating the kind of treatment.

DEFINITIONS

Basis of Grade Determinations.—Each determination of dockage, temperature, odor, garlic and live weevils or other insects injurious to stored grain, shall be upon the basis of the grain as a whole. All other determinations shall be upon the basis of the grain when free from dockage.

Percentages.—Percentages, except in the case of moisture, shall be percentages ascertained by weight.

Percentage of moisture.—Percentage of moisture shall be that ascertained by the air oven and the method of use thereof described in Service and Regulatory Announcements No. 147 of the Agricultural Marketing Service of the United States Department of Agriculture, or ascertained by any device and method which give equivalent results in the determination of moisture.

Test Weight per Bushel.—Test weight per bushel shall be the weight per Winchester bushel as determined by the testing apparatus and the method of use thereof described in Bulletin No. 1065, dated May 18, 1922, issued by the United States Department of Agriculture, or as determined by any device and method which give equivalent results in the determination of test weight per bushel.

Foreign Material.—Foreign material shall include all matter other than wheat which is not separated from the wheat in the proper determination of dockage, except that smut balls shall not be considered as foreign material.

Other Grains.—Other grains shall include rye, oats, corn, grain sorghums, barley, hulless barley, flaxseed, emmer, spelt, einkorn, Polish wheat, poulard wheat, cultivated buckwheat, and soybeans.

Damaged Kernels. — Damaged kernels shall be kernels and pieces of kernels of wheat and other grains which are heat damaged, sprouted, frosted, badly ground damaged, badly weather damaged, or otherwise materially damaged.

Heat - Damaged Kernels.—Heat - damaged kernels shall be kernels and pieces of kernels of wheat and other grains which have been materially discolored and damaged by external heat or as a result of heating caused by fermentation.

CLASS I—HARD RED SPRING WHEAT

Grade requirements for (a) dark northern spring, (b) northern spring, (c) red spring.

	Grade No.					
	†*1 heavy	†1	†2	3	4	5
Minimum test weight per bu, lbs	60	58	57	55	53	50
Maximum limits of—						
Damaged kernels (wheat and other grains)—Total, %	2	2	4	7	10	15
Heat-damaged, %	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.5	1.0	3.0
Foreign material—Total, %	1	1	2	3	5	7
Matter except other grains, %	0.5	0.5	1.0	2.0	3.0	5.0
Wheats of other classes—Total, %	5	5	10	10	10	10
Durum and/or red durum, %	2	2	3	5	10	10

Sample Grade.—Sample grade shall include wheat of the subclass dark northern spring, or northern spring, or red spring, which does not come within the requirements of any of the grades from No. 1 heavy to No. 5, inclusive; or which contains more than 16% of moisture; or which contains inseparable stones and/or cinders; or which is musty, or sour, or heating, or hot; or which has any commercially objectionable foreign odor except of smut or garlic; or which contains a quantity of smut so great that any one or more of the grade requirements cannot be applied accurately; or which is otherwise of distinctly low quality.

*Applies to each of the subclasses dark northern spring, northern spring and red spring.

†The wheat in grades No. 1 heavy and No. 1 of this class may contain not more than 7%, and the wheat in grade No. 2 of this class may contain not more than 10%, of shrunken and/or broken kernels of grain and other matter that will pass through a 20-gage metal sieve with slotted perforations 0.064 inch wide by ⅝ inch long.

CLASS II—DURUM WHEAT, AND CLASS III, RED DURUM WHEAT

Grade requirements for the subclasses (a) hard amber durum, (b) amber durum, and (c) durum, of the class durum wheat, and for the class red durum wheat.

	Grade No.				
	‡1	‡2	‡3	4	5
Minimum test weight per bu, lbs	60	58	56	54	51
Maximum limits of—					
Damaged kernels (wheat and other grains)—Total, %	2	4	7	10	15
Heat damaged, %	0.1	0.2	0.5	1.0	3.0
Foreign material—Total, %	1	2	3	5	7
Matter except other grains, %	0.5	1.0	2.0	3.0	5.0
Wheats of other classes—Total, %	†5	10	10	10	10
Soft red winter, white and red durum, singly or combined*, %	3	5	10	10	10

Sample Grade.—Sample grade shall include wheat of the subclass hard amber durum, or amber durum, or durum, or wheat of the class red durum wheat, which does not come within the requirements of any of the grades from No. 1 to No. 5, inclusive; or which contains more than 16% moisture; or which contains inseparable stones and/or cinders; or which is musty, or sour, or heating, or hot; or which has any commercially objectionable foreign odor except of smut or garlic; or which contains a quantity of smut so great that any one or more of the grade requirements cannot be applied accurately; or which is otherwise of distinctly low quality.

*These specifications do not apply to the class red durum wheat, or to the subclass durum. †No. 1 red durum may contain 10% of wheats of other classes.

‡The wheat in grades No. 1 and No. 2 of each of these classes may contain not more than either (a) 7% of shrunken and/or broken kernels of grain and other matter that will pass through a 20-gage metal sieve with slotted perforations 0.064 inch wide by ⅝ inch long, or (b) 10% of all such material that will pass through said sieve together with broken kernels of grain of any size which remain on said sieve; and the wheat in grade No. 3 of each of these classes may contain not more than either (a) 10% of shrunken and/or broken kernels of grain and other matter that will pass through said sieve, or (b) 15% of all such material that will pass through said sieve together with the broken kernels of grain of any size which remain on said sieve.

CLASS IV—HARD RED WINTER WHEAT

Grade requirements for (a) hard dark winter, (b) hard winter, (c) yellow hard winter.

	Grade No.				
	*1	*2	*3	4	5
Minimum test weight per bu, lbs	60	58	56	54	51
Maximum limits of—					
Damaged kernels (wheat and other grains)—Total, %	2	4	7	10	15
Heat damaged, %	0.1	0.2	0.5	1.0	3.0
Foreign material—Total, %	1	2	3	5	7
Matter except other grains, %	0.5	1.0	2.0	3.0	5.0
Wheats of other classes—Total, %	5	10	10	10	10
Durum and/or red durum, %	1	2	3	10	10

Sample Grade.—Sample grade shall include wheat of the subclass dark hard winter, or hard winter, or yellow hard winter, which does not come within the requirements of any of the grades from No. 1 to No. 5, inclusive; or which contains more than 15.5% of moisture; or which contains inseparable stones and/or cinders; or which is musty, or sour, or heating, or hot; or which has any commercially objectionable foreign odor except of smut or garlic; or which contains a quantity of smut so great that any one or more of the grade requirements cannot be applied accurately; or which is otherwise of distinctly low quality.

*The wheat in grades No. 1 and No. 2 of this class may contain not more than 7%, and the wheat in grade No. 3 of this class may contain not more than 10%, of shrunken and/or broken kernels of grain and other matter that will pass through a 20-gage metal sieve with slotted perforations 0.064 inch wide by ⅝ inch long.

CLASS V—SOFT RED WINTER WHEAT

Grade requirements for (a) red winter, (b) western red.

	Grade No.				
	*1	*2	*3	4	5
Minimum test weight per bu, lbs	60	58	56	54	51
Maximum limits of—					
Damaged kernels (wheat and other grains)—Total, %	2	4	7	10	15
Heat damaged, %	0.1	0.2	0.5	1.0	3.0
Foreign material—Total, %	1	2	3	5	7
Matter except other grains, %	0.5	1.0	2.0	3.0	5.0
Wheats of other classes—Total, %	5	10	10	10	10
Durum and/or red durum, %	0.5	1.0	2.0	10.0	10.0

Sample Grade.—Sample grade shall include wheat of the subclass red winter, or western red, which does not come within the requirements of any of the grades from No. 1 to No. 5, inclusive; or which contains more than 15.5% of moisture; or which contains inseparable stones and/or cinders; or which is musty, or sour, or heating, or hot; or which has any commercially objectionable foreign odor except of smut or garlic; or which contains a quantity of smut so great that any one or more of the grade requirements cannot be applied accurately; or which is otherwise of distinctly low quality.

*The wheat in grades No. 1 and No. 2 of this class may contain not more than 7%, and the wheat in grade No. 3 of this class may contain not more than 10%, of shrunken and/or broken kernels of grain and other matter that will pass through a 20-gage metal sieve with slotted perforations 0.064 inch wide by ⅝ inch long.

CLASS VI—WHITE WHEAT

Grade requirements for (a) hard white, (b) soft white, (c) white club, (d) western white.

	Grade No.				
	*1	*2	*3	4	5
Minimum test weight per bu, lbs	60	58	56	54	51
Maximum limits of—					
Damaged kernels (wheat and other grains)—Total, %	2	4	7	10	15
Heat damaged, %	0.1	0.2	0.5	1.0	3.0
Foreign material—Total, %	1	2	3	5	7
Matter except other grains, %	0.5	1.0	2.0	3.0	5.0
Wheats of other classes—Total, %	5	10	10	10	10
Durum and/or red durum, %	0.5	1.0	2.0	10.0	10.0

Sample Grade.—Sample grade shall include wheat of the subclass hard white, or soft white, or white club, or western white, which does not come within the requirements of any of the grades from No. 1 to No. 5, inclusive; or which contains more than 15.5% of moisture; or which contains inseparable stones and/or cinders; or which is musty, or sour, or heating, or hot; or which has any commercially objectionable foreign odor except of smut or garlic; or which contains a quantity of smut so great that any one or more of the grade requirements cannot be applied accurately; or which is otherwise of distinctly low quality.

*The wheat in grades No. 1 and No. 2 of this class may contain not more than 7%, and the wheat in grade No. 3 of this class may contain not more than 10%, of shrunken and/or broken kernels of grain and other matter that will pass through a 20-gage metal sieve with slotted perforations 0.064 inch wide by ⅝ inch long.

U. S. STANDARDS FOR CORN

United States grain standards for corn, effective Jan. 30, 1937 (revised October, 1940), are as follows:

Corn shall be any grain which consists of 50% or more of shelled corn of the dent or flint varieties, and may contain not more than 10% of other grains for which standards have been established under the provisions of the United States Grain Standards Act. (The specifications of these standards shall not excuse failure to comply with the provisions of the Federal Food, Drug and Cosmetic Act.)

Classes.—Corn shall be divided into three classes, as follows: class I, yellow corn; class II, white corn, and class III, mixed corn.

YELLOW CORN (CLASS I)

This class shall include yellow corn, and may include not more than 5% of corn of other colors. A slight tinge of red on kernels of corn otherwise yellow shall not affect their classification as yellow corn.

WHITE CORN (CLASS II)

This class shall include white corn, and may include not more than 2% of corn of other colors. A slight tinge of light straw color or of pink on kernels of corn otherwise white shall not affect their classification as white corn.

MIXED CORN (CLASS III)

This class shall consist of corn of various colors that does not meet the color requirements for either of the classes yellow corn or white corn. White-capped yellow kernels shall be classified as mixed corn.

GRADES

Corn shall be graded and designated according to the respective grade requirements of the numerical grades and sample grade of its appropriate class, and according to the special grades when applicable. See table on this page.

SPECIAL GRADES FOR CORN

Flint Corn

Definition.—Flint corn shall be corn of any class which consists of 95% or more of corn of any of the flint varieties.

Grades.—Flint corn shall be graded and designated according to the grade requirements of the standards applicable to such corn if it were not flint corn, and the word "flint" shall be added to, and made a part of, the grade designation, immediately following the words yellow corn, or white corn or mixed corn, as the case may be.

FLINT AND DENT CORN

Definition.—Flint and dent corn shall be corn of any class which consists of a mixture of the flint and dent varieties and which contains more than 5%, but less than 95%, of corn of any of the flint varieties.

Grades.—Flint and dent corn shall be graded and designated according to the grade requirements of the standards applicable to such corn if it were not flint and dent corn, and the words "flint and dent" shall be added to, and made a part of, the grade designation, immediately following the words yellow corn, or white corn, or mixed corn, as the case may be.

Weevily Corn

Definition.—Weevily corn shall be corn that is infested with live weevils or other insects injurious to stored grain.

Grades.—Weevily corn shall be graded and designated according to the grade requirements of the standards applicable to such corn if it were not weevily, and there shall be added to, and made a part of, the grade designation, the word "Weevily."

DEFINITIONS

Basis of Grade Determinations.—Each determination of class, variety, damage, and heat damage, shall be upon the basis of the grain after the removal of the cracked corn and foreign material. All other determinations shall be upon the basis of the grain as a whole.

Percentages.—Percentages, except in the case of moisture, shall be percentages ascertained by weight.

Percentage of Moisture.—Percentage of moisture shall be that ascertained by the water oven and the method of use thereof described in Service and Regulatory Announcements No. 147, of the Agricultural Marketing Service of the United States Department of Agriculture, or ascertained by any device and method which give equivalent results in the determination of moisture.

Test Weight per Bushel.—Test weight per bushel shall be the weight per Winchester bushel as determined by the testing apparatus and the method of use thereof described in Bulletin No. 1065, dated May 18, 1922, issued by the United States Department of Agriculture, or as determined by any device and method which give equivalent results in the determination of test weight per bushel.

Cracked Corn and Foreign Material.—Cracked corn and foreign material shall include kernels and pieces of kernels of corn and all matter other than corn which will pass through a No. 12 sieve, and all matter other than corn remaining on such sieve after screening.

No. 12 Sieve.—A metal sieve perforated with round holes 12/64 inch in diameter.

Other Grains.—Other grains shall include wheat, rye, oats, grain sorghums, barley, hull-less barley, flaxseed, emmer, spelt, einkorn, Polish wheat, poulard wheat, cultivated buckwheat, sweet corn, popcorn and soybeans.

Damaged Kernels.—Damaged kernels shall be kernels and pieces of kernels of corn which are heat damaged, sprouted, frosted, badly ground damaged, badly weather damaged, or otherwise materially damaged.

Heat - Damaged Kernels.—Heat - damaged kernels shall be kernels and pieces of kernels of corn which have been materially discolored and damaged by external heat or as a result of heating caused by fermentation.

CORN—GRADE REQUIREMENTS FOR YELLOW CORN, WHITE CORN, AND MIXED CORN

	Grade No.				
	1	2	3	4	5
Minimum test weight, per bu, lbs	54	53	51	48	44
Maximum limits of—Moisture, %	14	15.5	17.5	20	23
Cracked corn and foreign material, %	2	3	4	5	7
Damaged kernels—					
Total, %	3	5	7	10	15
Heat damaged, %	0.1	0.2	0.5	1	3

Sample Grade.—Sample grade shall include corn of the class yellow corn, or white corn, or mixed corn, which does not come within the requirements of any of the grades from No. 1 to No. 5, inclusive; or which contains stones and/or cinders; or which is musty, or sour, or heating, or hot; or which has any commercially objectionable foreign odor; or which is otherwise of distinctly low quality.

Equivalent Freight per Bushel

To find the freight per bu at any given rate per 100 lbs, in cents:

Freight per 100 lbs	Wheat 60 lbs	Corn 56 lbs	Oats 32 lbs
2	1.20	1.12	.64
2½	1.50	1.40	.80
3	1.80	1.68	.96
3½	2.10	1.96	1.12
4	2.40	2.24	1.28
4½	2.70	2.52	1.44
5	3.00	2.80	1.60
5½	3.30	3.08	1.76
6	3.60	3.36	1.92
6½	3.90	3.64	2.08
7	4.20	3.92	2.24
7½	4.50	4.20	2.40
8	4.80	4.48	2.56
8½	5.10	4.76	2.72
9	5.40	5.04	2.88
10	6.00	5.60	3.20
11	6.60	6.16	3.52
12	7.20	6.72	3.84
13	7.80	7.28	4.16
14	8.40	7.84	4.48
15	9.00	8.40	4.80
16	9.60	8.96	5.12
17	10.20	9.52	5.44
18	10.80	10.08	5.76
19	11.40	10.64	6.08
20	12.00	11.20	6.40
21	12.60	11.76	6.72
22	13.20	12.32	7.04
23	13.80	12.88	7.36
24	14.40	13.44	7.68
25	15.00	14.00	8.00
26	15.60	14.56	8.32
27	16.20	15.12	8.64
28	16.80	15.68	8.96
29	17.40	16.24	9.28
30	18.00	16.80	9.60

The Bushel

The volume of a bushel measure in the United States (called Winchester bushel) is 2,150.42 cubic inches; this is equivalent to a cube each side of which is about 12.9 inches.

The volume of a bushel measure in England (called imperial bushel) is about 3.1 per cent greater than the bushel measure used in the United States; it contains 2,219.36 cubic inches, which is equivalent to a cube each side of which measures slightly more than 13 inches.

Transactions in wheat are now made almost wholly on the basis of bushels, not of a certain volume but of a definite weight, 60 lbs.

A legalized bushel weight has been established by the United States government (mainly for customs purposes) for a few agricultural products, as follows: barley, 48 lbs; castor beans, shelled, 50; buckwheat, 48; corn, shelled, 56; corn meal, 48; flaxseed (linseed), 56; oats, 32; peas, 60; potatoes, 60; rye, 56; wheat, 60.

The bushel weights adopted by the Bureau of Statistics of the Department of Agriculture are as follows:

Barley, 48 lbs; beans (dry), 60; buckwheat, 48; clover seed, 60; corn, shelled, 56; corn on cob, 70; flaxseed, 56; oats, 32; peaches, 48; potatoes, 60; rye, 56; timothy seed, 45; wheat, 60.

Kernels in Bushel of Wheat

Calculations made by the North Dakota state seed department on hard red spring wheat indicate the number of kernels in a measured bushel to be as follows: 1,000,000 in 60-lb wheat, 1,300,000 in 55-lb wheat, 1,500,000 in 50-lb wheat, 1,700,000 in 45-lb wheat, 1,800,000 in 40-lb wheat.

DEFINITIONS OF FEEDINGSTUFFS

The following definitions have been approved by the Association of American Feed Control Officials for grain by-products feeds:

BARLEY PRODUCTS

Barley Feed is the entire by-product resulting from the manufacture of pearl barley from clean barley.

Barley Hulls is the product consisting of the outer covering of the barley.

Barley Mixed Feed is the entire offal from the milling of barley flour from clean barley, and is composed of barley hulls and barley middlings.

Ground Barley is the entire product obtained by grinding clean, sound barley, containing not less than 90% of pure barley and not more than 10% of other grains, weed seeds and other foreign material, and not more than 6% crude fiber; provided, that no portion of this stated 10% of other grains, weed seeds or other foreign material shall be intentionally added.

Mixed Feed Barley is the entire product obtained by grinding country run barley containing not less than 75% of pure barley and not more than 25% of other grains, weed seeds and other foreign material; provided, that no portion of this stated 25% of other grains, weed seeds or foreign material shall be intentionally added. The ingredients must be stated as barley, other grains, weed seeds and foreign material.

BUCKWHEAT PRODUCTS

Buckwheat Feed is a mixture of buckwheat middlings and buckwheat hulls. It must not contain more than 30% of crude fiber.

Buckwheat Middlings is that portion of the buckwheat grain immediately under the hull after separation of the flour. It shall contain no more hulls than is obtained in the usual process of buckwheat milling, and must not contain more than 10% of crude fiber.

CHOP

Chop is a ground or chopped feed composed of one or more different cereals or by-products thereof. If it bears a name descriptive of the kind of cereals, it must be made exclusively of the entire grains of those cereals.

CORN PRODUCTS

Corn Germ Cake consists of corn germ with other parts of the corn kernel from which part of the oil has been pressed, and is the product obtained in the dry milling process of manufacture of corn meal, corn grits, hominy feed and other corn products.

Corn Germ Meal is ground corn germ cake.

Corn Gluten Feed is that part of commercial shelled corn that remains after the extraction of the larger part of the starch and germ by the processes employed in the wet milling manufacture of cornstarch or syrup. It may or it may not contain one or more of the following: corn solubles, corn oil meal.

Corn Gluten Meal is that part of the commercial shelled corn that remains after the extraction of the larger part of the starch and germ, and the separation of the bran by the processes employed in the wet milling manufacture of cornstarch or syrup. It may or it may not contain one or more of the fowing: corn solubles, corn oil meal.

Corn Oil Cake consists of the corn germ from which part of the oil has been pressed, and is the product obtained in the wet milling process of manufacture of cornstarch, corn syrup and other corn products.

Corn Oil Meal is ground corn oil cake.

Corn Chop, Ground Corn or Cracked Corn is the entire product made by grinding, cutting or chopping the grains of sound Indian corn, and may be fine, medium or coarse. It must not contain more than 4% of foreign material.

Screened Corn Chop, Screened Ground Corn, or Screened Cracked Corn is the coarse portion of corn chop, ground corn or cracked corn from which most of the fine particles have been removed. It must not contain more than 4% of foreign material.

Corn Meal (Feeding) is finely ground, unbolted corn.

Corn Bran is the outer coating of the corn kernel, with little or none of the starchy part or germ.

Corn Feed Meal is the fine siftings obtained in the manufacture of screened corn chop, screened ground corn or screened cracked corn, with or without its aspiration products added.

Corn Grits, Hominy Grits is the product consisting of the fine or medium-sized, hard, flinty portions of sound Indian corn containing little or none of the bran or germ.

Corn Screenings is the product consisting of the small, light grains of corn, parts of grains of corn or other cereals, and other materials having feeding value, separately or together, obtained by screening shelled corn, excluding sand, dirt and other similar inert materials.

Ear Corn Chops is corn and cob chopped, without the husk, with no greater proportion of cob than occurs in the ear corn in its natural state.

Maltose Process Corn Gluten Feed is the dried residue from degermed corn, after removal of the starch in the manufacture of malt syrup.

Hominy Feed is a mixture of corn bran, corn germ and a part of the starchy portion of either white or yellow corn kernels or mixture thereof as produced in the manufacture of pearl hominy, hominy grits or table meal, and shall contain not less than 5% of crude fat. If prefixed with the word "white" or "yellow," the product must correspond thereto.

OAT PRODUCTS

Oat Hulls is the product consisting of the outer covering of the oat.

Oat Middlings is the product consisting of the floury portions of the oat groat obtained in the milling of rolled oats.

Oat Shorts is the product consisting of the covering of the oat grain lying immediately inside the hull, being a fuzzy material carrying with it considerable portions of the fine floury part of the groat obtained in the milling of rolled oats.

Clipped Oat By-product is the by-product obtained in the manufacture of clipped oats. It may contain the light, chaffy material broken from the end of the hulls, empty hulls, light, immature oats and dust. It must not contain an excessive amount of oat hulls.

Oat Chop, Ground Oats, Pulverized Oats, Crushed Oats or Crimped Oats consists of the entire product made by grinding, chopping, cutting, crushing or crimping whole oats.

Oat Groats are the kernels produced from cleaned and dried oats in the process of manufacturing oatmeal.

Hulled Oats, Undried Oat Groats are the kernels produced from the undried grain in the process of hulling oats.

Feeding Oatmeal is a product obtained in the manufacture of rolled oat groats or rolled oats and consists of broken rolled oat groats, oat groat chips, and floury portions of the oat groats, with only such quantity of finely ground oat hulls as is unavoidable in the usual process of commercial milling. It must not contain more than 4% of crude fiber.

Oat Millfeed (Oat Hulls, Oat Shorts and Oat Middlings) is the entire by-product produced in the manufacture of oat groats and consists of oat hulls, oat shorts and oat middlings. If used in a mixed feed, it shall be called Oat Millfeed (Oat Hulls, Oat Shorts and Oat Middlings).

Cut Oat Groats, Cracked Oat Groats, or Ground Oat Groats, is the product produced by cutting, cracking or grinding oat groats.

RYE PRODUCTS

Rye Bran is the coarse outer covering of the rye kernel as separated from the cleaned and scoured rye.

Rye Feed, a by-product obtained in the usual process of the milling of rye flour from cleaned and scoured rye, consisting principally of the mill run of the outer covering of the rye kernel and the rye germ, with small quantities of rye flour and aleurone, and must not contain more than 9.5% of crude fiber.

Rye Flour Middlings consists of rye feed, rye red dog and rye flour combined in the proportions obtained in the milling of rye flour, and must not contain more than 5% of crude fiber.

Rye Low Grade Feed Flour consists principally of rye flour and small quantities of aleurone and fine rye bran particles, and must not contain more than 1.5% crude fiber.

Rye Middlings consist of rye feed and rye red dog combined in the proportions obtained in the usual process of milling rye flour, and must not contain more than 1.5% of crude fiber.

Rye Red Dog, a by-product obtained in the usual process of the milling of rye flour, consisting principally of aleurone with small quantities of rye flour and fine rye bran particles, and must not contain more than 3.5% crude fiber.

SCREENINGS

Scourings consist of such portions of the cuticle, brush, white caps, dust, smut and other materials as are separated from the grain in the usual commercial process of scouring.

Screenings consist of a mixture of mill or elevator run materials or a combination of varying amounts of materials obtained in the process of cleaning grain or seed, either or both, such as inferior, light or broken grain or seed, weed seeds, hulls, chaff, joints, straw, elevator dust, floor sweepings. They must be relatively free of unpalatable or injurious weed seeds, sand and dirt. They must not contain more than 14% of fiber or more than 6.50% of ash. If they bear a name descriptive of their kind or origin, they must correspond thereto.

Screenings, Grain, consist of inferior, light or broken grain or seed obtained in the process of cleaning grain or seed or recleaning screenings, either or both. They must be relatively free of weed seeds, chaff, straw, hulls, joints, sand and dirt, and other foreign materials. If they bear a name descriptive of their kind or origin, they must correspond thereto.

Screenings Waste or Screenings Refuse is a mixture of materials or combination of varying amounts of materials obtained in the process of cleaning grain or seed, either or both, or recleaning screenings, such as weed seeds which may be unpalatable or injurious, chaff, hulls, straw, sticks, joints, elevator dust, floor sweepings, sand and dirt.

WHEAT PRODUCTS

Wheat Bran is the coarse outer covering of the wheat kernel as separated from cleaned and scoured wheat in the usual process of commercial milling.

Standard Middlings consist mostly of fine particles of wheat bran, wheat germ and very little of the fibrous offal obtained from the "tail of the mill." This product must be obtained in the usual commercial process of milling, and must not contain more than 9.5% of crude fiber.

Flour Middlings shall consist of wheat standard middlings and wheat red dog combined in the proportions obtained in the usual process of milling, and must not contain more than 6% of crude fiber.

Brown Shorts (Red Shorts) consist mostly of the fine particles of wheat bran, wheat germ and very little of the fibrous offal obtained from the "tail of the mill." This product must be obtained in the usual commercial process of milling and must not contain more than 7.5% of crude fiber.

Wheat Bran and Standard Middlings consist of the two commodities as defined (see wheat bran and wheat standard middlings), mixed in the proportions obtained in the usual process of commercial milling.

Wheat Low Grade Feed Flour is a by-product obtained in the usual commercial process of flour milling, consisting principally of wheat flour with small quantities of aleurone and fine wheat bran particles, and must not contain more than 1.5% of crude fiber.

Wheat Red Dog, a by-product obtained in the usual commercial process of flour milling, consisting principally of aleurone with small quantities of wheat flour and fine wheat bran particles and must not contain more than 4% of crude fiber.

Hard Wheat Mixed Feed (Mill Run Wheat Feed) consists of wheat bran and wheat flour middlings combined in the proportions obtained in the usual process of commercial milling. This product must not contain more than 9.5% of crude fiber.

Commercial Wheat Germ Meal is a commercial product obtained in the grinding of wheat, composed chiefly of wheat germs together with some bran and middlings or shorts and shall contain not less than 25% of protein and 9% of fat.

Wheat Germ Oil Cake is the cake secured in the removal of part of the oil from commercial wheat germ and shall contain not less than 29% of protein.

Wheat Germ Oil Meal is ground wheat germ oil cake.

RULES ADOPTED BY THE FEED TRADE

The following are the rules of the Grain and Feed Dealers National Association governing transactions in feedstuffs. They have been adopted by the Millers National Federation, and practically all of the markets:

Rule 1—Trade. It shall be the duty of both buyer and seller to include in their original articles of trade, however conducted, the following specifications: number of sacks, tons or cars; kind and grade of feed; price; rate basing point; time of shipment; terms of payment, sight draft unless otherwise specified.

Rule 2—Confirmation. (a) It shall be the duty of both buyer and seller, not later than the close of business day following date of trade, to mail, each to the other, a confirmation in writing (the buyer a confirmation of purchase and the seller a confirmation of sale), setting forth the specifications as agreed upon in the original articles of trade. Upon receipt of said confirmation the parties thereto shall carefully check all specifications named therein and, upon finding any differences, shall immediately notify the other party to the contract, by wire or telephone, and confirm in writing, except in the case of manifest errors and differences of minor character, in which event notice by return mail will suffice.

(b) When a trade is made through a broker, it shall be the duty of the broker, not later than the close of business day following date of trade, to send a written confirmation to each of the principals (to the buyer a confirmation of sale and to the seller a confirmation of purchase) setting forth the specifications of the trade as made by him. Upon receipt of said confirmation, the parties thereto shall carefully check all specifications named therein and, upon finding any differences, shall immediately notify the other party to the contract by wire or telephone, and confirm in writing. In default of such notice the contract shall be filled in accordance with the terms of the confirmation issued by the broker.

Rule 3—Brokers. (a) A broker is one who is engaged for others, on a commission basis, in negotiating contracts relative to property with the custody of which, actual or constructive, he has no concern.

A person is not a broker—

First: Who has possession and absolute control of merchandise shipped to him to sell and collect the proceeds. (Therefore, a commission merchant, to whom corn feed is consigned for sale, is not a broker.)

Second. Who receives a salary instead of a commission or brokerage.

Third: Who acts for one principal to the exclusion of all others.

(b) A broker has power to bind his principals only to the extent of his instructions, and the principals are not liable for any acts of the broker in excess of such instructions.

(c) A broker who, in good faith or otherwise, exceeds his authority, is liable for resulting damages.

(d) A broker who negotiates a contract without disclosing his principal's name is responsible as principal until the real principal's name is given and accepted by the other party.

(e) A broker who in good faith negotiates a contract which is in accord with instructions from both his principals, who at the time of the negotiations advises each principal of the name of the other, and who completes such negotiations in accordance with the rules and customs governing such transaction, thereby fulfills all his obligations and has no further liability to either of his principals, unless otherwise agreed. The contract so negotiated is valid and binding between the buyer and seller, the same as if it had been negotiated directly between them.

(f) Brokerage shall be credited when contract is accepted by principals to the transaction, unless otherwise specified.

Rule 4—Bills of Lading. Bills of lading attached either to invoices or to drafts shall be original and negotiable and in conformity with the specifications of the contract on which the shipment is to apply, and shall be signed in accordance with the rules of carriers. Any loss resulting from irregular or incorrect bills of lading shall be paid by the seller.

Rule 5—Demurrage and/or Additional Charges. The seller shall be liable for any demurrage and/or additional charges accruing on feed billed to "shipper's order," when such charges can be shown to have accrued by reason of the inability of the buyer, through act of the seller or his agent, to get possession of the bill of lading, whenever said bill of lading is necessary to furnish disposition.

Rule 6—War Tax on Freight Charges on Feed. (Repealed Oct. 3, 1922.)

The above rule was reinstated by mail vote of the Directors Nov. 26, 1942, as follows:

Unless otherwise agreed at the time of purchase or sale, war tax on freight charges shall be paid as follows: On all feed sold delivered it shall be the duty of the seller to pay the tax imposed by the Federal War Tax Law, entitled "An Act to Provide Revenue to Defray Expenses, and for Other Purposes." It shall be the duty of the buyer to pay the said war tax on all feed bought f.o.b. shipping point. It is the intention of this rule to impose the said war tax upon the party who, by the terms of the contract, assumes liability for the freight charges. This rule shall be in effect until the said war taxes are abolished.

Rule 7—Carload. A carload shall be forty thousand (40,000) pounds, unless otherwise specified at time of purchase; provided, that where rules of carriers lawfully on file with the Interstate Commerce Commission or State Railway Commissions provide for minimum carload weights in excess of the above, such minimum weights shall constitute a carload within the meaning of this rule.

Rule 8—Maker of Feed. Durum wheat by-products shall not be deliverable on contracts for wheat feeds unless so specified.

Rule 9—Origin of Feed. (a) A sale of feedstuffs shall not of necessity mean that the feedstuffs will originate at the home address of the seller. If at time of sale buyer requests origin, seller is obliged to give same by zones, as follows:

Zone No. 1.—Shall mean either Kansas, Nebraska, Oklahoma, Texas.

Zone No. 2.—Shall mean either Missouri, Illinois, Iowa.

Zone No. 3.—Shall mean either Indiana, Ohio, Michigan, Kentucky, Tennessee.

Zone No. 4.—Shall mean either Minnesota, Wisconsin, North Dakota, South Dakota, Montana.

Zone No. 5.—Shall mean either Colorado, Utah, Wyoming, Oregon, Washington, California, Idaho.

Zone No. 6.—Shall mean either New York, Pennsylvania, Virginia, Maryland.

(b) A sale of feedstuffs contemplates shipment from mills on or after the date of sale, unless otherwise specified.

(c) The differential in freight rates shall be those in effect on date of contract of sale from seller's business address, unless otherwise specified.

Rule 10—Privileges. In all delivered sales to any terminal markets the point specified shall be considered as a rate basis only and not necessarily final destination of goods, and shipment shall be made to any point and via any line open for business designated by the buyer which is reached by lake, or lake-and-rail lines during the season of navigation, or by all-rail trunk lines at other times, at the differential in effect at the time of contract of sale, as shown by published tariff rates; provided shipment is made within contract time, and provided further, that such routing is in accord with transit arrangements of shipper.

Rule 11—Definitions. In the absence of agreements to the contrary, definition of feedstuffs shall be the same as those adopted and promulgated by the Association of Feed Control Officials of the United States.

Rule 12—Packing. (a) It shall be understood that all feedstuffs when sold in sacks shall be packed in new bags, unless otherwise specified at time of trade.

(b) The weight of packages shall be net when packed, and two thousand (2,000) pounds net shall constitute a ton.

(c) Each package of feed must bear a complete label, on which must be printed, in uniform type, a list of the ingredients in the package, showing percentages and protein content. The label must be printed on one side of a tag attached to the package or upon one side of the package itself. In either case the label must be clear and distinct, in type of sufficient size to be easily read, and must conform in all cases to the uniform label adopted by the Association of Feed Control Officials of the United States.

Rule 13—Shortage, Damage and/or Overcharge. (a) All claims for shortage and/or damage shall be made by the receiver within fifteen (15) days after arrival, and must be accompanied by paid expense bill with railroad agent's notations as to damages; likewise condition of equipment and seals.

(b) Upon receipt within thirty (30) days after arrival of complete papers covering freight overcharges on delivered sales, seller

shall immediately reimburse buyer. Upon receipt of complete papers, in such case, at any time after thirty (30) days from date of arrival, seller will undertake to collect claim for account of buyer.

Rule 14—(a) Immediate or Rush Shipment shall mean shipment within three (3) calendar days from the date of receipt of shipping instructions, including day instructions are received by seller.

(b) Quick Shipment shall mean shipment within seven (7) calendar days from date of receipt of shipping instructions, including day instructions are received by seller.

(c) Prompt Shipment shall mean shipment within fourteen (14) calendar days from the date of receipt of shipping instructions, including day instructions are received by seller.

(d) Unspecified Shipment. Where shipment is not specified, prompt shipment is understood.

(e) Loaded, Spot, Instant or On Track shall mean that the goods are actually loaded and ready for billing, and the lading must be dated on the day of sale.

(f) In Transit shall mean that the lading must be dated at least one day prior to date of sale.

(g) Deferred Shipment. In the purchase and sale of feed for deferred shipment the following specifications shall govern:

Where a specific number of days is not specified in contract, but the time is referred to as first half or second half of a given month, it shall be understood that up to midnight of the 15th shall be considered the first half (this including February), the remainder of the month to be considered as second half.

(h) The date on original bill of lading, from point of origin, as shown on exchange of bill of lading, shall be accepted as the original date of shipment; provided the shipment originates in the zone specified.

(i) Season Shipments. Season shipments shall mean shipment any time, at the seller's option, between the date of sale and Dec. 31 of the current year, inclusive.

(j) On all shipments the date of issuance of bill of lading, signed by the agent of the railroad issuing same, shall be conclusive evidence of date of shipment, unless conclusive evidence to the contrary can be shown.

Rule 15—Directions. Unless otherwise agreed in the contract, all sales are understood to be for shipment at seller's option at any time during time of shipment specified or provided for in contract.

Specifications on sales for spot, immediate or quick shipment, or for shipment within less than fourteen (14) days, must be furnished by buyer at the time contract is made; and if so furnished, seller shall make shipment within time of shipment specified or provided for in contract.

Specifications on sales for prompt shipment must be furnished by buyer as follows: If not demanded by seller, specifications must be furnished within fourteen (14) days from making of contract, and if demanded by seller at any time at or after making of contract specifications must be furnished within three (3) days after such demand; and if so furnished, seller shall make shipment within fourteen (14) days after receipt of specifications.

Specifications on sales for shipment within fourteen (14) days or more but not more than thirty-one (31) days from making of contract must be furnished by buyer as follows: If not demanded by seller, specifications must be furnished within contract time; and if demanded by seller at any time at or after making of contract, specifications must be furnished within three (3) days after such demand; and if specifications, whether demanded or not, are furnished by buyer within three (3) days after making of contract, seller shall make shipment within contract time.

Specifications on sales for shipment extending more than thirty-one (31) days from making of contract are not due from buyer until commencement of contract time of shipment but must be furnished by buyer as follows: If not demanded by seller, specifications must be furnished by buyer within contract time of shipment; if demanded by seller at any time at or after commencement of time of shipment specified in contract, specifications must be furnished within three (3) days after such demand; and if so furnished by the buyer, provided the same are received by the seller at least fourteen (14) days before the last day of contract time of shipment, seller shall make shipment within contract time.

If, in any of the cases above mentioned and while the contract is still in force, specifications are furnished after the first three (3) days of time of shipment specified or provided for in the contract shall have expired, the time of shipment shall be extended so that seller shall have the same amount of time after the receipt of specifications, within which to make shipment, as the length of time of shipment specified or provided for in the contract; and if so furnished, seller shall make shipment within the time of shipment as so extended under the foregoing provisions.

If specifications are demanded by seller and are not furnished by buyer within three (3) days thereafter (in case last day of time of shipment is thirty-one (31) days or less from date of contract) or within three (3) days after commencement of period of shipment in case last day of time of shipment is more than thirty-one (31) days from date of contract, seller may, at any subsequent time before receipt of specifications, elect to treat the contract as broken and to hold the buyer for breach of contract. If the seller so elects, seller shall give notice to buyer of such election by sending a telegram or mailing a letter to buyer before the receipt of specifications.

"The contract shall be deemed broken by the buyer at the expiration of the time of shipment mentioned or provided for in the contract, in the following case, viz: If specifications are demanded by seller during contract time, and buyer has failed to furnish same in accordance with the foregoing provisions, and the seller has not during contract time given notice to buyer of the seller's election to treat the contract as broken. If the seller elects to hold buyer for breach of contract, the seller shall give notice to the buyer of such election by sending a telegram or mailing a letter to the buyer prior to noon of the day following the expiration of the time of shipment specified or provided for in the contract."

If a buyer violates any of the other terms of the contract, amounting to a breach of contract, the seller shall, if he elects to treat the contract as broken by reason thereof, give notice of such election to buyer by sending a telegram or mailing a letter to the buyer prior to noon of the day following the day on which the seller receives notice of such violation by the buyer.

In the event buyer fails to furnish specifications as required under these rules, or violates any of the other terms of the contract, amounting to breach of contract, and the seller gives due notice, as above provided, of its election to hold the buyer for breach of contract, the seller shall have the following rights:

(a) To resell goods in the open market for buyer's account, buyer to pay seller the loss incurred; or,

(b) To retain goods, buyer to pay seller difference between contract price and market price in the event of market price being lower, and also in addition thereto such actual expense as shall have been incurred.

(c) To cancel the contract on any unshipped portion thereof.

(d) It shall be the duty of the seller, without demand, in event of default of contract, to notify buyer of that fact by wire or telephone prior to noon of day following date of expiration of contract.

Within twenty-four (24) hours after the seller gives due notice, as above provided, of his election to hold the buyer for breach of contract, the seller must give notice to the buyer which one of the above rights seller elects to exercise, such notice to be given by mailing letter or sending telegram to buyer.

If the seller fails to ship as required by the contract or violates any of the other terms of the contract, amounting to breach of contract, the buyer shall, if he elects to treat the contract as broken by reason thereof, give notice of such election to the seller by sending a telegram or mailing a letter to the seller prior to noon of the day following the day upon which the buyer receives notice of such violation by the seller.

In the event seller fails to ship as required under these rules or violates any of the other terms of the contract, amounting to breach of contract, and the buyer gives due notice, as above provided, of his election to hold the seller for breach of contract, the buyer shall have the following rights:

(e) To cancel that part of the contract upon which there has been default; or,

(f) To buy in the open market a like quantity and quality of feedstuffs for seller's account, seller to pay buyer the loss incurred; or,

(g) Seller to pay difference between the contract price and market price, if the market price is higher than the contract price, and in addition such actual expense as shall have been incurred.

Within twenty-four (24) hours after the buyer gives due notice, as above provided, of his election to hold the seller for breach of contract, buyer must give notice to the seller which one of the above rights buyer elects to exercise, such notice to be given by mailing letter or sending telegram to seller.

In event the buyer's notice is not received by the seller at any time before shipment, the contract shall be extended so as to include the shipment and delivery when made.

A change in specifications previously filed with the seller does not extend any contract except upon mutual agreement at the time such change is requested.

Rule 16—Registration. On sales of feedstuffs the seller guarantees that the feedstuffs shall comply with the laws of the state into which it is sold, including registration and tax, if any, unless otherwise agreed at the time of sale.

Rule 17—Refusal of Shipment. Failure to make any shipment in keeping with the terms and conditions of a contract shall be grounds for the refusal only of such shipment or shipments, and not for the rescission of the entire contract or any other contract between buyer and seller.

Rule 18—Arbitration. In cases of arbitration of disputes resulting from transactions in feedstuffs, where one or both parties to the dispute are members of trade associations or exchanges that have adopted these rules, these rules shall define the rights of the parties and shall be the basis of award.

STATE LAWS AS TO FEEDINGSTUFFS

The following summary of the state laws regarding the sale of commercial feedingstuffs has been made on the basis of reports received up to Feb. 1, 1947. Millers and others doing an interstate business in commercial feedingstuffs are advised to communicate with the state officials whose names and addresses are given in this summary.

ALABAMA

Inspection fee, 20c per ton. Registration fee, $2 per year for each brand provided the feed is registered before being sold in the state. The late registration fee, $8 penalty; total, $10 registration fee before the feed can be sold in the state. Annual registrations due Oct. 1. Tax stamps required. Whole seeds and grains, all meals sold for human consumption, unmixed whole hay, straw, cottonseed hulls and corn stover are exempt, but when ground or mixed are subject to the law. Label must show net weight, name, brand or trade-mark, name and address of manufacturer, jobber or importer, minimum percentage of crude protein and fat and nitrogen-free extract, maximum percentage of crude fiber, names of ingredients and percentage of each mineral or chemical added. "Adulterants which are prohibited as ingredients of commercial feeds are: rice hulls, oat hulls, cottonseed hulls, peanut hulls, barley hulls, coconut hulls (so-called coconut hull meal), and other hulls of little or no nutritional value, weed seeds, mill oats or wild oats, ground straw, sugar cane bagasse (sugar cane pumice), grit, oyster shell containing less than 95% calcium carbonate, and other materials which have little or no nutritional value." Weight standards: 5 lbs, 8½ (when packed 12 to a bale), 10, 25, 50, 100, 150 and 200 lbs. Joe N. Poole, Commissioner of Agriculture and Industries, Montgomery.

ARIZONA

Inspection fee 8c ton. Registration annually, Jan. 1, **on all feeds but whole grains and meals. When sold in bulk or buyers' packages, tax stamps must be delivered. Label must show net weight, name and address of manufacturer or person responsible for marketing; brand name; minimum percentages of crude protein and fat; maximum percentage of crude fiber; specific name of each ingredient; mineral feeds.** W. T. McGeorge, State Chemist, University of Arizona, Tucson.

ARKANSAS

Inspection fee, 10c per ton. No registration fee, but each brand of feeds must be registered, except whole grains, hays and straws. Unadulterated wheat, corn, rye and buckwheat bran, shorts and middlings are exempt from inspection fee. Each bag of commercial feed must have attached thereto a tag showing net weight, brand name, name of ingredients, name and address of manufacturer or jobber, minimum percentages of crude protein, crude fat and nitrogen-free extract, maximum percentage of crude fiber; standard weights: **5, 8½, 10, 25, 50, 75, 100, 125, 150, 175 and 200 lbs. A tax stamp must be attached to each tag, except those on bags of feed that are exempt from inspection fee. Registration** permanent. Act 164 classes dehydrated dog and cat food as "Concentrated Feedingstuffs" and makes it necessary to register and stamp with feed tax stamps. Otho A. Cook, Commissioner of Revenues, Little Rock.

CALIFORNIA

Commercial Feedingstuffs Act. License fee of $3 for each plant; $3 for each renewal. Licensing required annually before July 1. Covers all feeds for feeding livestock and poultry except whole seeds of grain, when unmixed; fresh green roughage, and unprocessed liquid milk in all its forms; whole hays, straws, cottonseed hulls, corn stover and wet citrus residue, when unprocessed and unmixed with other materials; wet garbage, and salt except in block or chunk form; and preparations which are sold as or represented to be primarily for the cure or mitigation of disease, and preparations which are sold for feeding domestic pets, such as dogs, cats and birds. Requires the payment of a tonnage tax of four cents on each ton, except on materials sold to manufacturers to be used in mixed feed. Payment of tonnage tax must be indicated on the tag, either by the use of tonnage tax stamps or the official tonnage tax paid insignia printed on tags by tag companies or printers authorized to print this official tonnage tax paid insignia. All packages must be labeled to show net weight; brand name; name and address of manufacturer or person placing commodity on market; minimum percentages of crude protein, crude fat; maximum percentages of crude fiber and ash; name of each ingredient; percentage of corn cobs, corn bran, oat hulls, barley hulls, rice hulls, ground light rice or similar materials; the maximum percentage of mineral matter contained; and in the case of mixed feeds containing more than 5% mineral ingredients, the minimum per cent of calcium (Ca), phosphorus (P), iodine (I), and the maximum percentage of salt if the same be added; and the maximum percentage of salt in any mixed feeds if more than 3% of salt is added. In the case of commercial feedingstuffs for which special qualities are claimed, such as vitamin potency or protein quality, a definite guarantee relative to such quality; provided, however, the director may by rule and regulation permit the deletion of any such guarantees as may not be pertinent to a specific commodity. In cases where simple animal protein concentrates are sold or distributed the quality index of such protein may be certified to in addition to the minimum per cent of crude protein.** A. A. Brock, Director, Department of Agriculture, Sacramento (14).

COLORADO

Permanent registration at $2 for each brand. Inspection fee 10c ton. All feedstuffs must be registered, except whole seeds and unmixed meals consisting of entire grains of corn, wheat, rye, barley, oats, kafir and milo, or a mixture of any two of the foregoing; whole hays, straws, sugar beet by-products, ensilage and cane molasses when unmixed with other materials; unmixed meal from whole alfalfa; alfalfa stem meal sold to consumer direct; all other materials consisting of 60 per cent or more of water. The label must contain net weight; name, brand, or trade-mark; name and address of person responsible for placing commodity on market; minimum percentage of crude protein, fat, and nitrogen free extract; maximum percentage of crude fiber; specific name of ingredients. Fred W. Ley, Director of Markets, Denver.

CONNECTICUT

Annual registration by calendar years required; fee, $15 per brand. All feedingstuffs must be labeled unless sold in bulk, when a certificate containing the information otherwise required must be furnished. No wire or metal may be used in affixing tags or labels. The label must show net weight and brand name; name and address of the manufacturer or importer; minimum percentages of crude protein, crude fat, and the maximum percentage of crude fiber; and the name of each ingredient. Carl M. Sharpe, Dairy and Food Commissioner, Hartford, Conn; Harry J. Fisher, Chemist in Charge, Conn. Agricultural Experiment Station, New Haven, Conn.

DELAWARE

Registration required for each brand; registration fee $1 per year; registration annual. Report of total sales of each brand required on or before Feb. 1 of each year, with payment of tonnage tax of 10c per ton. Each package must be plainly marked with net weight of contents; name, brand or trade-mark; name and address of manufacturer or dealer; minimum percentage of crude protein and crude fat; maximum percentage of crude fiber; specific name of each ingredient. H. H. Hanson, State Chemist, State Board of Agriculture, Dover.

FLORIDA

Registration annually, Jan. 1. Inspection fee, 25c per ton. Each package must have affixed thereto a tag or label stating the number of net pounds of feed in the package; the name, brand or trade-name; the name and address of the manufacturer or person responsible for placing the commodity on the market; and the minimum percentage of crude protein and crude fat, and the maximum percentage of crude fiber, the name of each ingredient and the minimum or maximum percentage of added minerals. Each bag or package must bear a tag or stamp showing payment of the inspection fee, such tags or stamps being furnished to manufacturers or dealers by the Commissioner of Agriculture. Mineral ingredients shall be stated by their common or usual name. No trade names shall be permitted. The percentage of each mineral ingredient included in a regular feed mixture shall be given on registrations and tags and the total percentages shall not exceed 5%; except that mineral ingredients may be added to regular feed mixtures in amounts not exceeding 10%, provided such feed mixtures are labeled as supplement feeds. In mineral feeds cobalt shall not be declared present if the maximum percentage is less than one hundredth of one per cent of the cobalt element. All other mineral ingredients in mineral feeds except salt shall be expressed in terms of the element. Phosphatic materials, whether treated or untreated, containing more than 0.2% Fluorine shall not be used in mixed feeds or in mineral supplements. Inspection fee stamps in lieu of tags are issued for use on feed sold in packages of less than 25 lbs. Packages of feed weighing 25 lbs or more shall carry the Official Feed Inspection Tag. Nathan Mayo, Commissioner of Agriculture, Tallahassee.

GEORGIA

Brands must be registered annually, on or before Jan. 1. Registration fee $2 for each brand. Inspection fee, 20c per ton. Stamps to be secured from the state Department of Agriculture and affixed to the tags or labels. Every package must have a tag or label stating net weight, name, brand or trade-mark, names of ingredients, name and address of the manufacturer, jobber or importer, and statement of maximum percentage of crude fiber and minimum percentage of crude fat and crude protein, names of ingredients. (This requirement is a regulation of the Department. Statute does not require this information be given.) Standard weights: 50, 75, 100, 125, 150, 175 and 200 lbs. Tom Linder, Commissioner of Agriculture, Atlanta.

IDAHO

A certified copy of label for each brand of feedingstuffs shall be filed with Commissioner of Agriculture, accompanied by sealed package of at least 1 lb of commercial feedingstuffs to be sold. Upon filing certified copy the registration fee of $1 for each brand is paid annually on or before April 1 to the Commissioner, who shall issue a certificate effective for one year. Certificate shall be renewed on April 1 of each succeeding year for $1. No inspection fee. All feedingstuffs used in feeding of livestock and poultry require registration, except whole seeds or grains, the unmixed meals made directly from the entire grain of corn, wheat, rye, barley, oats, buckwheat, flaxseed, kafir, milo, peas and beans; whole hays, straws, cotton-

seed hulls, corn stover; ground or whole mill screenings when unmixed with other materials. Label must show net weight of the contents of the package, lot or parcel; name, brand or trade-mark; name and principal address of the manufacturer or distributor; minimum percentage of crude protein, minimum percentage of crude fat; maximum percentage of crude fiber. Materials injurious to health of domestic animals or poultry prohibited. George Hersley, Commissioner of Agriculture, Boise, Idaho.

ILLINOIS

Registration fee $25 for each brand or $1 for each brand plus a 10c tonnage tax, for each calendar year or portion thereof. No tax tags required. Tonnage tax shall be paid on the first of January and July based on an affidavit as to the volume of sales for the six months' period. Registration must be made annually on or before Jan. 1 or before offering goods for sale. Each package must be labeled or branded with a statement showing the net weight of the contents; name, brand or trade-mark; name and principal address of the manufacturer or person responsible for placing the commodity on the market; minimum percentage of crude protein and crude fat; maximum percentage of crude fiber; name of ingredients. Minimum percentage of calcium, phosphorus and iodine and the maximum percentage of salt if the same be present, in the case of mixed feeds containing more than a total of 5% of one or more mineral ingredients, or other unmixed materials used as mineral supplements and in the case of mineral feeds, mixed or unmixed, which are manufactured, represented and sold for the primary purpose of supplying mineral elements in rations for animals or birds, and containing mineral elements generally regarded as dietary factors essential for normal nutrition: Provided that if no nutritional properties other than those of a mineral nature be claimed for a mineral feed product, the per cent of crude protein, crude fat and crude fiber may be omitted. Zean Gassmann, Superintendent Division of Foods and Dairies, 39 So. La Salle St., Chicago.

INDIANA

Inspection fee, 16c per ton. The inspection fee is met with by requiring manufacturers to order official tags by submission of certificate of registration properly made out and attested. Registration is not accepted unless a minimum of $5 worth of tags is ordered with the registration. Registration permanent. All packages must have official state chemist's label showing net weight, brand name, name and address of manufacturer, minimum percentages of crude protein and fat, maximum percentage of crude fiber and names of ingredients. Word "manufacturer" is understood to be party registering feed for sale. Tags issued only for 25, 50 and 100-lb packages. When feedingstuffs are sold in packages of 5 lbs or less, in lieu of attaching state labels, the manufacturer may pay an annual registration fee of $20 per brand. In this case the manufacturer's private label must contain the information required by law on the state label. F. W. Quackenbush, State Chemist, Purdue University Agricultural Experiment Station, La Fayette.

IOWA

Before any commercial feed is offered or exposed for sale or sold a registration fee of 50c must be paid to the department annually, accompanied by an affidavit of statement required on label. Dealers to furnish samples upon request. Label must state net weight of contents; name, brand or trade-mark; name and address of manufacturer or dealer; place of manufacture; minimum percentage of crude protein, crude fat and maximum percentage of crude fiber, names of each ingredient listed in the order of its predominance by weights; if added minerals exceed 5% the label must show the maximum amount of calcium and salt and the minimum per cent of phosphorus and iodine; percentage of calcium carbonate on poultry shells and limestone; wheat by-products included under the law, but if manufactured in Iowa do not require inspection fee. The label may be written or printed legibly on tag or package. Statement must be filed on or before Jan. 15 and July 15, which shall set forth the number of net tons sold or distributed in Iowa during the six preceding calendar months; and upon such statement pay to the department 10c per net ton of 2,000 lbs. Harry D. Linn, Secretary of Agriculture, Des Moines.

KANSAS

Registration required for each brand. Unmixed meals made directly from and consisting of the entire grains of corn, wheat, rye, barley, oats, buckwheat, flaxseed, kafir and milo exempt. Inspection fee 4c per ton. Fee may be paid by use of tags or stamps furnished by the secretary or manufacturer may secure a permit, upon application, and report the tonnage semi-annually and pay the inspection fee on the tonnage basis. Label for organic feed must state net weight of contents; name, brand or trade-mark; name and address of manufacturer; minimum percentage of crude protein and crude fat, maximum percentage of crude fiber; specific name of each ingredient. Mineral feeds must be labeled to show net weight; name, brand or trade-mark; name and address of manufacturer; minimum percentage of calcium, phosphorus, and iodine; and maximum percentage of salt; and specific name of each ingredient. For further information write J. C. Mohler, Secretary, State Board of Agriculture, Topeka.

KENTUCKY

Inspection fee, 20c ton. Registration permanent or effective until renewals are called for by department. Kentucky guaranty tax tag or label, printed by department, must be attached to each bag and state: net weight of contents, name of feed, name and address of manufacturer or agent responsible for putting the feed on the market; guaranteed analysis stating minimum percentages of protein and fat and maximum percentage of crude fiber, the specific name of each ingredient, and if a material of little or no feeding value is used, the percentage of same must be given. Standards have been made for many by-product feeds, including wheat feeds, and special purpose mixed feeds. Package sizes: 200, 150, 100, 50 and 25 lbs. Materials solely of a medicinal nature or poisonous, or injurious to health of animals are prohibited. Bruce Poundstone, head of Feed and Fertilizer Department, University of Kentucky, Lexington.

LOUISIANA

Registration required for each brand; registrations are permanent. No registration fee. Inspection fee, 25c per ton, stamps to be attached at shipping point to each package. Label on each package must state net weight of contents; name, brand or trade-mark; name and address of manufacturer or dealer; minimum percentage of crude protein, crude fats and nitrogen-free extract; maximum percentage of crude fiber; specific name of each ingredient. Minimum percentage of nitrogen-free extract and maximum percentage of crude fiber are bracketed for carbohydrates. No dairy feed containing less than 15% protein, 3% fat, nor more than 15% fiber; no mixed feed containing less than 9% protein, 2% fat, nor more than 15% fiber; no laying mash containing less than 18% protein, 3.50% fat nor more than 8% fiber; no hog feed containing less than 14% protein, 3% fat nor more than 8% fiber,—will be accepted for registration. Special grading for cottonseed meal. Standard weights: 100 lbs net, but poultry feeds may be packed also in sacks of 50, 25 and 10 lbs. Harry D. Wilson, Commissioner of Agriculture and Immigration, Box 951, Baton Rouge (1).

MAINE

No inspection fee. Registration fee, $10 per year for each brand, annually by calendar years, or before offered for sale. Registration certificate must give information required on label. No tax tags required. Label must state net weight, brand name, minimum percentage of protein, fat and maximum percentage of fiber; name and address of manufacturer; name of ingredients; name of any artificial coloring matter used. A. M. G. Soule, Chief Division of Inspection, Augusta.

MARYLAND

License fee, $15 per year for each brand. Registration required but no fee involved for pure wheat bran, pure wheat middlings, pure wheat mixed feed, pure rye bran, pure rye middlings, pure rye mixed feed, pure buckwheat bran, pure buckwheat middlings, pure buckwheat feed, pure corn and oat chop, pure corn bran, and pure corn meal. Annual registrations due Jan. 1. No inspection fee. Label on each package must state net weight of contents; name, brand or trade-mark; name and address of manufacturer or dealer; minimum percentage of crude protein and crude fat; maximum percentage of crude fiber; specific name of each ingredient. L. E. Bopst, state chemist, College Park, Md.

MASSACHUSETTS

Annual registration, including true copy of tag or label, required before Jan. 1. Registration fee, $20 for each brand, not required for whole seeds or grains, also unmixed meals made directly from the entire grains of corn, wheat, rye, barley, oats, buckwheat, flaxseed, kafir and milo, whole hays, whole straws, unground cottonseed hulls, and unground corn, stover, when unmixed with other materials. Label on each package must state net weight of contents; name, brand or trade-mark; name and address of manufacturer or dealer; minimum percentage of crude protein and crude fat; maximum percentage of crude fiber; specific name of each ingredient. If the tag or label contains any claim of one or more dietary factors other than those specified in the act, such tag or label shall bear a legible and plainly printed statement in the English language guaranteeing such claim. John W. Kuzmeski, official chemist, Feed and Fertilizer Control Service, Amherst, Massachusetts Agricultural Experiment Station.

MICHIGAN

License fee, $20 per brand for wholesale manufacturer's license; $10 per brand for retail manufacturers' license; all feeds not specifically exempt by statute must be licensed. License not required for unmixed whole seeds or grains, unmixed meals made direct from entire grains of corn, wheat, rye, barley, oats; cracked or rolled, screened or unscreened, corn, wheat and oats; whole hays, straws, ensilage and corn stover when unmixed with other materials and liquid by-products from milk returned to farmers from cheese factories, etc. No stamps required. Each package must be labeled, showing net weight, name, brand or trade-mark, name of actual manufacturer and place where manufactured or name and principal address of person responsible for placing commodity on market, minimum percentage crude protein, allowing 1% of nitrogen to equal 6¼% of protein; minimum percentage crude fat, except in case of meat and fish by-products, when actual percentage shall be declared, allowing not more than 1% variation, maximum percentage crude fiber, specific name of each ingredient used in feed manufacture, with percentage of each ingredient present in amount of less than 5%. Special requirements for feeding molasses, semi-solid buttermilk, wet brewers' and distillers' grains and mineral feeds. Charles Figy, Director, State Department of Agriculture, Lansing.

MINNESOTA

Registration including sworn statement covering information given on label, required before feed can be sold; annual registration not required. Manufacturer or dealer must file sworn statement on or before Jan. 31 of each year showing number of net pounds of each brand of concentrated commercial feed sold in the state. Tags must be affixed to each package, sold by state dairy and food commissioner at the rate of 80c for each 100 tags covering 100 lbs each (i. e., 16c per ton), 50c for each 100 tags covering 50 lbs; 30c for each 100 tags covering 25 lbs. Each package must bear tag or label showing net weight of contents; name, brand or trademark; name and address of manufacturer; guaranteed analysis, showing minimum percentage of crude fat and crude protein, and maximum percentage of crude fiber; names of ingredients. Special guaranties required for mineral feeds, salts and vitamin D carriers. R. A. Trovatten, Commissioner of Agriculture, Dairy and Food, St. Paul.

MISSISSIPPI

Registration of brands required annually on Jan. 1. Registration fee $5 for each brand. Registrations are to be filed with commissioner of agriculture and commerce, Jackson, and a copy of each registration is to be sent to the State Chemist, State College, Mississippi. No fee for registration with state chemist. Inspection fee, 20c ton. Permit may be obtained from commissioner of agriculture and commerce to file quarterly reports showing total tonnage of all sales for preceding 3 months, and inspection fees may be filed with such reports. Each package must be labeled with tag showing net weight of contents; name, brand or trade-mark; name and address of manufacturer or guarantor; minimum percentage of crude protein and crude fat; maximum percentage of crude fiber; specific name of each ingredient. Tax stamps are distributed by the commissioner of agriculture. Si Corley, Commissioner of Agriculture, Jackson; R. A. Maddox, Director Feed and Fertilizer Control.

MISSOURI

Registration is required for all feedingstuffs, including dog foods, except whole seeds or grains, the unmixed meals made directly from the entire grains of corn, wheat, rye, barley, oats, buckwheat, flaxseed, kafir and milo, whole hays, straws, cottonseed hulls and corn stover, pure corn chops, and pure ground ear corn, when not mixed with other materials and other materials containing 60% or more of water. The registration fee is $2 for each brand for each calendar year or portion thereof. An inspection fee of 8c per ton required semi-annually (no tax tags or stamps). Every package must be labeled showing (a) net weight of the contents of the package, lot or parcel; (b) name, brand or trade-mark; (c) name and principal address of the manufacturer or person responsible for placing commodity on the market; (d) minimum percentage of crude protein; (e) minimum percentage of crude fat; (f) maximum percentage of crude fiber; (g) minimum percentage of nitrogen-free extract; (h) specific (common) name of each ingredient used in its manufacture. Information (a) to (h) must be furnished on card or cards to purchasers who buy in bulk. Weight standards: 5, 8½, 10, 25, 50, 100, 150 and 200 lbs net. Information may appear either in the form of printing on package or tag attached to package. Materials prohibited are rice hulls, chaff, peanut hulls, dirt, ground or crushed corn cobs, sawdust, weed seeds, the viability of which has not been destroyed except in poultry feeds, more than 5% of mineral substances except in mineral feeds, other materials of little or no feeding value, substances injurious to the health of domestic animals or poultry. On or before Jan. 15 or July 15 of each year statement under oath shall be filed with the department, setting forth the number of tons of feed sold during the preceding six months ending Jan. 1 or July 1, and upon such statement pay the inspection fee of 8c per ton. Any feed, under special rules, ordered for mixing purposes and so verified in writing in each order, may be exempt from the inspection fee when labeled with the name and address of the manufacturer, the brand name, a declaration that such feed is to be used for mixing purposes only and the inspection fee is not to be paid thereon. If any information or statement in addition to that required under the heading, "Information required to appear on packages" is included on the tag or label, such additional matter shall also be included in the application for registration. Feed Division, State Department of Agriculture, Jefferson City, Mo.

MONTANA

Any brand of commercial feed offered for sale or sold must have printed on or attached a label stating the net weight; brand or trade name; name and principal address of manufacturer; minimum percentage of crude protein; minimum percentage of crude fat; maximum percentage of crude fiber and name of each ingredient used in its manufacture; also the minimum percentage of calcium, phosphorus or iodine and the maximum percentage of salt (NaCl) if same be present. Registration fee, $2 for each brand or feed formula registered. Albert H. Kruse, Commissioner of Agriculture, Labor and Industry, Helena.

NEBRASKA

A certified copy of the label statement for each brand must be filed and a sealed package of at least 1 lb of such commercial feeding stuff must be furnished the department of its authorized agent. Annual registration of each brand feed sold in this state together with a fee of $1 for each brand registered. All corporations, firms or persons engaged in the manufacture of commercial feeds shall on or before the 15th day of January, May and September of each year make statement under oath which shall be filed with the department setting forth the number of net tons sold or distributed in the preceding four months, and pay the sum of 10c per net ton of 2,000 lbs. Each package must be labeled showing minimum net weight; name, brand or trademark; name and principal address of manufacture or dealer; minimum percentage of crude protein and crude fat; maximum percentage of crude fiber; the minimum percentage of crude nitrogen-free extract (carbohydrated minus fiber) contained in the feeding stuff; the name of each ingredient used in its manufacture, and in setting forth such name, the official names of all materials which have been so defined by the Association of American Feed Control officials shall be used in the declaration of the names of ingredients; and the maximum amount of each foreign mineral ingredient. In the case of mineral feeds, mixed or unmixed, which are manufactured, represented and sold for the primary purposes of supplying mineral elements in rations for animals and birds, and containing mineral elements generally regarded as dietary factors essential for normal nutrition, the maximum percentage of calcium including the maximum percentage by weight of limestone, shell and each other ingredient of primary calcium content, the minimum percentage of phosphorus and iodine and the maximum percentage of salt, if same be present; provided, that if no nutritional properties other than those of a mineral nature be claimed for a mineral feed product, the percentums of crude protein, crude fat and crude fiber may be omitted. Rufus M. Howard, director, Department of Agriculture and Inspection, Lincoln.

NEVADA

No law specifically on the sale of stock foods or feedingstuffs, this being covered in a general way by the state food and drug law which requires that each package be labeled with a statement of the net weight and the name and place of business of the manufacturer, packer or distributor. Statements regarding minimum per cent of protein and fat or maximum per cent of crude fiber in the product are not required, but if such statement is made on the label or tag attached to the package the published analysis must be correct within reasonable limits. No registration is required. Wayne B. Adams, commissioner, Division of Food and Drug Control, Reno.

NEW HAMPSHIRE

Annual registration required; registration fee, $15 for each brand. No inspection fee or tags. Label on each package must state net weight of contents; name or trade-mark; name and address of manufacturer or shipper; place of manufacture; minimum percentages of crude protein and crude fat, and maximum percentage of crude fiber; names of ingredients (in bold type) if a compounded feed. L. Felker, Commissioner, Department of Agriculture, Concord.

NEW JERSEY

Annual registration due Jan. 1. Registration fee, 50c per brand. Inspection fee, 8c per ton. Statement of amounts of feed shipped into state must be filed semiannually, July 1 and Jan. 1. All feeds must be registered, except whole grains and unmixed meals of whole grains, whole hays, straws, cottonseed hulls and corn stover. Label must show net weight, brand name, manufacturer's or dealer's name and address, minimum percentages of crude protein and fat, maximum percentage of crude fiber, names of ingredients. No metal tags allowed. Stacy B. Randle, Acting State Chemist, New Brunswick.

NEW MEXICO

Registration permanent. No fee, but order for $6 worth of tax tags must accompany application. Inspection fee 15c per ton. All feeds must be registered, except whole seeds or grains, whole hays, straws, cottonseed hulls, corn stover, when unmixed with other materials; all other materials containing 60 per cent or more of water. Label must show net weight, name, brand or trade-mark; name and address of manufacturer or person responsible for placing commodity on market; minimum percentage of crude protein and fat; maximum percentage of crude fiber; percentage of nitrogen-free extract; specific names of ingredients. R. W. Ludwick, Deputy in Charge, Feed and Fertilizer Control Office, State College, New Mexico.

NEW YORK

Registration covering information on label required annually before Jan. 1. Registration fee $25 for each brand for wholesalers; $10 for each brand for retailers. All feedstuffs must be registered, except whole grains, roughages, unmixed meals made from whole grains, malt sprouts, unmixed ground or cracked bone, poultry feeds composed of whole or cracked grains, with or without grit, oyster shell or charcoal. Tags are not necessary on light-colored packages upon which the required statement is plainly printed. If tags are used, type must be not smaller than 8-point. Each package must be labeled showing net weight of contents; name, brand or trade-mark; name and address of manufacturer or dealer; minimum percentage of crude protein and crude fat; maximum percentage of crude fiber if it exceeds 5 per cent; the name of each ingredient; and if any ingredient classified under con-

centrated commercial feedingstuffs is present in smaller amount than 5 per cent of the whole, the minimum percentum of such ingredient; if artificially colored, the name of the material used for such purpose; percentage of total "roughage," if fiber content exceeds 12 per cent; in case of molasses, minimum percentage of sugar; in case of mineral or inorganic compounds, minimum percentage of each ingredient in amounts less than 5 per cent; in case of meat products with more than 22 per cent of tricalcium phosphate, the word bone must appear in part of brand name. Metal fasteners with sharp points must not be used to attach tags. C. Chester Du Mond, Commissioner, Department of Agriculture and Markets, Albany.

NORTH CAROLINA

Registration fee of $1, which is annual, required for each brand; $25 annual fee on brands packaged in 5 lbs or less, payable at the time of registration and thereafter on or before Jan. 1 of each year, but new registration is necessary when changes are made in brand or formula. Inspection fee, 25c a ton on each brand sold in packages of more than 5 lbs. On such brands as are sold in packages of 5 lbs or less, there is no inspection tax. Each package must be labeled to show net weight of contents ("provided, that all concentrated commercial feedingstuffs shall be in standard weight bags or packages of 10, 25, 50, 75, 100, 125, 150, 175 and 200 lbs"); name, brand or trade-mark; name and address of manufacturer or jobber or importer; name of each and every ingredient; maximum percentage of crude fiber; minimum percentage of crude fat, crude protein and carbohydrates. Special regulations for cottonseed meal. L. M. Nixon, Feed Chemist, Department of Agriculture, Raleigh.

NORTH DAKOTA

Registration is permanent and is required for all feedingstuffs used for feeding livestock and poultry except whole seeds and grains, the unmixed meals made directly from and consisting of the entire grains of corn, wheat, rye, barley, oats, buckwheat and broom corn, and whole hays, straws, ensilage and corn stover when unmixed with other materials. $15 per brand license is optional in lieu of tonnage tax. Inspection fee, 20c per ton. Semi-annual tonnage affidavit is basis of inspection tax. Mixed poultry feed manufacturers also must pay an annual license fee of $1 and a tax of 50c ton to the N. D. Poultry Improvement Board. Each package must bear tag or label showing net weight of contents; name, brand or trade-mark; name and address of manufacturer; guaranteed analysis, showing minimum percentage of crude fat and crude proteins, and maximum of crude fiber, and a statement of the ingredients from which the feed is compounded; percentages of certain inferior feeds. Mineral feeds must also show the minimum percentage of calcium, phosphorus, iodine, and the maximum percentage of salt. R. O. Baird, Food Commissioner and Chemist, Bismarck.

OHIO

Registration annually by calendar years. Fee $20 per year for each brand for wholesale distribution, $5 per year for each brand for retail distribution only; no inspection fee; all feeds must be registered except hays, straws, whole seeds, whole grains or unmixed meals made from corn, oats, wheat, rye, barley, buckwheat or other whole standard grains. Label must show net weight, brand name, name and principal address of manufacturer or person responsible for placing the commodity on the market; minimum percentage of crude protein, minimum percentage of crude fat, maximum percentage of crude fiber, specific name of each ingredient. Special statement necessary for condimental, mineral and vitamin carrying feeds. Charles A. Reese, Assistant Chief Division of Plant Industry, Department of Agriculture, Columbus.

OKLAHOMA

Registration required for each brand; no registration fee; registration permanent unless canceled. All feed, except hay and straw, the whole seed or grains of wheat, barley, rye, oats, Indian corn, rice, buckwheat or broom corn or any other whole or unground grain or seed, included. Inspection fee, 10c per ton, each package to be tagged with tax tag furnished by State Board of Agriculture. Tax tag must have printed on it statement showing net weight of contents; name, brand or trademark; name and address of manufacturer or importer; minimum percentage of crude protein, crude fat and nitrogen-free extract; maximum percentage of crude fiber; names of ingredients; percentages of substances of little or no feeding value. Manufacturer's guaranteed analysis must correspond with analysis shown on manufacturer's registration form on file with state board of agriculture. Standard weights: 100 lbs net per sack, except poultry feed, which may also be packed in 50- and 25-lb packages. Joe C. Scott, president, State Board of Agriculture, Oklahoma City.

OREGON

Annual registration fee of $10 required for each brand. Law includes all feedstuffs, except whole seeds or grains, unmixed meals made from entire grains, unground hays, straws, unground and unmixed screenings, cottonseed hulls, corn stover, oat hulls, feed molasses when unmixed with other materials and all other materials containing 60% or more of water. All millfeeds, including crushed and ground grains, bran and shorts, shall be sold by weight. Tags or stencils on each package must state net weight; name, brand or trade-mark; name and address of manufacturer or dealer; minimum per cent of crude protein and fat; maximum per cent of crude fiber and ash; specific name of each ingredient; in the case of poultry feed, maximum percentage of grit and shell and other mineral matter. E. L. Peterson, Director of Agriculture, Salem.

PENNSYLVANIA

Annual license fee due Jan. 1 or before feeds are offered for sale; $5 charged for new brands, registration of old brands is based on number of tons sold during the last preceding calendar year, as follows: 150 tons and less, $5; more than 150 tons and not more than 300 tons, $10; more than 300 tons and not more than 500 tons, $15; more than 500 tons, $25. If no sworn statement of tonnage sales is made by manufacturer, then brands can be reregistered at $25 each. Pure wheat, rye and buckwheat by-products, pure corn meal made by grinding and bolting corn, and pure corn and oats chop can be registered annually at $5 per bran, no tonnage sales being required. Label on each package must show net weight of contents; brand or trade name; name and address of manufacturer or importer; minimum guaranties for protein and fat; and maximum guaranty for fiber; minimum percentage of total sugar in case of feed molasses; minimum percentage of total solids in case of semisolid buttermilk; statement of composition in the case of by-product feeds and a list of ingredients for mixed feed. Metal fasteners of all kinds prohibited. The use or addition to any feedingstuffs of oat hulls, oat feed, oatmeal mill by-product, clipped oat by-product, flax plant refuse, elevator chaff, cottonseed hulls, ground corn stalks, cocoa shells, coconut shells, is permitted and such feeds will not be considered as adulterated with these materials provided the maximum fiber shall not be found, upon analysis, to exceed 11% plus 10% tolerance, making a total of 12.1%. Bureau of Foods and Chemistry, Department of Agriculture, Harrisburg.

RHODE ISLAND

Registration required for each brand; registration fee $10 per year; no inspection fee. All feeds included except unmixed whole seeds or grains, unmixed meals, consisting of entire grains; whole hays, straws, cottonseed hulls, corn stover and silage, when unmixed. Label must show: net weight, name, brand or trade-mark, name and address of manufacturer or person placing commodity on market, minimum percentages of crude protein and fat, maximum percentage of crude fiber, name of each ingredient, maximum percentage of salt if over 2%. Special label requirements for mineral feeds. Feeds sold for mixing purposes only exempt from fee. Dr. R. G. Bressler, Director, Department of Agriculture and Conservation, Providence.

SOUTH CAROLINA

Registration required on Jan. 1 annually. Inspection fee 25c ton. All feeds must be registered, except whole grains, hays, straws, cottonseed hulls, and corn stover. Label must show weight of package, name, brand, or trade-mark; name and address of manufacturer, jobber or importer; minimum percentage of crude protein and crude fat; maximum percentage of crude fiber; names of ingredients. Molasses, sugar feeds and poultry scratch feeds must contain at least 9% crude protein; beet pulp and corn bran 8%, corn chop 7%. Standard weights: 25, 50, 75, 100, 125, 150, 175 and 200 lbs. Metal fasteners prohibited. Tax stamps required on each package. J. Roy Jones, Commissioner of Agriculture, Columbia, S. C.

SOUTH DAKOTA

Registration required annually on or before January 1 or before goods are offered for sale. Fee $1 for each brand of concentrated commercial feedstuffs sold in bulk or unopened packages of 5 lbs or more, plus 15c tonnage tax evidenced by tax tags or stamps; for packages containing less than 5 lbs the registration and inspection fee is $15; $20 for each brand of mineral feeds; $25 for each initial registration of brands of livestock remedies; such registration may be renewed annually by payment of fee of $5 provided formula of such remedy has not been changed. Label for commercial feeds must show net weight; name, brand or trade-mark; name and principal address of manufacturer or person responsible for placing commodity on market; minimum percentage of crude protein, and crude fat; maximum percentage of crude fiber; specific name of each ingredient and the actual percentage by weight of limestone or other calcium carbonate-bearing material and of common salt contained in the feed; provided that, if the total amount of added mineral matter exceeds 5% by weight of the whole feed, then the label shall also show the minimum percentage of calcium, phosphorus and iodine. Special regulations for labeling mineral feeds and livestock remedies. Information may appear in form of printing on packages or tags attached to package; if printed on tags must not be smaller than 10-point for commercial and mineral deficiency feeds or 8-point for livestock remedies. All feeds included except whole grains and meals made therefrom. L. V. Ausman, Secretary of Agriculture, Pierre.

TENNESSEE

Registration required for each brand; no fee; registrations permanent. All feeds included except whole grains, hays and corn stover. Inspection fee, 20c per ton. Tax stamps to be affixed to each package or tag. Label on each package must state net weight; brand; name and address of manufacturer; names of all ingredients; percentage of crude fat and crude protein; maximum percentage of crude fiber. Standard weights: 5, 8⅓, 10, 25, 50, 100 and 140 lbs. V. L. Fuqua, Dairy Commissioner and State Chemist, Division of Foods, Fertilizers and Dairies, Nashville.

TEXAS

Registration required for each brand; no registration fee; registrations are permanent. Inspection fee, 10c per ton; tax tags to be affixed to each package. The official tag is the only label recognized, and includes the following information: net weight; brand name, name and address of manufacturer or importer; minimum percentages of protein, fat and nitrogen-free extract; maximum percentage of fiber; names of the ingredients, and percentage of each ingredient when rice hulls, peanut shells, corn cobs, oat hulls or other similar substances are present in a mixed feed. All feeds included except whole grains, hay and straw. Standard weights: 5, 6¼, 8¼, 10, 12½, 16⅔, 25, 50, 75, 100, 125, 133⅓ and 143 lbs. F. D. Brock, Chief, Division of Feed Control Service, College Station.

UTAH

Annual registration required for all brands; registration fee, $4. No inspection fee. All feeds included except whole grains and meals made therefrom or the unmixed feed made directly from and consisting wholly of any one of the following entire grains: corn, wheat, rye, barley, oats, buckwheat, flaxseed, kafir, milo or other seeds or grains. Each package shall have affixed thereto a tag in a conspicuous place on the outside thereof containing a legible and plainly printed statement clearly and truly certifying the net weight of contents; name, brand or trade-mark; name and address of manufacturer or distributor; minimum percentage of crude protein and crude fat; maximum percentage of ash, crude fiber, and maximum percentage of minerals; specific name of each ingredient, using the term as defined by the Association of Feed Control Officials of the United States. Vernal A. Bergeson, Commissioner, and Elmer Christensen, State Chemist, Board of Agriculture, Salt Lake City.

VERMONT

Annual registration required for each brand; registration fee; wholesalers $20; retailers $10. (Retailer is one selling "at a place, not places, designated in the license (application) to the ultimate consumer . . . for feeding purposes and not for resale.") All feeds, including feeds for dogs, foxes and minks, except whole grains and meals made therefrom. Each package must be labeled, showing net weight of contents; name, brand or trade-mark; name and address of manufacturer or importer; minimum percentages of crude protein and crude fat; maximum percentage of crude fiber; specific name of each ingredient; percentage of weed seed or screenings, except in poultry feeds, provided it exceeds 2%. Use of wire or metal fasteners to attach tags prohibited. L. S. Walker, Chemist in Charge, Agricultural Experiment Station, Burlington.

VIRGINIA

No registration fee for concentrated feeds, but for wheat and corn products a registration fee is required ranging from $5 to $20, according to the mill's capacity. Wheat products containing screenings require state inspection tags, and do not come under capacity registration. Registrations for concentrated feeds due annually Jan 1; for wheat and corn products, annually July 1. Concentrated feeds must have state inspection tags; inspection fee, 15c per ton; wheat and corn products, if not containing screenings, exempt from inspection fee. Label on each package must show net weight of contents; brand; name and address of manufacturer; minimum percentages of protein and fat; maximum percentage of fiber; list of ingredients; guaranty as to purity; standard weights: 10, 25, 50, 100, 140, 150 and 175 lbs. S. S. Smith, Director Dairy and Food Division, Department of Agriculture and Immigration, Richmond.

WASHINGTON

Registration annually, on or before April 1 or before offered for sale required for each brand; registration fee not to exceed $6 per brand per year. Fee $6 per brand. Retail dealers must pay license fee of $2. Each package must be labeled, showing net weight of contents; name, brand or trademark; name and address of manufacturer or dealer; guaranteed analysis showing minimum percentage of crude fat and crude protein and maximum percentage moisture, maximum percentage of crude ash (not to exceed 12% except in mineral feeds); maximum percentage of crude fiber (not to exceed 10%), and a list of the ingredients from which the concentrated commercial feedingstuff referred to in such list by inclusion of the registered brand name thereof, is compounded. All feeds included except whole grains, hay and meals made therefrom. No screenings allowed in middlings and shorts. Fred J. Martin, Director of Agriculture, Olympia.

WEST VIRGINIA

Registration required for all commercial feedingstuffs used for feeding animals and birds, except whole seeds or grains and unmixed meals made directly from the entire grains of corn, wheat, rye, barley, oats, buckwheat, flaxseed, kafir and milo (when no part is removed or anything added), whole hays, straws, corn stover; all other unmixed materials containing a minimum of 60% of water. Registration fee for each brand, $5 for state concerns, $15 for out of state concerns. Registration annually on or before July 1. No inspection fee. Label must show net weight (gross weight not accepted); name, brand or trade-mark; name and address of manufacturer or person responsible for placing commodity on market; analyses: minimum percentage of crude protein and crude fat; maximum percentage of crude fiber; specific name of each ingredient, with statement of amount or percentage of such ingredients as salt, charcoal, carbonate and phosphate of lime, grit, and such inferior and objectionable materials as commissioner may prescribe; specific name of each and every ingredient used in the manufacture of the commercial feedingstuff in common English term for such ingredient; the actual per cent, source and condition of grain screenings used; per cent of oat millfeeds containing hulls, peanut millfeeds containing hulls, ground nonleguminous hay or any other materials used as a filler. Tags must at all times agree with the affidavit making application for registration. J. B. McLaughlin, Commissioner of Agriculture, Charleston.

WISCONSIN

Registration required for each brand. Manufacturers or dealers must pay either (a) an annual license fee, due before Feb. 1, ranging from $5 for retailers and $15 for wholesalers, or (b) registration fee of $1 plus a tonnage tax of 6c per net ton based on sworn returns of total amount of feed of each brand sold in the state during the preceding calendar year, no such total tax to be less than $10. All feeds included, except whole grains and meals made therefrom. Each package must be labeled showing net weight, name or brand; manufacturer's name and address; ingredients; minimum percentages of protein, fat and maximum percentage of fiber; special regulations for minerals added. W. B. Griem, Feed Inspection Department, Madison.

WYOMING

Annual registrations required, due Aug. 1. Registration tags required. Each package must bear a tag from Department of Agriculture and a printed label showing net weight of contents; name, brand or trade-mark; name and address of manufacturer or dealer; minimum percentage of crude protein and crude fat; maximum percentage of crude fiber; specific name of each ingredient. All feeds included except whole grains, hay and meals made therefrom. E. J. Ward, Commissioner of Agriculture, Cheyenne.

TYPES OF FLOUR BAGS USED IN THE UNITED STATES

The following table as prepared by the Southern Regional Research Laboratory of the United States Department of Agriculture gives the estimated percentages of flour packaged in different types of containers used in the United States, 1939-1945:

Year	Cotton	Burlap	Paper	Other*	Total
	%	%	%	%	%
1939.....	63	17	12	8	100
1940.....	65	11	**	**	100
1941.....	66	11	13	10	100
1942.....	69	4	13	14	100
1943.....	75	3	**	**	100
1944.....	59	11	19	11	100
1945.....	55	13	21	11	100

*Reused bags, wooden barrels, and other containers.

**No data.

Southern Regional Research Laboratory, U. S. Department of Agriculture. Partially based on estimates of War Production Board and of industry associations.

QUANTITY OF FLOUR PACKAGED BY KINDS AND SIZES OF BAGS

The following table was prepared by the Southern Regional Research Laboratory of the United States Department of Agriculture and shows the amount of flour packaged in various sizes of new cotton, burlap and paper bags in the United States during 1945:

Bag size	New cotton bags	New burlap bags	Paper sacks
	%	%	%
2-lb	0	0	2
5-lb	1	0	14
10-lb	3	0	13
25-lb	11	0	37
50-lb	20	0	1
100-lb	65	21	33
140-lb	0	79	0
Total 100	100	100	100

Southern Regional Research Laboratory, U. S. Department of Agriculture. Partially based on estimates from War Production Board and from industry associations.

COTTON AND BURLAP USED FOR FLOUR PACKAGING

The following table, prepared by the Southern Regional Research Laboratory of the United States Department of Agriculture, shows the consumption of cotton and burlap fabric in the manufacture of flour bags:

Year	Cotton (million yards)	Burlap (million yards)
1939	206	36
1940	210	24
1941	218	24
1942	234	8
1943	273	6
1944	243	30
1945	236	36

Southern Regional Research Laboratory, U. S. Department of Agriculture. Partially based on estimates of War Production Board and of industry associations.

FLOUR MILLING CAPACITY AND THE PRODUCTION OF FLOUR

UNITED STATES WHEAT GROUND, FLOUR AND MILLFEED PRODUCTION BY MONTHS

Wheat ground, flour produced and millfeed produced by months for crop years ended June 30, as compiled by the Department of Commerce from reports by mills which produce approximately 98% of the flour produced in the U. S. (000's omitted):

WHEAT

Expressed in thousands of bushels

	Total	July	August	Sept'ber	October	Nov'ber	December	January	February	March	April	May	June
1945-46.....	602,203	52,281	54,460	51,885	57,752	52,403	52,974	59,591	59,361	44,975	42,745	36,220	37,556
1944-45.....	587,463	42,342	46,671	46,463	49,424	48,011	46,485	51,287	46,893	51,284	50,627	54,541	53,435
1943-44.....	544,138	40,053	42,828	45,565	45,690	45,869	49,463	52,063	46,441	46,020	40,972	41,984	41,359
1942-43.....	520,240	41,465	40,920	44,563	47,703	43,307	46,069	49,959	44,286	47,927	40,668	35,432	37,893
1941-42.....	478,499	40,625	39,123	43,247	44,251	37,560	42,403	43,611	38,621	38,194	36,878	36,141	37,843
1940-41.....	478,895	38,921	40,474	42,268	46,319	39,707	37,078	40,000	36,575	39,792	40,899	39,045	38,619
1939-40.....	476,263	38,833	43,746	51,101	43,025	37,770	36,845	39,323	36,400	37,812	37,632	35,694	35,079
1938-39.....	479,161	39,290	42,098	44,235	43,896	40,324	38,357	38,755	35,447	41,068	37,698	39,066	38,927
1937-38.....	465,524	38,872	39,993	42,467	43,477	40,209	33,538	37,421	34,924	39,589	36,085	35,784	39,165
1936-37.....	461,977	43,660	42,087	40,055	41,770	36,844	37,832	37,586	34,630	38,605	38,468	34,892	35,548
1935-36.....	455,507	33,918	37,141	41,686	45,664	38,254	33,123	40,042	38,987	38,273	36,453	35,328	36,638
1934-35.....	440,665	33,701	39,682	40,371	41,833	37,393	34,323	37,766	34,509	36,309	35,466	35,567	33,745
1933-34.....	431,560	38,288	30,866	34,473	37,371	37,067	33,492	39,903	36,028	38,320	34,187	37,089	34,476
1932-33.....	474,409	36,023	41,417	43,015	42,880	39,841	38,006	36,949	33,133	40,705	42,560	40,392	39,487
1931-32.....	483,991	45,362	44,413	44,569	47,463	45,230	37,157	37,290	35,130	38,669	37,559	35,344	35,805
1930-31.....	506,976	43,721	47,654	49,382	49,913	42,428	41,307	42,529	37,939	40,137	39,127	36,946	35,893
1929-30.....	527,343	42,895	50,725	47,583	50,445	43,912	41,062	43,812	40,506	43,083	41,854	41,329	40,137
1928-29.....	527,757	39,552	47,657	48,014	52,890	45,289	42,246	45,767	41,292	42,004	39,475	42,738	40,833
1927-28.....	513,854	38,547	44,099	48,121	49,792	44,882	42,604	42,823	41,645	45,280	39,519	40,449	36,083

FLOUR

Expressed in thousands of sacks

1945-46.....	264,035	22,247	23,205	22,212	24,805	22,488	22,732	25,605	25,511	20,933	19,873	16,890	17,529
1944-45.....	252,570	18,270	20,147	20,061	21,320	20,681	19,976	21,998	20,138	22,053	21,702	23,376	22,850
1943-44.....	234,762	17,300	18,435	19,703	21,044	21,033	21,332	22,400	20,010	19,846	17,714	18,117	17,826
1942-43.....	224,612	17,784	17,577	19,195	20,574	18,652	19,898	21,632	19,169	20,716	17,587	15,391	16,433
1941-42.....	205,462	17,479	16,840	18,610	18,998	16,103	18,195	18,683	16,619	16,421	15,794	15,490	16,227
1940-41.....	206,446	16,668	17,407	18,204	19,522	17,125	16,005	17,283	15,803	17,644	17,644	16,848	16,761
1939-40.....	204,720	16,527	18,663	21,934	18,479	16,264	15,913	16,952	15,729	16,307	16,207	16,687	15,057
1938-39.....	205,090	16,674	17,954	19,010	18,883	17,322	16,495	16,613	15,204	17,544	16,158	16,691	16,542
1937-38.....	197,909	16,493	17,009	18,099	18,514	17,048	16,009	15,907	14,841	16,856	15,355	15,168	16,609
1936-37.....	196,517	18,455	17,930	17,068	17,876	15,517	16,103	16,033	14,771	16,468	16,346	14,782	14,969
1935-36.....	193,889	14,479	16,841	17,748	19,393	16,217	14,063	16,942	16,466	16,174	15,366	14,835	15,376
1934-35.....	189,361	14,357	16,962	17,291	17,995	16,094	14,792	16,297	14,894	16,653	15,261	15,300	15,349
1933-34.....	184,585	16,219	13,169	14,778	16,035	15,907	14,371	17,089	15,419	16,390	14,612	15,882	14,714
1932-33.....	202,787	15,343	17,650	18,413	18,389	17,089	16,313	15,831	14,143	17,379	18,224	17,203	16,811
1931-32.....	207,356	19,310	18,930	19,081	20,382	19,386	15,970	16,033	15,076	16,627	16,066	15,168	15,327
1930-31.....	215,396	18,553	20,213	20,921	21,201	18,001	17,587	18,095	16,154	17,099	16,648	15,709	15,214
1929-30.....	224,534	18,301	21,674	20,331	21,497	18,694	17,453	18,640	17,215	18,320	17,779	17,603	17,027
1928-29.....	225,974	16,691	20,325	20,604	22,709	19,422	18,167	19,627	17,691	18,046	16,927	18,295	17,468
1927-28.....	213,005	16,440	18,849	20,521	21,201	19,081	18,101	18,114	17,591	19,153	16,672	17,076	15,206

MILLFEED

Expressed in thousands of pounds

1945-46.....	3,908,420	924,640	957,240	906,100	1,003,720	914,920	925,100	1,038,080	1,032,900	622,980	582,280	492,800	505,660
1944-45.....	10,192,209	725,248	798,575	795,783	849,492	828,573	807,183	894,085	815,807	893,334	886,299	954,507	942,823
1943-44.....	9,355,182	682,257	736,985	776,800	832,679	835,600	852,056	901,486	799,386	793,659	701,802	728,569	713,902
1942-43.....	8,895,128	718,093	705,516	765,128	817,014	743,560	787,629	847,171	752,936	818,299	693,035	603,659	643,084
1941-42.....	8,277,481	703,201	674,351	745,899	766,313	650,110	732,746	756,199	663,743	657,985	641,182	628,939	656,814
1940-41.....	8,294,194	681,823	705,137	735,441	785,828	687,760	639,306	690,728	630,124	686,551	706,944	675,411	669,141
1939-40.....	8,310,962	689,557	772,787	890,697	752,851	655,464	636,415	682,637	630,066	657,156	656,277	673,073	614,992
1938-39.....	8,455,725	702,336	743,993	770,077	765,608	704,995	672,015	681,524	625,888	730,612	665,468	693,372	699,737
1937-38.....	8,380,366	701,642	717,658	761,784	781,689	722,674	673,105	675,738	631,061	710,240	650,595	646,817	707,364
1936-37.....	8,389,677	793,510	758,322	723,978	749,121	666,240	687,727	681,276	628,005	697,451	704,618	642,595	656,834
1935-36.....	8,237,836	599,548	659,717	744,779	821,200	692,087	595,761	728,216	709,574	694,897	665,223	650,921	675,913
1934-35.....	7,762,890	600,486	704,298	716,936	736,619	655,023	601,417	657,904	599,975	634,700	621,828	625,958	597,746
1933-34.....	7,636,408	680,822	548,544	609,599	656,225	653,267	589,978	706,100	639,724	674,587	607,078	657,205	613,279
1932-33.....	8,312,708	631,452	731,368	752,259	762,369	691,984	660,411	646,950	572,587	709,357	745,950	711,463	696,558
1931-32.....	8,464,637	802,424	785,106	781,318	828,114	789,737	645,812	645,881	610,366	671,853	659,666	616,606	627,664
1930-31.....	9,082,292	774,252	851,404	888,576	899,580	762,108	739,243	761,935	678,795	713,507	702,189	663,303	647,400
1929-30.....	9,294,290	746,628	882,931	831,523	886,004	776,745	728,157	772,726	717,926	763,376	742,542	732,153	713,579
1928-29.....	9,128,555	697,371	819,994	820,934	910,900	780,159	727,205	792,580	716,899	725,848	683,046	742,132	711,356
1927-28.....	9,006,608	668,232	761,468	823,108	866,428	782,841	746,242	753,889	736,387	799,669	698,267	716,029	645,048

WHEAT FLOUR PRODUCTION AT PRINCIPAL CENTERS IN THE UNITED STATES

Wheat flour production at principal centers in the United States as reported to The Northwestern Miller, by calendar years, in sacks:

	Buffalo	Kansas City	Minneapolis	Toledo	St. Louis	Wichita	Salina	Seattle	Tacoma	Portland
1946.....	25,988,050	15,856,116	16,431,801	5,458,720	2,620,174	5,194,860	3,771,633	3,465,438	5,060,788	3,370,520
1945.....	26,341,479	15,364,136	16,449,807	5,974,296	2,581,400	5,088,353	4,136,513	3,855,320	4,596,810	3,776,628
1944.....	24,849,936	12,756,573	14,783,589	6,105,618	2,265,973	4,630,485	4,672,630	3,537,570	3,999,483	3,381,048
1943.....	23,990,365	13,717,116	14,436,850	6,067,180	2,286,090	4,571,835	4,699,575	3,575,985	3,840,851	3,535,605
1942.....	20,408,663	12,692,784	11,693,125	5,581,100	1,551,336	4,209,876	4,517,145	2,759,547	3,356,163	3,386,573
1941.....	19,963,137	13,410,079	11,019,724	4,418,410	1,396,079	3,892,486	4,479,219	2,522,493	3,843,329	3,364,663
1940.....	19,214,531	12,176,833	10,273,454	3,991,397	1,501,448	3,479,990	4,511,173	2,608,094	3,767,502	3,704,618
1939.....	19,969,115	14,202,389	10,896,510	3,922,936	1,737,265	4,010,209	5,165,547	2,847,606	3,935,921	4,199,035
1938.....	19,992,825	14,659,898	12,438,575	4,059,699	1,520,960	3,776,971	4,604,761	2,365,957	3,826,567	3,928,267
1937.....	20,093,542	14,371,606	11,136,544	3,987,032	1,887,511	4,696,446	4,422,767	2,297,902	4,009,923	3,645,861
1936.....	20,433,657	12,157,376	12,647,227	4,104,887	1,861,969	4,239,388	4,143,148	2,469,367	3,362,699	3,622,176
1935.....	18,884,796	11,898,078	13,006,872	3,438,506	1,655,637	3,710,456	3,636,151	2,118,546	4,160,810	3,228,008
1934.....	18,865,071	11,479,095	13,880,387	3,817,825	2,006,256	3,526,152	3,463,351	2,390,338	3,622,562	2,239,855
1933.....	19,171,311	11,938,005	14,275,158	3,940,002	2,162,272	4,066,142	3,228,831	2,025,909	2,823,304	2,206,607
1932.....	19,186,573	13,881,269	14,166,287	4,369,977	2,100,720	4,867,776	3,728,165	2,337,766	2,528,351	2,511,803
1931.....	21,709,550	14,771,620	17,878,279	4,309,864	2,799,370	3,246,383	4,291,042	2,559,456	3,693,261	2,370,771
1930.....	24,049,048	15,239,265	21,162,500	4,559,891	4,021,528	3,660,800	3,742,279	2,512,647	3,869,632	2,258,187
1929.....	19,860,619	15,538,947	21,161,395	4,528,406	3,857,619	3,674,485	3,906,466	2,888,730	4,408,126	2,577,400
1928.....	19,717,657	14,827,964	23,997,758	3,821,869	3,220,084	3,568,253	3,794,213	2,998,980	3,961,934	2,316,052
1927.....	19,662,355	14,467,742	22,618,500	4,135,698	2,751,840	3,905,594	3,179,922	2,508,095	3,377,364	2,505,243
1926.....	18,956,736	12,111,299	23,114,786	3,923,646	2,823,513	4,023,660	3,859,197	2,292,890	2,907,546	2,491,460
1925.....	18,546,639	10,604,999	23,636,732	3,430,092	2,442,054	3,183,869	2,584,064	2,361,445	2,270,950	2,578,598
1924.....	13,697,674	10,227,321	22,891,095	3,564,554	2,500,223	4,034,903	2,210,219	2,862,553	2,527,567	3,964,474
1923.....	12,666,639	9,578,079	26,437,382	3,175,298	3,445,831	3,664,461	1,910,873	3,303,713	3,044,147	4,146,066
1922.....	13,137,541	9,227,609	30,659,094	2,646,000	2,975,362	3,757,375	3,398,891	2,884,048	2,852,882	3,873,107
1921.....	13,118,780	7,772,907	29,148,630	3,277,467	2,951,299	.....	3,278,055	2,093,060	2,902,993	3,183,069
1920.....	10,276,986	7,050,602	29,406,195	1,822,663	2,824,719	.....	.....	2,650,547	2,728,612	2,744,974
1919.....	13,109,048	7,111,176	34,301,744	3,054,778	3,524,664	.....	.....	3,036,520	3,305,426	2,586,935
1918.....	11,657,512	4,840,763	28,251,107	2,191,109	2,740,635	.....	.....	2,529,160	2,809,156	4,345,320
1917.....	11,055,145	6,595,792	34,517,256	2,897,860	3,173,742	.....	.....	2,179,328	2,793,372	1,793,958
1916.....	11,536,796	6,166,811	36,341,634	3,062,892	3,481,345	.....	.....	2,134,166	2,800,103	1,777,032
1915.....	12,917,086	5,616,302	35,454,822	2,856,230	3,289,787	.....	.....	1,746,023	2,281,401	.....
1914.....	11,208,358	4,658,604	34,827,749	2,907,660	3,074,995	.....	.....	1,996,838	2,671,131	.....
1913.....	10,011,386	4,497,449	34,640,301	2,562,112	2,032,052	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1912.....	9,543,799	4,077,325	33,382,593	2,707,986	2,020,180	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

Minneapolis Calendar Year Flour Production

Minneapolis flour production by mills which reported to The Northwestern Miller, by months and calendar years, in sacks:

	1946	1945	1944	1943
Jan.	1,586,445	1,346,711	1,356,384	1,352,427
Feb.	1,401,890	1,167,097	1,137,499	1,210,602
Mch.	1,449,307	1,281,371	1,179,286	1,250,270
April	1,258,133	1,351,360	1,094,898	1,120,602
May	908,463	1,404,854	1,147,031	960,597
June	823,206	1,236,169	1,099,706	1,015,692
July	1,189,890	1,249,613	1,127,290	947,005
Aug.	1,512,719	1,360,720	1,275,929	1,155,611
Sept.	1,440,343	1,319,467	1,322,483	1,295,420
Oct.	1,760,185	1,653,032	1,412,444	1,429,634
Nov.	1,556,245	1,523,337	1,295,951	1,409,407
Dec.	1,544,925	1,456,076	1,334,688	1,289,483
Tot.	16,431,301	16,449,807	14,783,589	14,436,850

Buffalo Flour Production

Wheat flour production of Buffalo mills which reported to The Northwestern Miller, by months and calendar years, in sacks:

	1946	1945	1944	1943
Jan.	2,495,470	2,002,594	1,900,981	2,031,022
Feb.	2,263,045	1,898,500	2,035,540	2,037,082
Mch.	2,119,305	2,121,967	2,206,319	2,229,508
April	1,861,413	2,152,891	1,900,070	1,554,264
May	1,749,647	2,265,492	1,964,332	1,460,199
June	1,902,963	2,236,258	2,006,711	1,928,700
July	2,217,062	2,245,600	1,909,433	1,925,642
Aug.	2,201,019	2,379,854	2,047,643	2,000,609
Sept.	2,098,789	2,176,560	2,126,368	1,958,243
Oct.	2,415,822	2,491,634	2,322,895	2,091,965
Nov.	2,403,468	2,320,526	2,274,028	2,224,291
Dec.	2,255,042	2,049,543	2,105,616	2,448,840
Tot.	25,988,050	26,341,479	24,849,936	23,990,365

U. S. Calendar Year Flour Production

Flour production by mills reporting to the Department of Commerce, which produce approximately 89% of the flour produced in the U. S., by calendar years (000's omitted):

	Wheat ground, bus	Flour output, sacks	Millfeed output, tons
1946.....	612,006	273,197	4,793
1945.....	629,822	269,804	5,510
1944.....	548,237	236,369	4,722
1943.....	531,512	229,776	4,538
1942.....	496,314	212,918	4,271
1941.....	482,339	207,745	4,186
1940.....	468,706	201,869	4,075
1939.....	482,283	206,532	4,247
1938.....	471,169	201,075	4,190
1937.....	462,284	196,539	4,135
1936.....	467,968	198,311	4,261
1935.....	443,137	189,612	3,925

United States Wheat Flour Milling Capacity

United States flour milling capacity is summarized as follows, by states, in The Northwestern Miller's "List of Flour Mills in the United States and Canada," which includes all wheat flour manufacturing establishments in the United States with a 24-hour capacity rating of 50 sacks or more known to be active or potentially active on Jan. 1, 1947, as compared with those so recorded on Jan. 1, 1946:

	1946		1947	
	No.	Capacity	No.	Capacity
Alabama ..	5	2,270	5	2,270
Arizona ...	5	1,920	4	1,920
Arkansas ..	21	2,630	21	2,630
California .	20	18,150	19	18,000
Colorado ..	29	19,908	29	19,908
Connecticut.	2	580	2	580
Delaware ..	21	1,920	21	1,920
D. of C. ...	1	800	1	800
Florida	1	....	1	....
Georgia ...	27	5,530	27	5,530
Idaho	33	10,748	33	10,748
Illinois	54	75,216	53	69,216
Indiana	131	34,204	130	35,754
Iowa	26	21,100	25	21,200
Kansas	81	168,575	81	168,275
Kentucky ..	115	29,583	113	29,183
Louisiana ..	1	100	1	100
Maine	3	200	3	200
Maryland ..	85	13,942	85	13,942
Mass.	2	200	2	200
Michigan ..	155	33,175	148	32,474
Minnesota .	80	140,422	78	145,772
Mississippi .	2	600	2	600
Missouri ...	106	106,675	106	106,675
Montana ...	33	18,562	33	18,562
Nebraska ..	65	34,357	63	34,187
Nevada	6	510	6	510
New H.	1	1,200	1	1,200
N. Jersey .	10	2,680	10	2,680
N. Mexico .	17	2,445	17	2,445
New York .	60	117,776	60	117,476
N. Carolina.	168	27,019	167	26,919
N. Dakota .	26	20,698	26	20,398
Ohio	160	62,237	155	58,481
Oklahoma .	36	46,894	36	48,094
Oregon	25	28,920	25	30,070
Pennsylv'a.	249	33,017	249	33,017
S. Carolina.	40	5,695	40	5,695
S. Dakota .	15	4,020	15	4,020
Tennessee .	113	35,135	113	35,135
Texas	47	83,110	47	83,510
Utah	45	15,070	44	15,030
Virginia ...	264	37,985	264	37,858
Washington	24	47,110	23	39,110
W. Virginia	68	8,656	67	8,556
Wisconsin .	76	13,690	74	13,990
Wyoming ..	9	3,080	9	3,080
Totals ...	2,562	1,340,314	2,534	1,327,920

United States—Largest Wheat Flour Milling Companies

The following list comprises companies which own and operate one or more mills with a combined daily capacity of 5,000 sacks or over:

	Daily capacity, sacks
General Mills, Inc., Minneapolis, Minn.	133,000
Pillsbury Mills, Inc., Minneapolis, Minn.	80,600
Commander-Larabee Milling Co., Minneapolis, Minn.	46,360
International Milling Co., Minneapolis, Minn.	46,100
Russell-Miller Milling Co., Minneapolis, Minn.	38,000
Colorado Milling & Elevator Co., Denver, Colo.	31,690
Flour Mills of America, Inc., Kansas City, Mo.	26,750
Tex-O-Kan Flour Mills Co., Dallas, Texas	26,000
Standard Milling Co., Chicago, Ill.	25,000
National Milling Branch of National Biscuit Co., Toledo, Ohio	20,700
King Midas Flour Mills, Minneapolis, Minn.	16,400
Rodney Milling Co., Kansas City, Mo.	15,300
Midland Flour Milling Co., Kansas City, Mo.	12,500
Dixie-Portland Flour Mills, Memphis, Tenn.	12,000
Fisher Flouring Mills, Seattle, Wash.	11,720
Quaker Oats Co., Chicago, Ill.	11,600
United Mills Co., Inc., Grafton, Ohio	10,700
Montana Flour Mills Co., Great Falls, Mont.	10,666
Arrow Mills, Inc., Houston, Texas	10,400
Bay State Milling Co., Winona, Minn.	10,000
Kansas Milling Co., Wichita, Kansas	10,000
Nebraska Consolidated Mills Co., Omaha, Neb.	9,300
Igleheart Bros., Inc., Evansville, Ind.	8,850
North Dakota Mill & Elevator, Grand Forks, N. D.	8,000
Consolidated Flour Mills Co., Wichita, Kansas	7,800
Ismert-Hincke Milling Co., Tokepa, Kansas	7,200
Shellabarger Mill & Elevator Co., Salina, Kansas	7,200
Eagle Roller Mill Co., New Ulm, Minn.	7,100
Acme-Evans Co., Indianapolis, Ind.	6,600
Preston-Shaffer Milling Co., Walla Walla, Wash.	6,500
Lawrence Milling Co., Wichita, Kansas	6,500
Ballard & Ballard Co., Inc., Louisville, Ky.	5,500
Centennial Flouring Mills Co., Seattle, Wash.	6,000
B. A. Eckhart Milling Co., Chicago, Ill.	6,000
Wichita Flour Mills Co., Wichita, Kansas	5,000

UNITED STATES CALENDAR YEAR FLOUR PRODUCTION BY STATES

Wheat flour production by states for calendar years, as compiled by the Bureau of the Census, U. S. Department of Commerce, from reports by mills which produce approximately 98% of the flour produced in the United States, in sacks (000's omitted):

	1946	1945	1944	1943	1942	1941	1940
Kansas	43,883	40,429	36,926	36,891	32,507	31,902	30,219
Minnesota	33,910	35,139	29,126	27,750	23,819	22,039	21,861
New York	33,455	32,028	29,891	27,999	26,345	26,590	24,783
Missouri	23,020	22,850	18,925	19,876	18,853	17,904	17,178
Texas	19,087	18,888	14,897	13,419	12,761	12,248	13,716
Illinois	12,649	14,741	13,270	12,336	11,159	10,606	10,099
Washington	13,854	13,216	12,192	11,973	10,052	9,884	9,803
Oklahoma	12,170	12,037	10,870	9,829	9,055	8,902	8,483
Ohio	9,377	9,701	9,211	9,568	9,847	8,608	7,819
Oregon	7,095	7,617	6,638	6,649	6,288	6,454	6,833
Nebraska	7,379	7,327	6,237	6,561	6,063	6,153	6,026
Indiana	4,306	3,671	3,404	3,527	3,746	4,505	5,075
California	4,403	4,945	4,725	4,351	4,325	4,452	4,157
Iowa	4,483	4,407	4,111	3,584	4,071	4,470	4,506
Montana	4,121	3,426	2,947	2,771	2,493	3,258	2,199
Tennessee	4,166	4,260	3,990	3,954	3,821	4,132	3,615
Michigan	4,381	4,065	3,308	3,296	3,205	3,038	3,172
Kentucky	3,637	3,545	3,432	3,504	3,489	3,200	2,868
Pennsylvania	2,338	2,021	1,464	1,818	2,051	2,179	2,136
Colorado	4,583	4,266	3,063	2,740	2,320	2,205	2,283
North Dakota	4,198	4,089	3,143	2,997	2,654	2,425	2,226
Utah	3,292	3,344	2,901	2,725	2,658	2,449	2,260
Virginia	3,338	3,319	2,772	3,011	3,250	3,292	3,218
North Carolina	1,702	1,700	1,501	1,682	1,902	1,914	1,879
Wisconsin	2,101	2,022	2,110	2,119	1,988	1,897	1,290
Maryland	1,431	1,424	963	829	312	594	744
Idaho	2,248	1,867	1,486	1,159	993	1,098	1,039
Georgia	699	701	611	597	560	491	568
South Carolina	335	310	235	227	236	237	202
West Virginia	326	282	213	217	147	160	176
Others*	2,340	2,177	1,807	1,817	1,952	1,440	1,433
	273,197	269,804	236,369	229,776	212,918	207,745	201,869

*Includes Alabama, Arizona, Arkansas, Delaware, District of Columbia, Louisiana, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New Mexico, South Carolina, South Dakota and Wyoming.

PRODUCTION OF DURUM PRODUCTS IN THE UNITED STATES

Statistics compiled by the United States Department of Agriculture, showing the production of durum wheat products in the United States:

	Durum wheat ground, bus	Sacks *Semolina produced	Sacks *Flour produced	Exports macaroni, etc., lbs
1946—				
July-December	11,428,936	5,163,498	**.....	†33,837,252
January-June	9,578,574	3,642,316	723,562	25,856,026
1945—				
July-December	12,663,562	4,171,084	1,315,576	7,760,088
January-June	13,260,803	4,266,212	1,400,803	4,795,898
1944—				
July-December	13,769,977	3,609,752	1,786,888	7,738,271
January-June	9,172,805	3,146,644	784,744	3,381,071
1943—				
July-December	11,235,744	3,613,644	1,199,717	1,944,340
January-June	12,742,102	3,981,044	1,466,562	1,351,986
1942—				
July-December	11,137,704	3,383,736	1,346,513	1,999,828
January-June	9,641,236	2,937,754	1,086,154	1,425,903
1941—				
July-December	9,319,560	2,905,102	1,035,184	2,235,046
January-June	8,204,118	2,696,272	786,751	1,475,196
1940—				
July-December	8,294,842	2,318,639	911,307	1,707,295
January-June	7,210,373	2,304,605	772,258	1,882,683
1939—				
July-December	8,213,310	2,729,706	796,023	2,929,050
January-June	7,231,375	2,463,649	660,163	1,494,226
1938—				
July-December	7,590,440	2,440,939	812,459	1,783,847
January-June	6,881,882	2,236,468	581,583	1,345,699
1937—				
July-December	6,747,909	2,097,476	694,446	1,532,537
January-June	4,872,839	1,653,623	365,234	1,515,939

*Total production included under semolina when production of semolina and flour is not reported separately. †Five months, July through December.

**Granular and flour listed in semolina total since most mills continued on an 80% extraction rate throughout period.

UNITED STATES CALENDAR YEAR FLOUR PRODUCTION

The following table shows calendar year production of flour by mills reporting to The Northwestern Miller, in sacks:

	1946	1945	1944	1943	1942	1941
Northwest—						
Minneapolis	16,431,801	16,449,807	14,783,589	14,436,850	11,693,135	11,019,724
Outside mills*	29,823,444	31,257,977	25,595,307	23,355,608	21,193,905	19,539,656
Totals	46,255,245	47,707,784	40,378,896	37,792,458	32,887,040	30,559,380
Southwest—						
Kansas City	15,856,116	15,364,136	12,756,573	13,717,116	12,692,784	13,410,079
Wichita	5,194,860	5,088,353	4,630,485	4,572,113	4,209,876	3,892,486
Salina	3,771,633	4,136,513	4,672,630	4,699,575	4,517,145	4,479,219
Outside mills	42,338,081	42,593,105	38,573,969	37,959,685	32,526,992	30,031,859
Totals	67,160,690	67,182,107	60,632,969	60,948,519	53,946,797	51,813,643
Buffalo	25,988,050	26,341,479	24,849,936	23,990,365	20,408,674	19,953,137
Central & S. E. states	‡26,812,505	‡30,996,723	‡28,753,983	‡28,836,131	20,005,026	20,638,834
No. Pacific Coast—						
Seattle	3,465,438	3,855,320	3,537,570	3,575,985	2,759,547	2,522,493
Tacoma	5,060,788	4,596,810	3,999,483	3,840,851	3,356,163	3,843,329
Portland	3,370,520	3,776,628	3,381,048	3,535,605	3,336,573	3,364,663
Outside mills	5,630,800	7,391,761	7,575,192	4,473,477	3,609,084	4,122,286
Totals	17,527,546	19,968,519	18,493,293	15,425,918	13,142,367	13,852,771
Grand totals	183,744,036	192,196,612	173,109,077	166,493,381	140,389,904	136,817,765

*Includes Duluth-Superior and St. Paul before May, 1943. ‡Includes production of mills not reported

Canadian Percentage of Activity

Total wheat flour output and percentage of operation of Canadian mills in crop years, as reported by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, by months, with comparisons:

	1945-46 Output, bbls	1945-46 % operation	1944-45 Output, bbls	1944-45 % operation
August	2,020,867	87.8	2,015,866	84.8
September	2,045,830	96.4	1,972,621	89.6
October	2,227,182	95.0	2,045,508	93.2
November	2,285,317	97.5	2,306,607	98.1
December	2,168,751	96.4	2,029,530	90.5
January	2,240,242	95.6	2,068,232	90.3
February	2,145,675	99.6	1,892,435	89.5
March	2,392,927	102.4*	2,160,706	93.9
April	2,216,930	98.6	2,126,235	96.1
May	2,343,827	100.5*	2,107,944	94.0
June	2,183,648	97.2	2,133,526	92.5
July	2,164,145	91.1	1,822,193	82.2
Totals	26,435,341	96.5	24,684,403	91.3

*Some mills have exceeded their rated capacity by operating more than the customary number of working days per month.

Canadian City Mill Capacity

Daily flour milling capacity at leading Canadian centers, compiled by the Canadian office of The Northwestern Miller, in barrels:

Port Colborne, Ont.	12,000
Keewatin, Ont.	10,000
Montreal, Que.	9,000
Winnipeg-St. Boniface, Man.	8,450
Saskatoon, Sask.	8,100
Calgary	6,000
Medicine Hat, Alta.	5,600
Peterboro, Ont.	4,320
Moose Jaw, Sask.	4,100
Toronto, Ont.	3,775
Goderich, Ont.	2,500
Humberstone, Ont.	2,500
Lethbridge, Alta.	1,100
Midland, Ont.	1,200
St. Mary's, Ont.	1,000
Brantford, Ont.	900

Besides these large merchant mills, there are several hundred smaller country mills scattered over the various provinces. The total flour milling capacity of Canada at Jan. 1, 1947, was 108,160 bbls.

UNITED STATES CROP YEAR FLOUR PRODUCTION BY STATES

Wheat flour production by states for crop years ended June 30, as compiled by the United States Department of Commerce from reports by mills which produce approximately 98% of the flour produced in the United States, in sacks (000's omitted):

State—	1945-46	1944-45	1943-44	1942-43	1941-42	1940-41	1939-40
Kansas	40,433	37,890	38,458	34,944	31,066	31,285	31,433
Minnesota	33,296	32,477	27,727	26,575	22,813	21,533	22,560
New York	32,703	30,537	28,989	27,508	26,205	26,008	24,552
Missouri	21,894	20,667	19,941	19,263	18,231	17,354	18,453
Texas	18,497	16,759	14,424	12,750	12,344	13,164	13,175
Illinois	13,207	14,551	12,699	12,058	10,462	10,553	10,512
Washington	13,417	12,578	12,179	11,457	9,197	10,339	9,819
Oklahoma	11,262	11,628	10,467	9,672	8,602	8,849	8,599
Ohio	9,545	9,445	9,173	10,371	8,949	2,210	7,490
Nebraska	7,022	6,768	6,431	6,438	6,106	5,844	6,186
Oregon	7,265	7,379	6,438	6,459	6,104	7,238	6,437
Indiana	3,846	3,399	3,712	3,501	3,978	4,751	5,499
California	4,549	4,896	4,452	4,461	4,162	4,428	4,107
Iowa	4,295	4,197	3,944	3,833	4,120	4,567	4,455
Michigan	4,152	3,732	3,265	3,382	2,972	3,094	3,331
Colorado	4,202	3,733	2,894	2,532	2,053	2,277	2,368
Montana	3,932	3,065	2,929	2,746	2,343	2,155	2,605
Tennessee	3,895	4,188	3,939	3,920	3,862	3,860	3,510
Utah	3,344	3,226	2,774	2,745	2,466	2,383	2,344
Kentucky	3,671	3,589	3,436	3,510	3,349	3,022	2,816
Pennsylvania	2,095	1,774	1,556	2,000	2,147	2,129	2,297
North Dakota	4,038	3,633	3,056	3,080	2,436	2,292	2,218
Wisconsin	1,985	2,074	2,106	2,063	1,910	1,763	834
North Carolina	1,602	1,585	1,649	1,787	1,879	1,923	1,922
Virginia	3,235	2,942	2,863	3,124	3,352	3,248	3,181
Idaho	2,116	1,638	1,364	983	1,189	982	1,104
Maryland	1,381	1,243	915	513	384	775	749
South Carolina	296	299	231	232	243	224	171
Georgia	534	693	614	600	489	569	542
West Virginia	309	226	236	165	157	167	177
Wyoming	*....	*....	*....	*....	*....	197	215
Others	2,117	2,084	1,767	1,939	1,852	1,266	1,258
United States	264,035	252,570	234,762	224,612	205,462	206,448	204,719

*Includes Alabama, Arizona, Arkansas, Delaware, District of Columbia, Louisiana, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New Mexico, South Carolina, South Dakota and Wyoming.

UNITED STATES MILLS

The following table was prepared from the files of List of Flour Mills in the United States published by The Northwestern Miller:

Year—	No. of mills	Total capacity (sacks)
1947	2,534	1,337,920
1946	2,562	1,340,314
1945	2,571	1,349,699
1944	2,913	1,367,982
1943	2,947	1,377,251
1942	3,001	1,391,145
1941	3,337	1,433,540
1940	3,423	1,445,286
1939	3,865	1,545,930
1938	3,907	1,569,127
1937	4,063	1,590,446
1936	4,152	1,614,966
1935	4,255	1,647,605
1934	3,928	1,644,667
1933	3,934	1,650,463
1932	3,939	1,665,730
1931	4,718	1,816,569
1930	4,727	1,805,511
1929	4,777	1,928,485
1928	4,868	1,947,387
1927	5,303	1,929,836
1926	5,766	2,048,778
1925	6,971	1,960,000
1924	7,208	2,016,252
1923	7,348	3,073,680
1922	7,548	2,153,452
1921	7,603	2,127,972
1920	7,883	2,067,300
1919	7,983	1,971,172
1918	7,055	1,949,298
1917	7,032	1,927,827
1916	7,357	1,953,267
1915	7,248	1,941,194

RYE FLOUR PRODUCTION

The following table shows the production of rye flour in the United States as reported by the Bureau of the Census of the United States Department of Commerce:

Month 1946—	No. mills	Grain ground, bus (000's omitted)	Flour output, sacks (000's omitted)	Offal produced, tons
December	27	371	159	2,308
November	22	384	162	2,589
October	25	348	153	2,028
September	22	371	163	2,038
August	23	751	312	5,044
July	20	109	46	650
June	30	233	97	1,838
May	22	835	352	5,590
April	18	582	265	3,100
March	20	537	244	2,680
February	21	580	260	2,990
January	21	618	276	3,240
1945—				
December	23	620	285	3,032
November	24	577	263	2,779
October	23	581	261	2,857
September	24	598	264	2,978
August	24	742	336	3,412
July	23	659	297	3,091
June	35	654	298	3,215

U. S. Census Report on Granular Flour

The United States Department of Commerce reports the following data on wheat ground for alcohol production by calendar years and by months:

Month 1946—	No. mills	Wheat ground bus	Granular flour sacks	Millfeed tons
February 7		422,846	191,524	3,097
January 10		594,000	261,000	4,675
Totals, 1945	..	29,308,314	12,473,580	266,611
Totals, 1944	..	44,644,159	19,086,779	383,909
Totals, 1943	..	39,336,502	15,242,409	436,154

Canadian Milling Capacity

Flour milling capacity of Canada, by provinces, and total cereal milling capacity, compiled from government sources by the Canadian office of The Northwestern Miller:

FLOUR MILLS—1947

	No. mills	Bbls daily
Nova Scotia	5	235
New Brunswick	7	435
Prince Edward Island	9	475
Quebec	55	12,115
Ontario	149	49,865
Manitoba	38	10,850
Saskatchewan	62	16,510
Alberta	81	17,425
British Columbia	7	250
	413	108,160

PREVIOUS TOTALS, BBLS

1946	107,815	1940	108,790
1945	108,340	1939	100,225
1944	102,670	1938	131,990
1943	105,020	1937	133,355
1942	108,420	1936	134,040
1941	109,020	1935	134,040

OATMEAL MILLS
(Daily Capacity, Bbls)

1947	5,375	1940	5,375
1946	5,375	1939	5,125
1945	5,375	1938	4,175
1944	5,375	1937	5,125
1943	5,375	1936	5,125
1942	5,375	1935	5,825
1941	5,375	1934	5,825

Canadian Flour Production

Production of flour in Canada, by months, in the crop year 1945-46, together with quantities exported, and comparison of totals for previous years, as reported by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, in bbls:

	Production	Exports
August	2,020,867	1,106,467
September	2,045,830	954,215
October	2,227,182	1,064,237
November	2,285,317	1,000,201
December	2,168,751	965,433
January	2,240,242	1,138,797
February	2,145,675	1,135,791
March	2,392,927	1,042,226
April	2,216,930	1,473,071
May	2,343,827	1,668,125
June	2,183,648	1,060,325
July	2,164,145	1,172,289
	26,435,341	13,786,177

	Total Canada	Wheat flour exported
1944-45	24,684,403	13,923,832
1943-44	24,288,877	13,464,371
1942-43	23,549,707	12,575,215
1941-42	19,905,741	10,205,778
1940-41	19,597,769	10,388,827
1939-40	17,749,764	6,781,367
1938-39	15,234,065	4,604,245
1937-38	12,869,961	3,609,656
1936-37	14,276,607	4,525,655
1935-36	14,910,380	4,978,917

Canadian Wheat Ground

Wheat ground by Canadian mills in crop years, as reported by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, from Aug. 1 to July 31:

	Division Eastern	Division Western	Total Canada
1945-46	59,905,698	57,703,638	117,609,336
1944-45	54,626,517	54,837,871	109,464,388
1943-44	52,171,233	54,900,508	107,071,741
1942-43	52,043,152	52,765,649	104,807,801
1941-42	44,611,689	43,372,773	87,984,462
1940-41	44,021,564	43,898,148	87,919,712
1939-40	40,241,843	40,050,860	80,292,703
1938-39	33,872,183	35,071,688	68,943,870
1937-38	28,874,005	28,963,899	57,837,904
1936-37	31,084,124	33,487,099	64,571,223

PRODUCTION AND CAPACITY OF MILLS IN THE NORTHWEST

The following tables show, in detail, the number of flour mills, capacity ratings, amount of flour produced and wheat ground by mills in Minnesota, North Dakota, South Dakota and Montana during the crop year ended Aug. 31, 1946. The output of non-reporting mills of 200 sacks and less daily capacity is estimated to be at the same rate of activity as reporting mills of similar capacity rating.

CROP YEAR, 1945-46

	No. mills reporting		Annual cap., 000's omitted, sacks		Output sacks		†Pct. of incr. or decr.
	'45-46	'44-45	'45-46	'44-45	'45-46	'44-45	
Minn.*	52	51	24,751	24,812	18,974	19,711	— 3.7
N. D.	16	23	5,621	6,212	3,978	4,061	— 2.1
S. D.	10	10	996	996	437	390	+11.8
Mont.	19	22	4,847	5,716	4,139	4,135	+ 1.1
Mpls.	15	15	16,068	16,068	14,905	15,863	— 6.0
Tct.	112	121	52,283	53,804	42,433	44,100	— 3.9

*Interior mills including Duluth-Superior and St. Paul.

†Percentage of increase or decrease from the previous year.

WHEAT CONSUMPTION

	Wheat ground, bus	Flour made, sacks	Millfeed made, tons
Minn., Int. .	42,834,491	18,973,918	343,274
Minneapolis.	32,935,093	14,904,804	252,942
N. Dakota .	9,029,435	3,977,816	69,918
S. Dakota .	972,098	436,549	8,006
Montana ...	9,233,564	4,139,461	71,931
Totals ...	95,004,681	42,432,548	746,071

PERCENTAGE OF CAPACITY OPERATED

Percentage of output to full capacity based on 300 running days of mills of all sizes in the Northwest, by days ending Aug. 31, 1946:

	1945-46 2,000 and over	1,000 to 2,000	400 to 1,000	200 to 400	Less than 200	Av. er-age
Minnesota*	82.7	56.1	67.1	28.9	10.1	76.6
N. Dakota.	71.4	87.6	...	...	5.1	70.7
S. Dakota.	...	...	72.0	...	10.4	43.8
Montana ..	103.0	71.4	...	32.9	31.8	85.4
1944-45 COMPARISON						
Minnesota*	87.4	46.0	63.7	14.7	4.7	79.8
N. Dakota.	75.7	66.7	...	10.6	...	65.2
S. Dakota.	...	...	58.8	...	...	39.1
Montana ..	113.1	64.8	...	74.3	9.7	72.3
1943-1944 COMPARISON						
Minnesota*.	75.4	40.3	48.4	16.6	9.3	68.9
N. Dakota.	63.4	63.4	...	...	10.5	56.6
S. Dakota.	...	...	52.3	...	13.2	32.1
Montana ..	104.5	84.1	...	32.3	16.9	80.6
1942-43 COMPARISON						
Minnesota*.	75.8	37.5	40.2	14.8	13.4	67.7
N. Dakota.	57.1	61.5	9.9	4.7	4.3	48.9
S. Dakota.	...	...	44.4	...	12.6	28.2
Montana ..	96.6	73.0	...	35.5	15.0	71.3

*Includes Duluth-Superior and St. Paul.

MINNESOTA

The following table shows in detail the number of flour mills in Minnesota (outside of Minneapolis), together with the capacity ratings and the amount of flour produced and wheat ground in the crop year ended Aug. 31, 1946:

No. mills	Capacity rating, sacks	Daily capacity, sacks	Flour made, sacks	Wheat ground, bus
17	2,000 and over	70,100	17,402,203	39,381,507
4	1,000 to 2,000.	5,600	942,689	2,059,904
3	500 to 1,000.	1,800	362,566	814,733
8	200 to 500.	2,025	175,903	374,147
20	Less than 200.	2,978	90,557	204,200
52		82,503	18,973,918	42,834,491

NORTH DAKOTA

Figures for year ending Aug. 31, 1946:

No. mills	Capacity rating, sacks	Daily capacity, sacks	Flour made, sacks	Wheat ground, bus
2	2,000 and over	11,200	2,401,159	5,454,172
4	800 to 2,000.	5,900	1,551,198	3,515,173
10	Less than 200 to 400..	1,638	25,459	60,090
16		18,738	3,977,816	9,029,435

SOUTH DAKOTA

Figures for year ending Aug. 31, 1946:

No. mills	Capacity rating, sacks	Daily capacity, sacks	Flour made, sacks	Wheat ground, bus
2	400 to 1,200...	1,800	388,830	862,555
8	Less than 200 to 400..	1,520	47,719	109,543
10		3,320	436,549	972,098

MONTANA

Figures for year ending Aug. 31, 1946:

No. mills	Capacity rating, sacks	Daily capacity, sacks	Flour made, sacks	Wheat ground, bus
3	2,000 and over	7,540	2,330,922	5,376,615
5	600 to 2,000.	6,306	1,350,310	3,033,071
4	200 to 600.	1,550	385,540	654,169
7	Less than 200	760	72,689	169,709
19		16,151	4,139,461	9,233,564

CONSOLIDATED BY YEARS

NORTHWEST

Crop year	No. mills	Flour made, sacks	Wheat ground, bus
1946	112	42,432,548	95,004,681
1945	121	44,166,380	102,549,883
1944	131	39,809,744	90,160,175
1943	140	36,783,161	84,534,027
1942	147	30,467,382	69,950,627
1941	150	28,581,041	65,619,746
1940	153	29,161,139	66,951,591
1939	157	28,193,207	67,989,474
1938	169	28,116,798	64,553,866
1937	198	27,374,228	62,848,995
1936	203	35,958,955	82,558,825
1935	201	30,405,610	69,808,802
1934	195	33,713,804	77,404,143

The following tables show the number of active flour mills in Minnesota (Duluth-Superior and St. Paul), North Dakota, South Dakota, Montana and Minneapolis, and include the daily capacity, the number of sacks of flour produced, the number of bushels ground and percentage of capacity operated, by years ending Aug. 31:

MINNESOTA*

Year ending Aug. 31:

Crop year	No. mills	Daily capacity, sacks	Flour made, sacks	Wheat ground, bus	Pct. of ca-pacity
1946..	52	82,503	18,973,918	42,834,491	76.6
1945..	51	82,708	19,710,772	45,926,102	79.8
1944..	56	82,408	17,047,061	39,037,772	68.9
1943..	57	81,192	16,498,733	37,947,088	67.7
1942..	59	79,301	13,359,163	30,671,548	56.1
1941..	60	79,478	12,824,272	29,443,489	53.7
1940..	66	79,840	12,930,849	29,688,170	52.3
1939..	70	75,827	13,004,102	29,856,355	57.1
1938..	72	79,766	12,098,751	27,777,746	49.9
1937..	83	92,114	12,480,608	28,654,462	45.1
1936..	88	95,848	14,878,877	34,160,736	52.0
1935..	88	97,573	11,925,191	27,379,266	40.7
1934..	85	95,123	13,642,259	31,321,270	47.8

*Includes Duluth-Superior and St. Paul.

NORTH DAKOTA

Year ending Aug. 31:

Crop year	No. mills	Daily capacity, sacks	Flour made, sacks	Wheat ground, bus	Pct. of ca-pacity
1946..	16	18,738	3,977,816	9,029,435	70.7
1945..	23	20,708	4,061,316	9,787,771	65.3
1944..	22	20,108	3,420,050	8,071,317	56.6
1943..	25	21,021	3,085,731	7,158,939	48.9
1942..	25	20,923	2,725,094	6,256,590	43.4
1941..	25	20,825	2,454,931	5,363,322	39.2
1940..	24	20,972	2,370,210	5,441,310	37.6
1939..	23	20,678	1,873,497	4,301,401	30.2
1938..	26	21,707	1,930,567	4,432,414	29.6
1937..	39	22,342	2,048,282	4,702,684	30.5
1936..	35	24,471	3,130,694	7,187,813	42.6
1935..	37	24,716	2,299,490	5,279,445	31.0
1934..	34	24,353	2,518,710	5,783,752	34.4

SOUTH DAKOTA

Year ending Aug. 31:

Crop year	No. mills	Daily capacity, sacks	Flour made, sacks	Wheat ground, bus	Pct. of ca-pacity
1946..	10	3,320	436,549	972,098	43.8
1945..	10	3,320	390,305	936,733	39.1
1944..	14	3,705	357,870	771,680	28.2
1943..	14	3,949	334,061	771,680	28.2
1942..	16	4,391	442,797	1,016,628	33.6
1941..	17	4,292	464,171	1,065,702	36.0
1940..	16	4,557	552,103	1,267,583	40.3
1939..	16	4,508	523,906	1,202,344	38.7
1938..	17	4,283	386,343	887,015	30.0
1937..	21	4,626	361,020	828,871	26.0
1936..	22	4,969	456,088	1,116,017	32.6
1935..	24	5,135	397,561	912,770	25.3
1934..	17	4,292	372,669	855,616	28.9

MONTANA

Year ending Aug. 31:

Crop year	No. mills	Daily capacity, sacks	Flour made, sacks	Wheat ground, bus	Pct. of ca-pacity
1946..	19	16,156	4,139,461	9,233,564	85.4
1945..	22	19,052	4,134,526	9,468,064	72.3
1944..	26	15,062	3,642,696	8,232,494	80.6
1943..	29	15,474	3,308,467	7,477,132	71.3
1942..	32	15,729	2,383,601	5,472,556	50.5
1941..	33	16,650	2,455,943	5,638,642	49.1
1940..	32	17,042	2,823,788	6,483,186	55.2
1939..	32	17,062	2,018,480	6,930,184	58.9
1938..	38	16,033	2,425,988	5,569,870	50.4
1937..	39	18,971	2,413,479	5,541,149	42.6
1936..	42	20,992	3,979,143	6,839,871	47.2
1935..	36	20,276	3,463,110	7,951,014	56.9
1934..	43	21,656	3,341,628	7,442,512	49.8
1933..	42	20,529	3,231,307	7,418,814	52.4

MINNEAPOLIS

Year ending Aug. 31:

Crop year	No. mills	Daily capacity, sacks	Flour made, sacks	Wheat ground, bus	Pct. of ca-pacity
1946..	15	53,560	14,904,804	32,935,093	92.7
1945..	15	53,560	15,863,461	36,431,213	98.7
1944..	15	53,214	14,842,067	33,988,333	92.9
1943..	15	53,214	13,556,169	31,179,188	84.9
1942..	15	53,898	11,556,728	26,533,305	65.4
1941..	15	58,506	10,381,724	23,835,591	59.1
1940..	15	59,094	10,484,189	24,070,842	59.1
1939..	16	59,094	11,193,207	25,698,690	63.1
1938..	16	84,574	11,376,149	25,886,821	44.4
1937..	16	84,574	10,070,839	23,121,829	39.7
1936..	16	91,336	14,484,133	33,254,388	68.3
1935..	16	93,884	12,320,258	22,286,307	41.1
1934..	16	94,472	13,938,538	32,001,746	46.5
1933..	16	108,858	14,808,112	33,998,216	45.2

Minneapolis Flour Mill Capacity

Minneapolis flour mills and daily capacities, in sacks:

Atkinson Milling Co.	4,000
General Mills, Inc., Central Division	20,100
King Midas Flour Mills	2,200
Minneapolis Milling Co. (Nokomis)	6,860
Standard Milling Co.	7,900
Pillsbury Mills, Inc.	13,000
A. L. Stanchfield, Inc., Priority Mills (wheat grits only)	2,000
Russell-Miller Milling Co.	6,000
Total	62,060

Duluth-Superior Flour Mills

Flour mills of Duluth-Superior, with daily capacities, in sacks:

Mills—Operators	Sacks
Duluth Universal — Duluth Universal Milling Co.	1,400
Daisy Mill (King Midas Flour Mills, Minneapolis)	6,800
Total	8,200

UNITED STATES MILLING IN BOND

Wheat withdrawn for milling in bond, wheat flour and millfeed produced by milling in bond activities are reported by the Office of Domestic Commerce of the United States Department of Commerce by calendar years and quarterly, 000's omitted:

Year	Wheat transferred to bonded mills for export, bus	Flour produced, sacks	Offal produced, tons	Domestic wheat ground, bus	Domestic flour fed, sacks
1946—					
March 31 .	2,826	1,246	23	..	30
June 30 ..	2,028	907	15	..	2
Sept. 30 ..	805	354	6	441	1
Dec. 31 ..	1,211	518	11	453	3
Totals .	6,870	3,025	55	894	35
1945—					
March 31 .	1,595	698	13	103	3
June 30 ..	2,642	1,149	22	46	10
Sept. 30 ..	2,612	1,136	22	..	27
Dec. 31 ..	4,358	1,888	47	1,300	43
Totals .	11,207	4,871	94	1,449	88
1944—					
March 31 .	3,737	1,623	31	196	5
June 30 ..	2,400	1,029	20	162	2
Sept. 30 ..	2,096	908	17	16	3
Dec. 30 ..	2,455	1,083	20	106	2
Totals .	10,688	4,643	88	580	12
1943—					
March 31 .	2,154	928	18	..	2
June 30 ..	2,251	964	19	..	2
Sept. 30 ..	1,933	833	16	..	2
Dec. 30 ..	2,879	1,223	25	..	3
Totals .	9,217	3,948	78	..	9
1942—					
March 31 .	2,664	1,051	27	..	2
June 30 ..	2,606	1,016	28	..	3
Sept. 30 ..	1,498	544	18	..	1
Dec. 30 ..	1,610	629	17	..	1
Totals .	8,378	3,240	90	..	6
1941—					
March 31 .	1,670	720	15	..	3
June 30 ..	1,783	756	16	..	1
Sept. 30 ..	2,923	1,160	30	..	2
Dec. 30 ..	3,003	1,138	33	..	3
Totals .	9,379	3,774	94	..	8
1940 ...	8,565	3,496	83	*..	10
1939 ...	10,548	3,806	127	17	9
1938 ...	3,527	1,458	34	2,700	225
1937 ...	9,139	3,482	103	1,441	28

United States Milling in Bond Activity

Wheat withdrawn for milling in bond, exports of flour milled in bond, and millfeed produced by milling in bond activities, as reported in the Department of Commerce, by crop years ended June 30 (000's omitted):

	Wheat withdrawn bus	Flour exported sacks	Millfeed produced tons	% of total exports
1946-47**.	2,016	873	17	4
1945-46...	11,826	5,177	97	13
1944-45...	8,788	3,838	72	24
1943-44...	10,949	4,708	93	29
1942-43...	7,513	3,065	71	27
1941-42...	11,196	4,365	117	34
1940-41...	7,308	3,007	70	24
1939-40...	9,803	3,918	100	30
1938-39...	8,748	3,216	102	25
1937-38...	2,835	1,078	32	11
1936-37...	13,432	5,251	142	68
1935-36...	12,003	5,043	103	76
1934-35...	11,172	4,788	95	80
1933-34...	10,925	4,708	92	62
1932-33...	9,272	3,971	79	46
1931-32...	12,825	5,543	111	34

**Six months.

Following is the total of flour exports made from wheat milled in bond, by calendar years, in sacks:

1946	4,639,416	1938	2,962,695
1945	4,549,131	1937	4,277,918
1944	4,825,215	1936	5,256,024
1943	3,460,382	1935	4,625,416
1942	2,914,761	1934	4,649,171
1941	3,439,255	1933	4,335,853
1940	3,409,275	1932	4,280,630
1939	4,026,636	1931	7,422,628

Buffalo Flour Mills

Flour mills at Buffalo, N. Y., with daily capacities, in sacks:

Buffalo Flour Mills Corp. (Operated by Commander-Larabee Mlg. Co.)	10,000
General Mills, Inc., Eastern Division	37,000
International Milling Co.	14,000
Pillsbury Mills, Inc.	23,000
Russell-Miller Milling Co.	5,600
Standard Milling Co.	4,400
George Urban Milling Co.	3,200
Total	100,200

Chicago Flour Mills

Chicago, Ill., flour mills, with their daily capacity, in sacks:

B. A. Eckhart Milling Co.	6,000
Elam Mills	400
Washburn Crosby Co.	8,600
Total	15,000

Seattle-Tacoma Flour Mills

	Daily capacity, sacks
Seattle—	
Fisher Flouring Mills Co.	11,720
Novelty Mill Co.	600
Total	12,320
Tacoma—	
General Mills, Inc., Sperry Division	9,300
Total	9,300

THE FOOD RESEARCH INSTITUTE

The Food Research Institute was established at Stanford University in 1921, jointly by the trustees of Stanford University and the Carnegie Corp. of New York. The Carnegie Corp. guaranteed funds for a period of 10 years, while Stanford University undertook to provide quarters and facilities for the institute and accorded it departmental status.

The institute is organized primarily for research. Although its status is that of a department in Stanford University, it offers few courses of instructions and recommends no students for undergraduate degrees, but concentrates instructional efforts particularly on research guidance of students seeking advanced degrees. Its active staff exercises full control over choice of research projects and over substance and form of publications.

The foundation of the Food Research Institute was a direct outcome of war experience. The war of 1914-18 forced upon nations the necessity of intensive studies of food production and distribution, mass nutrition and international trade in foodstuffs, as pressing national and international problems. Vast funds of information were assembled for the first time. The founders of the institute were convinced that co-ordinated intensive study of food problems, in their economic as well as their scientific aspects, was no less important in peace than in war, and that competent researches would materially facilitate dealing with these problems and would help to lay a foundation for the determination of sound policies in respect to food. These hopes and expectations have been realized in a remarkable degree. World War II found the nation and the world far better equipped to deal with the pressing problems of food supply and distribution; and to this outcome two decades of the institute's work contributed significantly. The publications of the Food Research Institute were standard works of reference in governmental organizations.

Financial support is at present derived jointly from endowment granted by Carnegie Corp. to Stanford University in continuing support of the institute, from university appropriations, and from short-term grants provided by foundations and other private organizations. Grants from foundations and industry are accepted only on agreement that full publicity be accorded to research findings.

The general objective of the Food Research Institute is to promote understanding of food production, distribution and consumption. The institute has investigated wheat most intensively, in accordance with a policy of intensive and prolonged research.

The institute's published products have appeared chiefly in three forms: (1) books, for the most part published by the institute itself; (2) briefer but substantial monographs, mostly published in the institute's periodical Wheat Studies; but more recently also in a series of "War-Peace Pamphlets"; and (3) still briefer papers published in professional and trade journals.

For 20 years Wheat Studies was the channel of publication for a substantial portion of the work of the institute. With wheat as the common focus, these studies reach over a wide range of economic, statistical, historical and geographic subjects. Wheat Studies was discontinued in 1944 but certain features formerly appearing in it are now being carried forward in book and pamphlet forms, e.g., the volume "World Grain Review and Outlook, 1945."

Chicago Board of Trade

The Chicago Board of Trade was organized March 13, 1848. The first quarters were in a small room over a flour store on South Water Street. The first president of the organization was Thomas Dyer. There were 82 members.

In 1849 the Illinois legislature passed a law for the establishment of boards of trade and chambers of commerce. In 1850 the Chicago Board of Trade was incorporated. Various quarters were utilized until April 29, 1885, when another Board of Trade Building was completed at a cost of $1,750,000, the trading room being one of the largest in the United States. Eventually, the board outgrew these quarters, and a new building was erected on the same site at a cost of about $20,000,000. It was occupied June 9, 1930.

J. O. McClintock is president, Richard F. Uhlmann, first vice president, B. W. Hales, second vice president, and W. B. Bosworth, acting secretary.

PRODUCTION AND CAPACITY OF MILLS IN THE SOUTHWEST

The following tables show in detail the number of flour mills, capacity ratings, amount of flour produced and wheat ground by mills in Kansas, Oklahoma, Nebraska and Texas during the crop year ended June 30, 1946:

(Note: Output of nonreporting mills of 200 sacks and less daily capacity estimated at same rate of activity as reporting mills of like size.)

CROP YEAR 1945-46

	No. mills reporting	Annual capacity, sacks	Annual output, sacks	Pct. of capacity	Pct. increase or decrease*
Kan..	70	44,359,800	36,373,714	81.9	+ 7.3
Texas	38	22,897,200	18,992,949	82.9	+13.1
Okla..	29	13,633,800	11,238,353	82.4	— 4.5
Neb..	40	9,048,000	7,246,669	80.0	+ 4.9
K. C..	8	17,829,000	14,927,727	83.7	+ 6.9
Tots.	185	107,767,800	88,779,412	82.3	+ 6.5

*Percentage of increase or decrease from the previous year.

KANSAS

No. mills rating,	Capacity sacks	Daily capacity, sacks	Flour made, sacks	Wheat ground, bus
29	2,000 and over	108,240	27,813,103	63,824,549
19	1,000 to 2,000.	29,018	6,789,550	15,612,580
12	400 to 1,000.	8,283	1,638,425	3,759,822
5	200 to 400.	1,755	94,770	217,497
5	Less than 200	570	37,866	86,803
70		147,866	36,373,714	83,501,251

TEXAS

No. mills rating,	Capacity sacks	Daily capacity, sacks	Flour made, sacks	Wheat ground, bus
13	2,000 and over	60,350	15,876,212	36,929,584
6	1,000 to 2,000.	8,500	1,893,370	4,361,761
9	400 to 1,000.	6,244	1,194,425	2,736,851
2	200 to 400.	400	8,522	19,804
8	Less than 200	830	19,920	45,716
38		76,324	18,992,949	44,093,716

OKLAHOMA

No. mills rating,	Capacity sacks	Daily capacity, sacks	Flour made, sacks	Wheat ground, bus
9	2,000 and over	30,000	8,067,894	18,338,724
5	1,000 to 2,000.	7,926	2,037,919	4,684,415
10	400 to 1,000.	6,600	1,093,320	2,545,475
3	200 to 400.	700	37,144	85,231
2	Less than 200	220	2,076	4,982
29		45,446	11,238,353	25,708,827

NEBRASKA

No. mills rating,	Capacity sacks	Daily capacity, sacks	Flour made, sacks	Wheat ground, bus
5	2,000 and over	17,344	4,989,655	11,261,073
3	1,000 to 2,000.	3,625	876,452	1,903,819
9	400 to 1,000.	5,170	994,626	2,249,798
8	200 to 400.	2,345	260,564	597,387
15	Less than 200	1,676	125,372	299,952
40		30,160	7,246,669	16,317,029

PERCENTAGE OF CAPACITY OPERATED

Percentage of output as related to full capacity (based on 300 running days) of mills in the Southwest for the crop year ending June 30, 1946, with previous years for comparisons:

	2,000 and over	1,000 to 2,000	400 to 1,000	200 to 400	Less than 200	Average
1945-46						
Kan..	85.6	77.9	65.9	18.0	22.1	81.9
Texas	87.6	74.2	63.7	7.1	8.0	82.9
Okla..	89.6	85.7	55.2	17.6	3.1	82.4
Neb..	95.8	80.5	64.1	37.0	24.9	80.0
1944-45						
Kan..	80.6	73.2	58.8	17.8	10.8	74.7
Texas	75.6	80.2	56.4	15.9	7.5	72.8
Okla..	99.7	88.7	50.2	14.8	16.0	85.6
Neb.	105.3	86.7	52.6	27.1	11.0	81.8
1943-44						
Kan..	86.7	76.4	53.1	21.4	9.2	81.7
Texas	63.3	73.7	49.3	15.9	8.3	61.8
Okla..	89.7	77.5	45.6	18.6	24.4	79.7
Neb..	99.9	88.1	48.5	23.1	11.1	75.8
1942-43						
Kan..	79.0	67.8	51.5	13.0	9.7	73.5
Texas	59.1	62.1	41.4	26.7	7.8	57.4
Okla.	86.5	67.4	54.2	22.2	24.6	77.0
Neb..	95.6	84.7	48.3	26.4	12.9	72.0

CONSOLIDATED BY YEARS

The following tables show the number of active flour mills in the Southwest (including Kansas, Oklahoma, Nebraska and Kansas City, Kansas, but excluding Texas), their combined daily capacity, the number of sacks of flour produced, number of bushels of wheat ground and percentage of capacity operated, by years ending June 30:

ALL SOUTHWEST

Crop year	No. mills	Daily capacity, sacks	Flour made, sacks	Wheat ground, bus	Pct. of activity
1946.	147	282,902	69,786,463	159,617,522	82.2
1945.	149	278,046	66,521,909	155,066,910	79.7
1944.	157	272,332	64,884,131	153,576,061	79.4
1943.	169	276,918	61,175,217	141,286,044	73.6
1942.	186	277,536	56,299,469	130,875,186	67.6
1941.	194	278,310	56,020,026	128,693,736	67.3
1940.	210	281,358	57,434,835	132,626,276	68.0
1939.	226	283,955	55,577,107	128,952,956	65.0
1938.	240	288,604	54,651,280	126,685,867	63.1
1937.	254	295,470	56,500,056	131,970,876	63.7
1936.	260	295,637	48,377,553	113,198,966	54.5
1935.	278	297,234	50,381,341	115,165,958	56.5
1934.	282	290,296	48,424,485	113,089,220	55.6

The following supplementary table includes Texas:

1946.	185	399,226	88,779,412	203,711,238	82.3
1945.	191	354,901	83,308,902	194,513,993	78.2
1944.	199	350,144	79,310,519	187,595,163	75.5
1943.	213	352,300	74,159,856	171,561,220	70.1
1942.	231	354,642	68,681,579	160,222,782	64.6
1941.	239	361,747	70,234,909	161,083,859	64.7
1940.	255	364,397	71,514,553	164,909,477	65.4
1939.	276	368,219	68,737,949	159,290,920	62.0
1938.	290	372,576	69,858,038	161,827,022	62.4
1937.	312	373,027	70,147,146	163,945,878	62.7

KANSAS

Not including mills located in Kansas City, Kansas:

1946.	70	147,866	36,373,714	83,501,251	81.9
1945.	70	146,665	33,876,056	79,918,276	76.9
1944.	69	139,865	34,307,769	83,667,034	81.7
1943.	72	144,753	31,491,590	72,786,988	72.5
1942.	75	140,983	33,180,227	65,565,644	66.6
1941.	77	140,483	27,962,722	64,648,368	66.3
1940.	85	142,953	28,657,701	66,205,622	66.8
1939.	92	144,864	26,980,231	62,758,729	62.0
1938.	95	144,354	25,192,009	58,300,274	58.1
1937.	104	149,930	27,647,478	64,728,468	61.0
1936.	104	149,283	23,154,972	54,206,288	51.7
1935.	107	149,577	24,209,667	56,484,557	53.9
1934.	106	143,580	22,926,095	53,772,008	53.2
1933.	99	146,608	26,904,193	62,184,899	61.1

The following supplementary table shows details of Kansas production, including Kansas City, Kansas, mills:

1946.	72	164,566	39,997,443	91,912,386	81.0
1945.	72	163,285	36,734,558	86,592,170	74.9
1944.	71	156,525	37,401,991	90,857,762	79.6
1943.	74	161,413	34,331,037	79,408,296	70.8
1942.	77	157,643	30,802,178	71,663,881	65.1
1941.	79	157,143	30,809,806	70,225,991	65.4
1940.	87	158,241	31,821,629	73,536,396	67.0
1939.	94	160,152	30,346,431	70,528,168	63.1
1938.	98	164,738	28,765,675	66,544,175	58.2
1937.	107	170,314	31,010,606	72,454,357	60.6
1936.	107	168,354	26,661,896	62,443,969	52.1
1935.	110	169,961	27,529,697	64,231,752	53.9
1934.	109	163,376	26,042,820	60,980,294	53.1

OKLAHOMA

1946.	29	45,446	11,238,353	25,708,827	82.4
1945.	30	44,302	11,778,774	27,131,589	88.6
1944.	30	44,036	10,538,656	24,543,088	79.7
1943.	30	42,448	9,813,756	22,534,568	77
1942.	36	43,522	8,706,208	20,377,149	66.7
1941.	35	43,698	8,966,612	20,849,870	68.4
1940.	37	43,492	8,539,955	19,707,460	65.6
1939.	39	44,041	8,209,729	18,827,031	62.1
1938.	41	43,681	8,314,386	20,312,926	67.4
1937.	43	44,365	8,585,288	19,814,373	65.0
1936.	42	44,306	7,601,358	17,542,946	58.5
1935.	42	42,375	8,369,035	17,243,379	65.8
1934.	43	40,699	8,094,128	18,848,590	66.3

NEBRASKA

1946.	40	30,160	7,246,669	16,317,029	80.0
1945.	41	28,129	6,906,856	16,241,710	81.8
1944.	50	29,449	6,701,482	14,857,848	76.8
1943.	59	31,307	6,765,569	15,903,147	72.0
1942.	67	34,231	6,388,214	14,986,816	62.2
1941.	74	35,682	6,628,214	14,397,306	62.5
1940.	80	36,466	6,564,224	15,363,764	60.5
1939.	87	37,818	6,241,038	14,766,966	55.0
1938.	96	38,838	6,301,551	15,136,066	54.8
1937.	98	39,239	6,970,324	16,596,742	59.2
1936.	105	40,719	5,945,664	13,986,684	48.6
1935.	120	42,953	5,886,288	13,776,297	45.6
1934.	124	43,688	5,788,172	13,570,495	44.1

TEXAS

1946.	38	76,324	18,992,949	44,093,716	82.9
1945.	42	76,855	16,786,993	39,447,083	72.8
1944.	42	77,812	14,426,388	34,319,102	61.8
1943.	44	75,383	12,984,639	30,275,176	57.4
1942.	45	77,106	12,382,110	29,347,596	58.6
1941.	45	83,437	14,031,983	32,390,123	66.6
1940.	45	83,039	14,079,719	32,283,201	66.5
1939.	50	84,264	13,160,841	30,336,964	52.0
1938.	50	84,388	15,206,750	35,141,155	60.6
1937.	58	77,557	13,647,090	31,975,002	53.6

(No prior figures available on Texas.)

PRODUCTION AT CENTERS

The following tables show details of capacity and production at the principal milling centers during the crop year ended June 30, 1946, with previous years for comparison (Kansas City figures include both Kansas City, Mo., and Kansas City, Kansas. No figures are available for Texas centers prior to 1937):

KANSAS CITY

	Yearly capacity (Sacks)	Flour made (Sacks)	Pct. of activity
1946.....	17,829,000	14,927,727	83.7
1945.....	17,685,000	13,961,223	78.8
1944.....	17,694,600	13,336,224	75.3
1943.....	17,523,000	13,104,302	74.7
1942.....	17,640,000	13,024,819	73.8
1941.....	17,640,000	12,644,477	71.7
1940.....	17,640,000	13,672,954	77.5
1939.....	17,424,400	14,146,110	81.2
1938.....	18,698,400	14,343,384	76.7
1937.....	18,698,400	13,296,965	71.1
1936.....	18,698,400	11,675,659	62.4
1935.....	18,698,400	11,916,351	63.7
1934.....	18,698,400	11,616,091	62.0

WICHITA

1946.....	5,580,000	4,805,566	86.1
1945.....	5,580,000	4,299,064	77.0
1944.....	5,538,000	4,487,543	81.0
1943.....	5,538,000	4,252,053	76.7
1942.....	5,556,600	4,133,201	74.4
1941.....	5,556,600	3,836,561	69.0
1940.....	5,556,600	3,696,877	66.5
1939.....	5,556,600	3,808,433	68.5
1938.....	6,116,200	4,365,729	71.4
1937.....	6,116,200	4,881,993	79.8
1936.....	6,116,200	3,458,359	56.5
1935.....	6,116,200	3,641,668	59.5
1934.....	6,116,200	3,662,401	57.8

SALINA

1946.....	4,140,000	3,574,160	86.3
1945.....	5,400,000	4,338,765	80.3
1944.....	5,340,000	4,866,781	91.1
1943.....	5,658,000	4,261,648	75.3
1942.....	5,497,800	4,228,335	76.9
1941.....	5,497,800	3,880,714	70.6
1940.....	5,497,800	5,010,099	91.1
1939.....	5,497,800	5,134,718	93.4
1938.....	5,292,000	4,072,494	76.9
1937.....	5,292,000	4,284,386	80.9
1936.....	5,292,000	3,691,668	69.7
1935.....	5,292,000	3,537,837	66.8
1934.....	4,704,000	3,282,980	69.7

HUTCHINSON

1946.....	3,057,000	2,429,304	79.4
1945.....	3,057,000	2,269,639	74.2
1944.....	3,077,000	2,817,008	91.5
1943.....	3,057,600	2,098,270	68.6
1942.....	3,351,600	1,716,190	51.2
1941.....	3,351,600	1,954,998	57.2
1940.....	3,410,400	2,067,633	60.6
1939.....	3,410,400	2,136,377	62.6
1938.....	3,351,600	2,229,049	66.5
1937.....	3,351,600	2,273,288	67.8
1936.....	3,439,800	2,150,387	62.5
1935.....	3,439,800	2,179,512	63.4
1934.....	3,057,600	1,902,155	62.2

OMAHA

1946.....	3,270,000	3,017,687	92.2
1945.....	2,783,100	3,004,798	107.9
1944.....	2,783,100	2,862,464	102.8
1943.....	3,116,400	2,958,469	94.9
1942.....	3,116,400	2,907,129	93.3
1941.....	3,116,400	3,050,562	97.8
1940.....	3,116,400	3,012,943	96.6
1939.....	3,116,400	2,623,654	84.2
1938.....	3,234,000	2,494,161	77.1
1937.....	3,234,000	2,632,072	81.4
1936.....	3,234,000	2,391,273	73.9
1935.....	3,234,000	2,522,579	78.0
1934.....	2,940,000	2,330,010	80.9

FORT WORTH—DALLAS

1946.....	7,920,000	6,618,769	83.5
1945.....	7,830,000	6,129,532	78.2
1944.....	8,025,000	5,574,814	69.4
1943.....	7,215,000	5,148,335	71.3
1942.....	7,702,800	4,539,346	58.9
1941.....	8,114,400	3,861,453	47.6
1940.....	7,585,200	3,923,504	51.8
1939.....	7,585,200	3,699,206	48.7
1938.....	7,320,600	4,529,156	61.8
1937.....	6,958,000	3,855,148	55.5

St. Louis Flour Mills

Flour mills at St. Louis, with daily capacity in sacks:

Lawrence Milling Co.	2,400
Ralston Purina Co. (whole wheat only)	800
Saxony Mills	2,600
Valier & Spies Milling Corp.	8,400
Total	14,200

KANSAS CITY BOARD OF TRADE OFFICERS

President, R. H. Sturtevant; first vice president, B. J. O'Dowd; second vice president, Elmo F. Merrill; treasurer, E. M. Summers; assistant treasurer, W. E. Root; secretary, W. R. Scott; assistant secretary, C. W. Pershing.

SOUTHWESTERN FLOUR MILLING CENTERS

Following are mills at the principal centers in the Southwest, with daily capacity in sacks:

Kansas City Flour Mills

Kansas Flour Mills Co.	6,600
Larabee Flour Mills Co. (Monarch mill)	11,770
Midland Flour Milling Co.	4,200
Rodney Milling Co.	6,400
Standard Milling Co.	12,700
United Mills Co., Inc.	4,000
General Mills, Inc., Central Div.	12,500
Total	58,170
Waggoner-Gates Milling Co. (Independence, Mo.)	2,550
Total	60,720

Atchison (Kansas) Flour Mills

Blair Milling Co.	4,600
Pillsbury Mills, Inc.	5,500
Total	10,100

Salina (Kansas) Flour Mills

Weber Flour Mills Co.	4,000
Robinson Milling Co.	2,700
Shellabarger Mill & Elevator Co.	4,400
Western Star Mill Co.	3,000
Total	14,100

Sherman (Texas) Flour Mills

Fant Milling Co.	2,800
Quaker Oats Co.	4,000
Total	6,800

Dallas-Fort Worth (Texas) Flour Mills

Dallas—Morten Milling Co.	7,000
Russell-Miller Milling Co.	5,000
Fort Worth—Bewley Mills	4,000
Burrus Mill & Elevator Co.	6,000
Universal Mills	3,300
Total	27,300

Wichita (Kansas) Flour Mills

Kansas Milling Co.	7,000
General Mills, Inc., Central Div.	6,800
Wichita Flour Mills Co.	5,000
Total	18,800

Omaha (Neb.) Flour Mills

Omar Mills, Inc.	4,000
Maney Milling Co.	2,800
Nebraska Consolidated Mills	3,000
Total	9,800

Hutchinson (Kansas) Flour Mills

Consolidated Flour Mills Co.	1,500
William Kelly Milling Co.	5,000
Larabee Flour Mills Co.	4,900
Total	11,400

THE FAMILY FLOUR INSTITUTE, INC.

The Family Flour Institute, Inc., was incorporated Oct. 23, 1944, under the general welfare statutes of the State of Tennessee. The primary purpose of this corporation is to promote the use of family flour by such media as advertising, lectures, demonstrations, canvasses and research work. Membership is available to family flour millers and blenders.

The institute operates on a fiscal year basis. The first fiscal year starting Oct. 1, 1944, was devoted mostly to organizational work and to soliciting new memberships. However, a 13-week newspaper advertising program was started Sept. 6, 1945, and ran in 98 southern and southeastern markets, selected by the members as their best outlets. This newspaper advertising program has been running continuously since then and the program adopted for the third fiscal year, starting Oct. 1, 1946, is scheduled to run through Sept. 25, 1947, in approximately 82 markets in the southern and southeastern states. The program of the institute is suited for any market where family flour is sold but due to the restricted budget of the institute the program is run only in the markets where the present members have the best prospects for business.

The advertising program revolves around the institute's trademarked "Oven Magic" flour with "Oven Magic" baking powder "already mixed-in." The "Oven Magic" symbol is available to the membership for use on those brands of flour which meet the standard of quality set by the board of governors of the institute. In making application for the use of the symbol on a certain brand of flour, the member submits a type sample of the flour which is rigidly tested by an impartial laboratory to determine the eligibility of the flour. If the flour fails to meet the prescribed standard, permission to use "Oven Magic" symbol on that brand of flour is denied the member. This rule is strictly observed and by this method the institute has reason to feel that all brands of flour bearing the "Oven Magic" symbol will meet all claims made for the flour in the advertisements.

FLOUR PRODUCTION OF SOUTHWESTERN MILLS BY MONTHS

Total flour production, in sacks, by months, as reported to The Northwestern Miller by 55 representative "interior" mills in the Southwest, together with all mills at Kansas City, Wichita, Salina and Atchison:

	1946	1945	1944	1943	1942	1941
January	6,250,011	5,625,867	5,696,961	5,228,923	4,643,859	4,254,147
February	6,148,027	5,170,412	5,338,925	4,722,355	4,074,229	3,900,318
March	5,417,509	5,798,335	5,028,140	5,233,109	4,149,559	4,233,039
April	5,029,358	5,267,882	4,420,651	4,826,771	3,957,579	4,192,967
May	3,631,236	5,723,078	4,339,858	4,210,549	4,132,968	4,225,260
June	3,676,785	5,677,906	4,803,069	4,163,622	4,183,254	4,188,254
Totals	30,152,926	33,263,480	30,127,604	28,871,067	25,111,816	24,993,985
July	6,035,022	5,147,239	4,906,901	4,932,193	4,360,294	4,406,260
August	6,308,412	5,655,149	5,160,506	4,954,165	4,434,800	4,398,673
September	5,720,586	5,477,592	5,195,687	5,216,836	4,745,830	4,645,823
October	6,390,573	6,059,842	5,110,187	5,501,633	5,276,302	4,765,890
November	6,197,592	5,420,410	5,120,077	5,568,714	4,794,823	4,040,728
December	6,355,579	5,838,395	5,012,007	5,903,598	5,222,932	4,559,284
Totals	37,007,764	33,918,627	30,505,365	30,077,144	28,834,981	26,819,658
Grand totals	67,160,690	67,182,107	60,632,969	60,948,211	53,946,797	51,813,643

GRAIN AND GRAIN PRODUCTS PRICES IN THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA

MONTHLY FLOUR PRICES AT CENTERS IN THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA

Compiled by The Northwestern Miller from quotations reported currently by mills. Unless otherwise noted, flour is quoted per sack of 100 lbs, basis carload lots, prompt delivery.

	Minneapolis			Kansas City		St. Louis				Buffalo		Seattle		Toronto†		
	Spring		White	Hard winter		Hard winter		Soft winter		Spring		Family		Spring		Ontario
Year and month	1st pat.	1st clear	rye flour	short pat.	1st clear	short pat.	1st clear	short pat.	1st clear	1st pat.	1st clear	patent	Pastry	top pat.	1st clear	90% pat.
1946 average	$4.20	$4.44	$6.18	$4.09	$4.21	$4.21	$4.14	$4.47	$4.44	$4.50	$4.71	$4.68	$4.37	$5.05	$3.30	$5.50
December	5.84	5.43	7.49	5.60	5.20	5.60	5.34	5.80	5.45	6.05	5.66	6.55	5.26	5.05	3.30	5.50
November	5.67	5.43	6.69	5.28	4.74	5.36	5.04	5.46	5.24	5.81	5.29	6.45	5.85	5.05	3.30	5.50
October*	4.86	4.88	6.59	4.80	4.42	4.97	...	4.93	...	5.21	5.28	6.08	4.82	5.05	3.30	5.50
September	4.67	4.82	6.11	4.56	4.40	4.69	...	4.78	...	4.95	...	5.77	...	5.05	3.30	5.50
August**	4.47	...	6.11	4.32	...	4.44	...	4.58	...	4.85	...	5.77	...	5.05	3.30	5.50
July**	4.61	...	...	4.48	...	4.28	...	4.54	...	4.76	...	4.08	...	5.05	3.30	5.50
June**	3.34	...	...	3.31	...	3.53	...	3.80	...	3.70	...	3.65	...	5.05	3.30	5.50
May**	3.34	...	...	3.31	...	3.53	...	3.80	...	3.70	...	3.65	...	5.05	3.60	5.50
April**	3.34	...	6.66	3.31	...	3.53	...	3.80	...	3.70	...	3.65	...	5.05	3.60	5.50
March**	3.34	...	5.71	3.31	...	3.53	...	3.80	...	3.70	...	3.65	...	5.05	3.60	5.50
February	3.44	3.05	5.39	3.40	3.25	3.50	3.10	4.05	3.54	3.80	3.69	3.42	2.95	5.05	3.60	5.50
January	3.44	3.05	4.83	3.36	3.25	3.50	3.10	4.05	3.54	3.80	3.65	3.42	2.95	5.05	3.60	5.50

	Minneapolis			Kansas City		St. Louis				Buffalo		Seattle		Toronto†		
	Spring		White	Hard winter		Hard winter		Soft winter		Spring		Family		Spring		Ontario
Year and month	1st pat.	1st clear	rye flour	short pat.	1st clear	short pat.	1st clear	short pat.	1st clear	1st pat.	1st clear	patent	Pastry	top pat.	1st clear	90% pat.
1945 average	$3.44	$3.05	$3.93	$3.34	$2.95	$3.45	$3.07	$4.00	$3.53	$3.80	$3.44	$4.12	$2.99	$5.05	$3.30	$5.50
December	3.44	3.05	4.43	3.39	3.23	3.50	3.10	4.05	3.53	3.80	3.60	...	...	5.05	3.30	5.50
November	3.44	3.05	4.70	3.31	3.14	3.50	3.10	4.05	3.53	3.80	3.55	...	...	5.05	3.30	5.50
October	3.44	3.05	4.17	3.35	3.19	3.50	3.10	4.05	3.53	3.80	3.45	...	...	5.05	3.30	5.50
September	3.44	3.05	4.09	3.32	3.02	3.43	3.10	3.98	3.53	3.80	3.45	...	...	5.05	3.30	5.50
August	3.44	3.05	4.02	3.28	2.93	3.40	3.12	3.96	3.53	3.80	3.45	...	...	5.05	3.30	5.50
July	3.44	3.05	4.26	3.25	2.92	3.44	3.13	3.98	3.53	3.80	3.45	...	...	5.05	3.30	5.50
June	3.44	3.05	4.21	3.35	2.93	3.44	3.12	3.98	3.53	3.80	3.45	...	...	5.05	3.30	5.50
May	3.44	3.05	3.81	3.35	2.93	3.44	3.13	3.98	3.53	3.80	3.45	...	...	5.05	3.30	5.50
April	3.44	3.05	3.56	3.44	2.90	3.44	3.13	3.98	3.53	3.80	3.42	4.12	2.98	5.05	3.30	5.50
March	3.44	3.05	3.29	3.41	2.80	3.44	2.99	3.98	3.53	3.80	3.35	4.12	2.98	5.05	3.30	5.50
February	3.44	3.05	3.34	3.32	2.73	3.44	2.91	3.98	3.53	3.80	3.33	4.12	2.98	5.05	3.30	5.50
January	3.44	3.05	3.28	3.29	2.71	3.44	2.87	3.98	3.53	3.80	3.33	4.12	3.01	5.05	3.30	5.50

†Quotations at Canadian points are in 196-lb bbls and for spring top patent and spring first clear are based on 98-lb jutes; those for Ontario 90% patents on second-hand cottons.

*Specific dollars and cents ceiling prices on flour (MPR 296) went into effect Jan. 4, 1943, were temporarily terminated June 30, 1946, reinstated July 25, and permanently ended Oct. 24, 1946. **80% extraction order became effective March 1, 1946, was terminated Sept. 1, 1946.

CHICAGO WHEAT AND RYE FLOUR PRICES

Range of prices of wheat and rye flour in Chicago during 1946, basis carlots, per sack, in jutes or cottons:

	Patent		Short patent		White
	Spring top	Spring standard	Hard winter	Soft winter	Patent rye
Jan. 5	$...@3.57	$...@3.47	$3.49@3.57	$3.49@4.31	$4.60@4.75
Jan. 12	3.54@3.57	3.44@3.47	3.52@3.57	3.49@4.31	4.70@4.95
Jan. 19	...@3.57	...@3.47	...@3.57	3.49@4.31	5.12@5.35
Jan. 26	...@3.57	...@3.47	...@3.57	3.55@4.31	5.09@5.30
Feb. 2	3.52@3.57	3.42@3.47	3.52@3.57	3.55@4.31	5.31@5.55
Feb. 9	...@3.57	...@3.47	...@3.57	3.55@4.31	5.30@5.40
Feb. 16	...@3.57	...@3.47	...@3.57	3.55@4.31	5.40@5.50
Feb. 23	...@3.57	...@3.47	...@3.57	3.55@4.31	5.35@5.50
*March 2	...@3.47	...@ ...	...@3.47	...@3.41	5.42@5.70
March 9	...@3.47	...@ ...	...@3.47	3.41@3.51	5.55@5.90
March 16	...@3.47	...@ ...	...@3.47	3.41@3.51	5.66@6.15
March 23	...@3.47	...@ ...	...@3.47	3.41@3.51	5.85@6.21
March 30	...@3.47	...@ ...	...@3.47	3.41@3.51	5.99@6.41
April 6	...@3.47	...@ ...	...@3.47	3.41@3.51	5.95@6.45
April 13	...@3.47	...@ ...	...@3.47	3.41@3.51	6.60@7.17
April 20	...@3.47	...@ ...	...@3.47	3.41@3.51	7.00@7.50
April 27	...@3.47	...@ ...	...@3.47	3.41@3.51	7.27@7.59
May 4	...@3.47	...@ ...	...@3.47	3.41@3.51	7.00@7.30
May 11	...@3.47	...@ ...	...@3.47	3.41@3.51	7.29@7.80
May 18	...@3.47	...@ ...	...@3.47	3.41@3.51	6.28@6.54
May 25	...@3.47	...@ ...	...@3.47	3.41@3.51	6.80@7.74
June 1	...@3.47	...@ ...	...@3.47	3.41@3.51	...@7.74
June 8	...@3.47	...@ ...	...@3.47	3.41@3.51	...@ ...
June 15	...@3.47	...@ ...	...@3.47	3.41@3.51	...@7.74
June 22	...@3.47	...@ ...	...@3.47	3.41@3.51	...@7.74
June 29	...@3.47	...@ ...	...@3.47	3.41@3.51	...@7.74
July 6	4.72@5.09	...@4.86	4.86@5.86	5.10@5.30	...@ ...
July 13	4.94@5.40	...@ ...	4.86@5.96	5.10@5.25	...@ ...
July 20	5.13@5.50	...@ ...	5.01@5.96	5.10@5.25	...@6.94
July 27	...@ ...	...@ ...	...@ ...	...@ ...	...@ ...
Aug. 3	...@4.58	...@ ...	...@4.58	...@5.19	6.30@6.35
Aug. 10	...@4.59	...@ ...	...@4.59	4.58@4.62	5.45@5.60
Aug. 17	...@4.59	...@ ...	...@4.59	4.58@4.62	5.25@5.52
Aug. 24	...@4.66	...@ ...	...@4.66	4.65@4.80	6.10@6.25
Aug. 31	...@4.66	...@ ...	...@4.66	4.66@4.80	6.50@6.69
Sept. 7	...@4.66	...@ ...	...@4.66	4.65@4.80	5.91@6.50
†Sept. 14	...@4.96	...@4.86	...@4.96	5.65@5.80	6.36@6.40
Sept. 21	...@4.96	...@4.86	...@4.96	5.65@5.80	6.30@6.50
Sept. 28	...@4.96	...@4.86	...@4.96	5.65@5.80	6.20@6.35
Oct. 5	...@4.96	...@4.86	...@4.96	5.65@5.80	5.90@6.35
Oct. 12	...@4.96	...@4.86	...@4.96	5.65@5.80	5.90@6.19
Oct. 19	...@4.96	...@4.86	...@4.96	5.65@5.80	6.35@6.80
Oct. 26	5.49@5.69	5.39@5.60	5.20@5.47	5.80@6.10	6.78@6.80
Nov. 2	5.45@5.65	5.35@5.55	5.30@5.47	5.80@6.10	6.80@6.97
Nov. 9	5.55@5.85	5.50@5.70	5.40@5.57	5.85@6.20	7.00@7.05
Nov. 16	5.61@5.91	5.51@5.74	5.35@5.72	5.90@6.20	6.75@7.05
Nov. 23	5.80@6.05	5.70@5.85	5.50@5.72	6.00@6.30	7.05@7.24
Nov. 30	5.84@5.94	5.74@5.84	5.52@5.74	5.95@6.45	7.85@7.99
Dec. 7	5.60@5.85	5.50@5.69	5.45@5.64	6.00@6.50	7.44@7.65
Dec. 14	6.05@6.44	5.95@6.24	5.80@5.91	6.10@6.70	7.39@7.50
Dec. 21	6.00@6.55	5.90@6.35	5.76@5.95	6.10@6.90	7.60@7.76
Dec. 28	5.85@6.55	5.75@6.35	5.71@5.86	6.20@6.90	7.60@7.75

WINNIPEG AVERAGE PRICES

Average daily closing prices of cash No. 1 northern wheat at Winnipeg by months and crop years, in cents per bushel (fractions omitted):

Crop of—	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	Average of years
*1946-47	135	135	135	135	135	135	135	135	135	135	135	135	135
†1945-46	125	125	125	125	125	125	125	125	125	125	125	125	125
†1944-45	126	126	126	126	126	126	126	126	126	126	126	126	126
†1943-44	111	117	124	126	126	126	126	126	126	126	126	126	123
1942-43	89	90	90	91	90	90	90	97	99	99	101	109	95
1941-42	73	73	74	73	74	77	78	78	79	79	80	81	77
1940-41	73	73	70	73	73	74	75	76	76	76	77	75	74
1939-40	55	74	70	71	83	83	84	87	89	89	92	71	77
1938-39	77	63	61	59	61	60	60	60	61	66	68	65	65
1937-38	132	134	142	135	137	149	145	139	136	116	114	98	131
1936-37	103	104	111	109	120	125	127	126	139	131	124	146	123
1935-36	84	90	91	86	85	85	83	83	80	77	79	93	84
1934-35	86	82	78	80	79	79	79	82	87	86	82	81	82
1933-34	73	67	61	64	60	67	65	66	66	71	77	82	68
1932-33	56	52	48	47	42	44	46	49	54	63	67	83	54
1931-32	55	54	60	67	60	60	63	63	63	63	55	55	60
1930-31	92	78	72	64	55	54	59	57	60	61	61	57	64
1929-30	158	149	141	133	137	130	117	106	110	108	103	95	124
1928-29	118	117	123	121	117	121	128	127	122	113	118	160	124
1927-28	160	145	144	145	140	142	142	148	156	157	142	130	146
1926-27	151	143	143	141	133	135	139	143	145	155	161	162	146

†Trading in wheat futures and cash wheat on the Winnipeg Grain Exchange was suspended as at the close, Sept. 27, 1943. The above averages shown for September and October include the period up to Oct. 16, when trades were closed out. On Sept. 28 the Dominion government announced the price of No. 1 northern fixed at a minimum of $1.36 per bu basis in store Fort William and Port Arthur. This price to be paid by the Wheat Board remains in effect until July 31, 1946.

*Initial price of $1.36 per bu to producers, plus participation certificates, remains in effect for four crop years Aug. 1, 1946, to July 31, 1950, inclusive. This was made known at the time the Canada-United Kingdom wheat agreement was announced. The price is basis in store Fort William and/or Port Arthur.

TERMINAL WHEAT PRICES

Weighted average price of wheat at Minneapolis, Kansas City and St. Louis, as reported by the United States Department of Agriculture, in cents per bushel:

NO. 1 NORTHERN SPRING, MINNEAPOLIS

Year beginning July—	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mch.	Apr.	May	June	Weighted average*
1946	222	206	210	220	233	227	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1945†	172	171	169	173	173	173	174	175	177	177	181	190	176
1944†	162	154	154	161	164	164	167	168	169	169	170	172	165
1943†	141	141	143	149	155	163	167	167	167	168	167	163	158
1942†	114	113	119	119	120	132	139	141	144	141	142	141	129
1941†	100	106	113	110	114	123	128	125	124	119	120	114	110
1940†	78	74	82	88	89	88	90	85	90	95	98	101	90
1939†	78	76	93	88	91	103	105	104	104	108	101	82	97
1938†	88	78	76	73	73	77	80	78	77	78	86	84	79
1937†	151	133	134	127	115	120	127	125	119	111	105	105	128
1936†	136	147	146	148	144	159	166	159	153	156	146	145	147
1935†	113	127	133	134	128	128	133	131	124	123	114	124	126
1934†	108	120	121	115	114	117	118	115	113	119	116	105	116
1933	108	94	90	85	86	83	88	90	88	83	94	103	91
1932	57	58	58	54	49	48	50	49	53	63	74	80	61
1931	61	66	69	71	80	73	75	75	70	71	68	60	71
1930	92	91	87	82	76	77	76	75	76	79	81	74	82
1929	143	136	136	131	128	131	127	125	122	111	107	100	130
1928	138	119	119	116	116	115	121	128	125	120	111	115	118
1927	147	143	134	129	130	132	135	134	139	153	157	148	136
1926	172	149	143	149	146	146	143	142	139	138	147	149	146
1925	159	164	150	149	155	169	173	167	176	164	162	163	161
1924	137	131	130	146	148	166	189	187	171	150	167	164	156
1923	112	118	121	120	114	116	119	121	121	121	122	125	117
1922	149	111	110	115	123	125	123	126	124	130	128	117	120
1921	167	148	161	134	125	131	134	161	151	158	161	149	143
1920	288	256	254	216	179	166	179	172	166	153	157	169	207

NO. 2 RED WINTER, ST. LOUIS

1946	211	203	208	214	225	232	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1945	167	168	171	178	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	194	176
1944	157	155	158	170	171	174	176	176	..	..	181	176	..
1943	166	169	172	176	167	162	..	..	..	..	..	161	168
1942	122	126	133	138	132	148	154	155	..	152	158	160	134
1941	103	108	116	113	117	127	134	131	130	121	120	119	110
1940	76	77	83	90	92	91	93	86	90	93	97	102	83
1939	69	69	88	88	92	104	105	106	106	111	104	87	75
1938	69	66	67	69	66	70	73	73	73	76	83	73	70
1937	122	112	109	104	93	95	100	99	92	85	77	75	113
1936	106	117	119	121	123	135	140	143	143	144	132	122	111
1935	87	92	103	110	105	106	109	109	108	107	102	95	95
1934	92	101	104	106	101	104	102	98	95	97	93	86	94
1933	101	92	89	86	90	87	91	91	89	83	87	91	94
1932	47	53	54	50	47	46	50	49	55	69	81	82	55
1931	48	47	47	52	62	57	57	57	55	57	56	49	53
1930	85	89	88	87	83	83	78	79	78	80	79	72	83
1929	139	132	135	132	129	135	134	123	118	117	114	105	130
1928	147	138	145	144	145	139	142	140	135	125	117	121	139
1927	141	142	142	145	141	144	151	156	169	196	196	179	149
1926	142	134	136	140	136	137	138	135	130	129	142	150	138
1925	159	172	171	170	171	184	194	185	170	171	162	147	169
1924	135	138	140	156	163	179	210	202	186	177	186	189	159
1923	97	99	109	116	112	114	116	118	114	113	112	116	107
1922	113	109	114	123	129	136	137	139	136	139	133	133	121
1921	123	123	136	126	120	121	122	138	142	141	138	118	127
1920	273	261	258	226	202	199	202	190	186	141	158	150	213

NO. 2 HARD WINTER, KANSAS CITY

1946	198	194	196	204	210	207	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1945	158	160	162	165	169	169	169	169	172	172	..	186	169
1944	153	151	153	161	159	162	164	166	166	166	167	168	161
1943	140	140	147	152	156	163	165	163	165	164	163	156	156
1942	108	111	120	131	133	131	137	138	140	138	139	138	126
1941	98	107	114	112	113	120	126	123	121	116	116	111	112
1940	71	69	76	82	85	84	85	78	85	87	90	97	82
1939	67	65	86	83	86	98	101	99	102	106	95	76	74
1938	70	66	66	65	63	67	71	69	69	69	70	76	71	70
1937	122	112	110	106	94	98	103	100	92	85	80	77	111
1936	111	122	123	122	122	134	138	137	139	140	132	121	121
1935	99	104	115	119	113	111	113	110	106	102	95	96	105
1934	93	107	108	102	102	104	101	100	97	105	99	88	98
1933	98	90	87	83	84	80	84	85	82	78	86	89	88
1932	45	43	45	45	43	42	44	44	48	60	70	76	51
1931	44	43	43	48	59	52	53	54	51	53	54	46	47
1930	80	81	78	74	69	71	69	69	70	73	73	68	76
1929	125	123	124	123	119	121	119	113	103	101	99	89	120
1928	130	106	107	110	112	111	114	118	116	110	101	105	112
1927	136	135	131	128	131	132	133	133	138	152	160	147	135
1926	137	131	132	139	137	138	137	135	133	131	142	144	135
1925	154	164	158	158	163	172	178	171	161	159	155	153	163
1924	130	119	120	137	143	162	182	181	171	151	163	160	135
1923	98	101	109	112	109	109	113	111	109	104	106	108	105
1922	113	104	104	113	117	117	114	115	116	120	116	104	113
1921	118	115	122	110	109	109	113	129	134	135	134	117	120
1920	388	345	344	307	276	269	272	262	255	233	247	238	283

*Average of daily prices weighted by carlot sales. †No. 1 dark northern spring.

MINNEAPOLIS FLOUR PRICE RANGE

High and low quotations of first patent flour per sack of 100 lbs. at Minneapolis by months, as compiled by The Northwestern Miller:

1946		1945		1944		1943	
Dec.	$5.45@6.05	Dec.	$3.44@3.44	Dec.	$3.44@3.44	Dec.	$3.32@3.44
Nov.	5.40@6.80	Nov.	3.44@3.44	Nov.	3.44@3.44	Nov.	3.32@3.34
Oct.	4.72@5.35	Oct.	3.44@3.44	Oct.	3.44@3.44	Oct.	3.32@3.34
Sept.	4.52@4.72	Sept.	3.44@3.44	Sept.	3.44@3.44	Sept.	3.31@3.33
Aug.	4.45@4.52	Aug.	3.44@3.44	Aug.	3.44@3.44	Aug.	3.26@3.32
July	3.34@5.15	July	3.44@3.44	July	3.44@3.44	July	3.15@3.39
June	3.34@3.34	June	3.44@3.44	June	3.44@3.44	June	3.35@3.41
May	3.34@3.34	May	3.44@3.44	May	3.44@3.44	May	3.32@3.42
April	3.34@3.34	April	3.44@3.44	April	3.44@3.44	April	3.33@3.42
March	3.34@3.34	March	3.44@3.44	March	3.44@3.44	March	3.32@3.39
Feb.	3.44@3.44	Feb.	3.44@3.44	Feb.	3.44@3.44	Feb.	3.32@3.34
Jan.	3.44@3.44	Jan.	3.44@3.44	Jan.	3.44@3.44	Jan.	3.32@3.37
1942		**1941**		**1940**		**1939**	
Dec.	$3.19@3.32	Dec.	$3.14@3.47	Dec.	$2.30@2.55	Dec.	$3.21@3.67
Nov.	3.16@3.24	Nov.	3.01@3.16	Nov.	2.40@2.63	Nov.	3.06@3.27
Oct.	3.04@3.29	Oct.	2.93@3.32	Oct.	2.42@2.65	Oct.	3.01@3.16
Sept.	2.93@3.24	Sept.	3.09@3.34	Sept.	2.30@2.50	Sept.	3.11@3.24
Aug.	2.88@3.06	Aug.	3.04@3.19	Aug.	2.17@2.58	Aug.	2.63@2.83
July	2.81@2.98	July	2.78@3.06	July	2.37@2.73	July	2.50@2.73
June	2.86@2.98	June	2.83@3.01	June	2.40@2.70	June	2.68@2.93
May	2.93@3.16	May	2.73@2.96	May	2.60@3.11	May	2.78@3.04
April	3.06@3.16	April	2.55@2.81	April	2.81@3.09	April	2.60@2.68
March	3.21@3.37	March	2.32@2.81	March	2.78@3.01	March	2.60@2.68
Feb.	3.24@3.34	Feb.	2.22@2.68	Feb.	2.78@3.01	Feb.	2.65@2.81
Jan.	3.32@3.56	Jan.	2.35@2.63	Jan.	2.86@3.57	Jan.	2.73@2.81
1938		**1937**		**1936**		**1935**	
Dec.	$2.73@2.76	Dec.	$2.86@3.06	Dec.	$3.57@4.23	Dec.	$4.18@4.52
Nov.	2.60@2.78	Nov.	2.76@3.11	Nov.	3.47@3.70	Nov.	4.13@4.54
Oct.	2.60@2.73	Oct.	2.98@3.29	Oct.	3.57@3.85	Oct.	4.31@4.72
Sept.	2.63@2.78	Sept.	3.14@3.62	Sept.	3.55@3.88	Sept.	4.11@4.57
Aug.	2.55@2.78	Aug.	3.21@3.75	Aug.	3.65@3.98	Aug.	4.06@4.41
July	2.81@3.04	July	3.70@4.33	July	3.37@3.72	July	3.67@4.36
June	2.78@3.34	June	3.47@4.03	June	3.11@3.67	June	3.49@3.76
May	2.68@2.78	May	3.70@4.06	May	3.09@3.42	May	3.67@4.11
April	2.81@2.91	April	3.65@4.34	April	3.27@3.62	April	3.75@4.08
March	2.73@3.11	March	3.80@4.39	March	3.55@3.85	March	3.60@3.93
Feb.	3.04@3.16	Feb.	3.85@4.33	Feb.	3.60@3.90	Feb.	3.72@4.03
Jan.	2.93@3.24	Jan.	3.85@4.23	Jan.	3.72@4.54	Jan.	3.72@4.01

AVERAGE PRICES OF MILLFEED

Average monthly prices of various millfeeds at Minneapolis, Kansas City and Buffalo, based on carload lots, prompt delivery, per ton, in 100-lb sacks:

	Minneapolis		Kansas City		Buffalo	
1946—	Bran	Std. midds.	Bran	Gray shorts	Bran	Std. midds.
January	$37.75	$37.75	$36.50	$36.50	$41.55	$41.55
February	37.75	37.75	36.50	36.50	41.55	41.55
March	37.75	37.75	36.50	36.50	41.55	41.55
April	37.75	37.75	36.50	36.50	41.55	41.55
May	45.35	45.35	44.00	44.00	49.05	49.05
June	47.75	47.75	46.50	46.50	51.55	51.55
July	62.55	65.35	62.50	62.50	65.66	65.66
August	52.42	53.42	50.33	51.42	60.69	60.69
September	47.75	47.75	46.19	46.31	51.62	51.96
October	50.75	52.00	49.55	52.20	55.25	56.05
November	47.75	52.38	46.31	57.31	54.94	58.94
December	38.75	39.37	34.44	39.06	45.30	47.19
1945*—						
Jan. to Dec.	$37.75	$37.75	$36.50	$36.50	$41.55	$41.55
1944*—						
January	$37.75	$37.75	$36.75	$36.75	$41.55	$41.55
February	37.75	37.75	36.75	36.75	41.55	41.55
March	37.75	37.75	36.75	36.75	41.55	41.55
April	37.75	37.75	36.75	36.75	41.55	41.55
May	37.75	37.75	36.75	36.75	41.55	41.55
June	37.75	37.75	36.75	36.75	41.55	41.55
July	37.75	37.75	36.75	36.75	41.55	41.55
August	37.75	37.75	36.75	36.75	41.55	41.55
September	37.75	37.75	36.75	36.75	41.55	41.55
October	37.75	37.75	36.75	36.75	41.55	41.55
November	37.75	37.75	36.75	36.75	41.55	41.55
December	37.75	37.75	36.75	36.75	41.55	41.55
1943*—						
January	$36.04	$36.63	$35.17	$35.91	$41.35	$40.88
February	36.25	35.94	34.35	36.65	39.62	39.25
March	37.80	37.80	36.75	36.75	42.20	42.20
April	37.88	37.88	36.75	36.75	42.26	42.26
May	37.75	37.75	36.75	36.75	42.26	42.22
June	37.75	37.75	36.88	36.88	42.22	42.22
July	37.75	37.75	36.50	36.50	42.26	42.26
August	37.75	37.75	36.75	36.75	41.73	41.73
September	37.75	37.75	36.75	36.75	41.55	41.55
October	37.75	37.75	36.75	36.75	41.55	41.55
November	37.75	37.75	36.75	36.75	41.55	41.55
December	37.75	37.75	36.75	36.75	41.55	41.55

*Ceiling prices.

CHICAGO WHEAT PRICES

Lowest and highest prices for contract spot wheat in Chicago as reported by the Chicago Board of Trade, and the months in which extreme prices were reached, in dollars per bushel:

Yrs.	Months lowest prices were reached	Yearly range	Months highest prices reached
1946	January .$1.79	@2.39	December
1945	August .. 1.60½	@1.80½	November
1944	July 1.53	@1.73	January
1943	January . 1.43⅛	@1.74⅝	December
1942	February. 1.07	@1.42⅝	December
1941	February. .85	@1.28¼	December
1940	August .. .69⅝	@1.16	April
1939	July .... .59	@1.10	December
1938	August .. .59⅛	@1.16	February
1937	November .92	@1.51	April
1936	June .... .90⅛	@1.44⅝	December
1935	July .... .81	@1.31	October
1934	April .... .75⅛	@1.16¼	August
1933	January . .45	@1.17⅜	July
1932	Dec. $0.44½	@ .70½	January
1931	October . .44⅝	@ .84½	May
1930	November . .71⅜	@1.29	January
1929	May .... .98	@1.48	February
1928	August .. 1.06½	@2.15	April
1927	October . 1.21⅜	@1.58	May
1926	September 1.30	@1.94	January
1925	April 1.35¼	@2.20½	January
1924	March 1.02	@1.91	December
1923	July .... .96½	@1.38	March
1922	Aug., Sep. 1.00	@1.73	May
1921	November 1.00½	@2.06¾	January
1920	November 1.58	@3.50	January
1919	August .. 2.20	@3.50	December

United States Average Retail Flour Prices

Average retail flour prices in leading cities as reported by the United States Department of Labor, in cents per ten pounds:

	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	*1946
Jan.	44.5	41.4	50.7	57.0	64.6	62.2	31.9
Feb.	44.6	41.3	51.8	59.1	65.1	64.2	32.0
March	44.9	41.7	51.9	60.0	65.2	64.2	31.9
April	45.2	43.1	52.5	61.1	65.1	64.3	31.9
May	45.5	43.9	51.6	60.8	65.2	64.2	31.7
June	43.9	45.1	51.2	61.1	64.9	64.3	31.9
July	42.6	46.1	50.9	61.4	64.8	64.3	34.9
Aug.	41.6	46.6	52.2	61.7	64.6	64.3	38.2
Sept.	40.1	47.5	54.3	62.1	64.4	64.2	38.6
Oct.	40.3	48.3	55.3	62.6	64.1	64.1	40.3
Nov.	40.8	48.5	55.4	63.0	64.2	64.1	40.7
Dec.	41.3	49.2	55.6	63.4	64.1	64.0	41.1
Aver.	42.9	45.2	52.8	61.1	64.7	64.2	35.4

*Flour in cents per 5 lbs.

Minneapolis Yearly Flour Prices

Average prices of flour at Minneapolis, per sack of 100 lbs, by calendar years, as compiled by The Northwestern Miller:

Year	1st pat	1st clear	Year	1st pat	1st clear
1946...	$4.20	*$4.44	1933...	$3.09	$2.30
1945...	3.41	3.05	1932...	2.30	1.72
1944...	3.44	3.17	1931...	2.51	1.81
1943...	3.35	3.14	1930...	3.06	2.36
1942...	3.14	2.83	1929...	3.61	2.73
1941...	2.88	2.50	1928...	3.83	3.01
1940...	2.67	2.22	1927...	3.99	3.21
1939...	2.87	2.14	1926...	4.47	3.50
1938...	2.85	2.25	1925...	4.67	3.80
1937...	3.60	2.87	1924...	3.84	2.78
1936...	3.67	2.68	1923...	3.42	2.65
1935...	4.06	3.19	1922...	3.76	2.71
1934...	3.78	2.94	1921...	4.47	2.92

*From March 1 to Sept. 1, 1946, no clears were quoted because of 30% extraction order.

COMMODITY CREDIT CORPORATION WHEAT LOANS

United States wheat placed under loan in 1944, 1945 and 1946, as reported by the Regional Offices of the Commodity Credit Corp. through Dec. 31, 1946, in bushels:

	1946		1945		1944	
	Farm storage	Warehouse storage	Farm storage	Warehouse storage	Farm storage	Warehouse storage
California	48,603	.....	194,301	53,112	626,091	226,539
Colorado	452,478	220,702	711,643	1,052,222	458,456	1,818,661
Delaware	.....	24,085	.....	150,080	11,528	328,224
Idaho	737,830	1,059,242	1,740,195	4,253,898	2,320,744	5,879,750
Illinois	136	1,089	.....	9,024	21,802	88,677
Indiana	2,213	754	5,901	1,613	31,098	51,687
Iowa	627	316	762	36,504	2,846	29,103
Kansas	857,968	369,987	3,532,550	3,817,059	6,592,865	21,274,989
Kentucky	.....	.....	.....	12,805	.....	416,553
Maryland	.....	£5,399	.....	242,368	33,792	1,507,439
Michigan	6,501	20,652	71,854	85,820	277,021	253,060
Minnesota	182,887	89,562	237,202	374,963	371,832	2,187,880
Missouri	964	16,085	2,317	25,185	8,444	494,190
Montana	866,983	234,849	1,823,695	747,521	7,195,388	7,059,213
Nebraska	1,569,111	462,165	2,104,554	1,990,300	1,289,316	1,981,104
New Jersey	.....	1,849	.....	10,970	.....	46,167
New Mexico	18,435	20,500	15,777	32,970	106,548	579,066
New York	.....	.....	1,646	3,105	49,339	188,296
North Carolina	.....	.....	535	.....	4,544	.....
North Dakota	1,799,930	512,441	4,687,338	2,731,075	14,301,999	17,719,529
Ohio	9,688	63,433	40,442	370,245	129,742	606,537
Oklahoma	48,135	77,865	238,443	1,752,877	1,957,044	15,462,499
Oregon	359,902	1,214,342	1,145,279	6,119,672	2,006,280	9,204,886
Pennsylvania	351	18,610	575	71,021	42,193	445,754
South Dakota	2,417,158	224,518	2,852,744	798,409	2,287,123	3,522,745
Tennessee	.....	.....	.....	70,109	.....	182,875
Texas	146,840	98,749	256,031	1,467,506	3,121,138	20,734,601
Utah	218,537	151,477	337,360	188,522	772,009	363,137
Virginia	.....	725	667	24,426	47,437	110,866
Washington	1,062,106	3,010,433	1,815,772	10,967,354	2,993,688	19,727,061
West Virginia	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,078	.....
Wyoming	285,117	11,671	364,798	37,108	257,331	100,628
Total	11,092,498	7,971,500	22,182,381	37,497,843	47,821,718	132,590,816

MONTHLY HIGH AND LOW BRAN PRICES AT MINNEAPOLIS

The following table shows the monthly high and low prices for bran at Minneapolis for the past six years, in dollars per ton:

	1941		1942		1943		1944		1945		1946	
	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low
January	$22.00	$21.00	$34.50	$31.50	$36.50	$35.75	$37.75	$37.75	$37.75	$37.75	$37.75	$37.75
February	20.75	19.00	33.00	32.00	37.00	34.50	37.75	37.75	37.75	37.75	37.75	37.75
March	22.75	19.00	36.50	32.50	38.25	37.75	37.75	37.75	37.75	37.75	37.75	37.75
April	22.50	19.00	40.00	34.50	38.25	37.75	37.75	37.75	37.75	37.75	37.75	37.75
May	19.50	18.25	38.00	36.50	37.75	37.75	37.75	37.75	37.75	37.75	47.75	37.75
June	22.00	18.50	37.75	34.50	37.75	37.75	37.75	37.75	37.75	37.75	47.75	47.75
July	25.00	22.50	37.75	32.00	37.75	37.75	37.75	37.75	37.75	37.75	70.00	47.75
August	28.00	25.00	32.00	30.00	37.75	37.75	37.75	37.75	37.75	37.75	59.00	47.75
September	31.00	29.50	30.50	30.00	37.75	37.75	37.75	37.75	37.75	37.75	47.75	47.75
October	28.75	25.50	31.00	29.50	37.75	37.75	37.75	37.75	37.75	37.75	56.50	47.75
November	30.00	28.50	32.50	31.50	37.75	37.75	37.75	37.75	37.75	37.75	51.00	46.00
December	31.50	29.00	37.00	32.75	37.75	37.75	37.75	37.75	37.75	37.75	41.00	36.50

AVERAGE BREAD PRICES IN UNITED STATES

Department of Labor figures showing the average retail price per pound (baked weight) of white bread in leading cities of the United States, on the Tuesday nearest the 15th of each month, in cents:

Year—	Jan.	Feb.	Mch.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Av'ge
1946	8.8	8.9	8.9	9.3	9.5	10.6	10.7	11.6	11.6	11.6	11.5	11.5	10.4
1945	8.8	8.8	8.8	8.8	8.8	8.8	8.8	8.8	8.8	8.8	8.8	8.8	8.8
1944	8.9	8.8	8.8	8.7	8.7	8.8	8.8	8.8	8.8	8.8	8.8	8.8	8.8
1943	8.8	8.8	8.8	8.9	8.9	8.9	8.9	8.9	8.9	8.9	8.9	8.9	8.9
1942	8.7	8.7	8.7	8.7	8.7	8.7	8.7	8.7	8.7	8.7	8.7	8.7	8.7
1941	7.8	7.8	7.8	7.8	7.8	7.9	7.9	8.3	8.5	8.7	8.6	8.6	8.1
1940	8.0	8.1	8.1	8.2	8.2	8.1	8.1	8.1	8.1	7.8	7.8	7.8	8.0
1939	8.0	8.0	7.9	7.9	7.9	7.9	7.9	7.8	7.8	7.8	7.8	7.8	7.9
1938	8.8	8.8	8.8	8.8	8.8	8.8	8.7	8.6	8.3	8.2	8.1	8.1	8.6
1937	8.2	8.2	8.2	8.3	8.6	8.6	8.8	8.8	8.8	8.8	8.8	8.8	8.6
1936	8.5	8.3	8.3	8.3	8.3	8.1	8.1	8.1	8.1	8.1	8.1	8.1	8.2
1935	8.3	8.3	8.2	8.3	8.3	8.2	8.2	8.2	8.2	8.2	8.5	8.5	8.3
1934	7.9	7.9	7.9	8.0	8.0	8.1	8.2	8.3	8.3	8.3	8.4	8.4	8.2
1933	6.5	6.5	6.5	6.6	6.6	6.6	7.2	7.5	7.7	7.9	8.0	7.9	7.1
1932	7.2	7.2	7.2	7.1	7.1	7.1	7.0	6.9	6.9	6.8	6.7	6.7	7.0
1931	8.1	8.0	7.9	7.7	7.7	7.7	7.6	7.6	7.5	7.5	7.5	7.4	7.7

FLOUR MILLERS' PROMOTION PROGRAM

The executive committee of the Millers National Federation, at a meeting in Chicago, Sept. 9, 1946, approved a national advertising and publicity program for the promotion of flour. In December it was announced that more than 161 milling companies had subscribed a fund of approximately $2,500,000 to be spent for this purpose over a period of two years. Subscriptions are based upon 1945 domestic production, and currently are being paid at the rate of .8c per hundredweight. Procedures were set up Jan. 29, 1947, at a meeting of the Long-Range Program Committee of the federation, under the chairmanship of J. C. Beaven of the Standard Milling Co., Chicago. Subcommittees on research, advertising, publicity and public relations, members' service and co-operation with allied industries are at work, their chairmen comprising a management committee for the campaign.

THE NUTRITION FOUNDATION

The Nutrition Foundation was organized by food and related manufacturers to develop and support a comprehensive research and educational program in the science of nutrition. Incorporated Dec. 31, 1941, the foundation has offices in the Chrysler Building, New York 17, N. Y. Original contributions were $750,000; contributions as of June 30, 1946, totaled $2,304,500, and the amount expended for grants, $1,209,455, which latter amount includes commitments for future years—payments of which have not actually been made.

Among the firms in flour milling and allied trades which have contributed to the Nutrition Foundation's effort are: Pillsbury Mills, Inc., General Mills, Inc., Standard Brands, Inc., Swift & Co., P. Duff & Sons, Corn Products Refining Co., Quaker Oats Co., National Dairy Products Co., Inc., Safeway Stores, Inc., Zinsmaster Baking Co., and National Biscuit Co.

EXPORT FLOUR PACKAGE DIFFERENTIALS

The Flour Millers Export Association made effective Dec. 6, 1946, the following export flour package differential schedule (all differentials per 100 lbs):

100-lb Single Osnaburg ..... Basis
100-lb Double Osnaburg ..... 50c over basis
100-lb Jute over Osnaburg .... 40c over basis
100-lb Jute over Cotton ..... 25c over basis
100-lb Osnaburg over Cotton.. 35c over basis
100-lb (also 50 kilo)
Single drill ..... 18c over basis
200-lb Single Osnaburg ..... Same as basis

	Cotton	Over basis
Jute bale	20 5-lb	$1.48
Osnaburg bale	20 5-lb	1.58
Jute bale	10 10-lb	1.00
Osnaburg bale	10 10-lb	1.15
Jute bale	4 25-lb	.59
Osnaburg bale	4 25-lb	.72
Jute bale	6 25-lb	.52
Osnaburg bale	6 25-lb	.62
Jute bale	8 25-lb	.47
Osnaburg bale	8 25-lb	.62
Jute bale	2 50-lb	.43
Osnaburg bale	2 50-lb	.58
Jute bale	3 50-lb	.38
Osnaburg bale	3 50-lb	.48
Jute bale	4 50-lb	.33
Osnaburg bale	4 50-lb	.43
Jute bale	*3 50-lb	.50
Osnaburg bale	*3 50-lb	.65

*Drill.

When secondhand Osnaburgs are used the differential will be 5c under new Osnaburgs.

When secondhand jute bags are used the differential will be 5c lower.

Canadian Net Weight Law

Canadian law requires that flour packed in bags or any other form of container must show by actual weight when packed 196 lbs of flour to the barrel, 98 lbs to the half barrel, etc. The weight of the package may not be included.

CHICAGO WHEAT FUTURES OPEN INTEREST

Maximum, minimum and average open interest in wheat futures, by months, on the Chicago Board of Trade, in thousands of bushels (i.e., 000's omitted):

	1944			1945			1946		
	Maximum	Minimum	Average	Maximum	Minimum	Average	Maximum	Minimum	Average
January	37,828	32,416	34,307	46,284	43,333	44,622	37,230	34,591	36,046
February	35,395	33,826	34,670	43,248	40,726	41,935	36,204	39,915	35,015
March	34,474	30,794	32,263	42,135	39,960	40,622	32,814	19,151	27,843
April	30,707	26,568	28,507	41,271	39,280	40,230	19,781	19,336	19,569
May	35,184	26,701	29,971	39,754	33,132	36,842	19,420	17,320	18,244
June	47,821	34,722	40,169	42,882	34,964	39,424	17,320	....	15,224
July	49,772	46,561	48,455	46,872	43,137	45,311	....	....	....
August	55,580	47,756	51,377	60,952	47,011	54,948	1,410	613	1,093
September	52,639	47,397	50,442	60,271	54,771	57,643	3,336	1,445	2,445
October	49,546	46,933	48,214	58,379	53,830	56,158	9,806	3,360	5,418
November	49,809	46,778	48,638	57,183	45,048	48,918	17,217	9,825	14,181
December	47,940	45,906	46,961	*45,079	*37,980	*42,017	....	....	....

*Preliminary.

Chicago Corn Prices

Lowest and highest prices for contract corn in Chicago, as reported by the Chicago Board of Trade, and the months in which extreme prices were reached, in cents per bushel:

	Lowest	Range	Highest
1946	December ..	133 @229	July
1945	July	110¼ @134	July, Sept.
1944	Jan., Nov. .	108 @116	May,Nov.Dec
1943	January ...	95 @123½	Mch.Apr.May
1942	October	62 @113	October
1941	January ...	58¼ @ 88½	September
1940	December ..	55½ @ 78¾	May
1939	July	40 @ 71	September
1938	November ..	40 @ 63½	January
1937	November ..	58¼ @141	April
1936	January ...	60¼ @137	August
1935	December ..	57 @106	January
1934	April	43 @111	December
1933	February ..	22¾ @ 67	July
1932	December ..	22 @ 40½	January
1931	October ...	35¼ @ 73	January
1930	December ..	64¼ @105½	August
1929	June	80½ @108¾	July
1928	December ..	83 @115½	May
1927	March	67 @116	August
1926	June, Nov...	68 @ 87½	July

Chicago Oats Prices

Lowest and highest prices for contract oats in Chicago, and the months in which extreme prices were reached, as reported by the Chicago Board of Trade, in cents per bushel:

	Lowest	Range	Highest
1946	July	74 @105	July
1945	August	58¾ @87	December
1944	September ..	60 @87¾	January
1943	January ...	56 @89	November
1942	July	44 @62½	January
1941	July	33 @58¾	December
1940	August	28 @46	April
1939	July	26 @43½	December
1938	August	21 @36½	January
1937	August	28½ @59¼	January
1936	May-June ..	28 @55½	December
1935	August	28½ @60	January
1934	April	28¾ @61	December
1933	February ..	15¾ @48	July
1932	October	15¼ @28¾	January
1931	August	20½ @34¾	January
1930	December ..	30¾ @48	Jan., May
1929	August	41 @57½	January
1928	August	36½ @78	June
1927	August	43½ @59	December
1926	August	36¾ @55	December

Winnipeg Average Flour Prices

A table showing the average price of top patent spring wheat flour at Winnipeg, by months. Prices are per barrel, for delivery between Fort William and the Alberta boundary.

	1946	1945	1944	1943	1942	1941
January .	$5.30	$5.30	$5.30	$5.30	$5.20	$4.64
February.	5.30	5.30	5.30	5.30	5.30	4.80
March ..	5.40	5.30	5.30	5.30	5.30	4.90
April	5.40	5.30	5.30	5.30	5.30	5.00
May	5.30	5.30	5.30	5.30	5.30	5.10
June	5.30	5.28	5.30	5.30	5.30	5.20
July	5.30	5.20	5.30	5.30	5.30	5.12
August ..	5.30	5.20	5.30	5.30	5.30	5.22
September	5.30	5.20	5.30	5.30	5.30	5.10
October ..	5.30	5.20	5.30	5.30	5.30	5.18
November.	5.30	5.30	5.30	5.30	5.30	5.10
December.	5.30	5.30	5.30	5.30	5.30	5.18
Average	$5.32	$5.27	$5.30	$5.30	$5.29	$5.05

Chicago Soybean Prices

High and low prices for No. 2 yellow soybeans, in the Chicago market as reported by the Chicago Board of Trade by months for the past two years:

	1945	1946
January	$2.16@2.22	$... @ ...
February	2.18@2.22	... @2.22
March	2.18@2.22	... @ ...
April	2.16@2.22	... @ ...
May	...@2.22	... @2.21
June	2.19@2.22	... @ ...
July	2.17@2.22	... @ ...
August	2.17@2.22	... @ ...
September	2.17@2.21	... @ ...
October	2.10@2.18	2.34½@3.51
November	2.17@2.22	3.16 @3.34
December	2.18@2.22	3.11 @3.21
Range	$2.10@2.22	$2.21 @3.51

FOR OVER FIFTY YEARS!

"Gold Mine" FLOUR

H. H. KING FLOUR MILLS CO.

MINNEAPOLIS, MINNESOTA

UNITED STATES FARM PRICES, BY MONTHS

Department of Agriculture estimates of average prices paid to producers in the United States, in cents per bushel, on the fifteenth day of each month, with weighted average for the crop years:

WHEAT

Year—	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mch.	Apr.	May	June	Av'ge
1946-47	187.0	178.0	179.0	188.0	189.0	192.0	191.0	...	...	...	...	...	...
1945-46	146.0	145.0	145.0	151.0	153.0	154.0	154.0	155.0	158.0	158.0	170.0	174.0	155.0
1944-45	139.0	135.0	135.0	142.0	143.0	145.0	146.0	147.0	148.0	149.0	149.0	150.0	141.0
1943-44	126.0	127.0	130.0	135.0	137.0	143.0	146.0	146.0	146.0	147.0	147.0	143.0	136.0
1942-43	94.6	95.4	102.6	103.5	104.4	110.3	117.5	119.5	122.7	122.3	122.8	124.0	109.8
1941-42	85.6	82.5	95.2	91.0	93.4	102.2	106.1	104.9	105.1	99.7	99.8	95.7	94.5
1940-41	61.4	60.1	62.6	68.2	72.5	71.5	73.0	67.8	71.8	76.0	79.4	83.1	68.2
1939-40	65.7	64.5	72.7	70.3	73.1	82.4	84.5	84.1	85.0	88.9	80.7	67.4	69.1
1938-39	60.8	60.7	52.5	52.2	52.0	53.6	57.1	56.9	56.7	57.8	63.0	62.5	56.2
1937-38	112.8	99.4	93.0	88.7	81.9	83.6	88.6	86.6	80.3	75.0	71.4	69.7	96.2
1936-37	94.1	105.1	104.3	106.8	106.5	114.5	123.6	124.9	123.2	126.6	118.3	108.9	102.5
1935-36	76.4	81.5	86.2	96.3	88.7	90.1	92.0	91.1	89.5	85.4	81.6	79.9	83.3
1934-35	78.8	89.6	92.2	88.5	88.1	90.6	89.3	87.9	85.5	90.2	87.8	77.3	84.8
1933-34	86.9	74.7	71.1	63.6	71.1	67.3	69.4	72.0	70.9	68.7	69.5	78.9	74.4
1932-33	35.6	38.5	37.4	34.6	32.8	31.6	32.9	32.3	34.5	44.8	59.0	58.7	38.2
1931-32	36.3	35.4	35.7	36.1	50.5	44.1	44.1	44.0	44.2	43.1	42.4	37.3	39.1

CORN

Year—	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Av'g
1946-47	171.0	127.0	122.0	121.0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1945-46	113.0	111.0	109.0	110.0	111.0	114.0	116.0	135.0	142.0	196.0	180.0	173.0	134.0
1944-45	113.0	106.0	106.0	107.0	106.0	107.0	107.0	108.0	111.0	112.0	113.0	112.0	109.0
1943-44	107.0	105.0	111.0	113.0	113.0	114.0	115.0	116.0	115.0	117.0	117.0	116.0	112.0
1942-43	77.5	75.9	80.2	88.0	90.4	94.8	100.2	103.4	106.0	108.0	109.0	109.0	91.7
1941-42	64.9	63.7	66.9	72.7	76.6	78.4	79.7	81.4	81.9	83.1	83.4	82.6	75.1
1940-41	59.4	56.8	54.5	56.0	56.0	57.1	62.0	65.9	68.3	69.6	70.0	70.8	61.8
1939-40	47.6	46.8	50.3	53.2	54.7	56.0	58.6	63.4	63.5	63.1	63.1	61.9	56.8
1938-39	41.9	40.0	43.1	45.1	43.9	44.4	46.4	48.3	49.9	47.8	45.7	56.2	48.6
1937-38	58.9	48.0	48.5	52.2	51.7	51.3	52.7	52.7	52.3	53.7	48.5	48.0	51.3
1936-37	97.9	94.6	96.6	100.6	103.6	105.4	119.1	121.2	117.2	118.1	102.6	93.9	104.4
1935-36	71.8	56.4	53.0	53.5	55.5	56.4	57.2	60.0	61.3	80.2	103.7	104.7	68.5
1934-35	76.7	75.7	85.3	85.3	84.5	82.7	85.2	84.8	83.3	82.4	80.8	78.0	81.5
1933-34	38.8	40.6	42.0	43.9	45.6	47.1	47.1	48.6	56.0	59.2	72.7	77.4	52.0
1932-33	21.6	19.4	18.8	19.1	19.4	20.6	28.2	38.9	40.2	55.4	48.8	46.5	31.6
1931-32	33.4	36.6	34.5	33.7	32.4	32.2	31.4	30.1	29.4	29.9	30.2	28.0	32.1

OATS

Year—	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mch.	Apr.	May	June	Av'ge
1946-47	84.7	73.4	74.7	79.9	78.2	80.8	79.6	...	...	...	...	...	...
1945-46	65.9	58.9	58.3	62.8	67.9	70.3	71.7	73.1	75.1	76.1	79.5	80.9	70.0
1944-45	76.4	70.8	64.2	65.9	66.2	69.4	72.1	73.2	74.0	71.0	68.9	67.4	70.6
1943-44	44.0	45.6	65.2	69.6	75.2	76.9	77.5	78.6	79.3	79.4	79.9	78.8	72.1
1942-43	43.9	42.6	43.3	43.2	44.3	47.4	52.5	55.5	58.4	61.1	61.2	64.8	44.4
1941-42	32.7	32.5	39.9	38.9	41.1	45.2	50.2	52.0	51.9	51.8	51.8	46.5	41.0
1940-41	28.3	26.7	27.0	28.3	31.7	32.3	33.3	32.9	33.7	35.2	34.0	33.3	30.3
1939-40	26.5	25.4	31.5	30.3	32.1	34.7	36.3	37.7	38.6	38.8	36.6	32.7	31.0
1938-39	24.0	20.3	21.8	22.1	22.5	24.4	26.3	26.2	26.9	27.4	29.5	29.9	23.8
1937-38	42.5	28.5	29.0	28.8	28.7	29.1	30.0	30.0	29.4	28.3	27.5	25.3	30.2
1936-37	35.2	43.0	43.5	43.1	44.2	48.4	52.7	53.7	52.5	54.6	53.5	48.1	44.9
1935-36	32.2	26.9	25.8	27.0	25.8	25.5	25.9	26.6	26.7	25.4	25.1	24.3	26.4
1934-35	40.6	45.8	50.3	50.5	51.1	53.9	54.6	54.7	54.1	53.5	49.8	41.9	48.1
1933-34	39.1	32.2	32.3	27.9	31.4	31.4	32.5	34.1	33.9	32.6	32.7	38.9	33.5
1932-33	17.5	14.8	14.4	13.1	13.1	13.0	13.4	13.2	13.7	17.3	21.7	23.1	15.7
1931-32	23.3	19.8	20.0	20.1	23.2	23.0	22.7	22.8	22.8	22.8	21.8	19.8	21.4

BARLEY

Year—	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mch.	Apr.	May	June	Av'ge
1946-47	140.0	130.0	134.0	135.0	132.0	136.0	136.0	...	...	...	...	...	...
1945-46	98.9	98.6	97.4	101.0	105.0	108.0	109.0	111.0	114.0	116.0	122.0	125.0	108.8
1944-45	110.0	103.0	95.3	95.4	96.0	98.2	102.0	102.0	104.0	99.4	97.0	97.6	101.0
1943-44	92.0	92.9	96.5	103.0	103.0	105.0	108.0	109.0	110.0	111.0	113.0	112.0	99.0
1942-43	56.5	56.7	56.7	57.6	57.9	62.2	68.3	70.7	74.8	77.2	76.8	83.9	59.4
1941-42	45.2	42.6	51.9	49.1	53.2	56.1	60.8	62.8	61.9	61.5	62.0	59.0	52.8
1940-41	36.3	36.4	37.2	38.2	40.6	41.6	42.5	42.3	42.2	44.9	46.2	46.5	39.7
1939-40	35.5	34.5	42.8	42.2	42.2	43.8	45.9	46.1	▮46.1	46.2	45.3	40.8	40.5
1938-39	38.9	34.5	35.3	36.1	34.7	36.5	38.0	37.6	38.0	37.9	39.2	39.4	36.8
1937-38	64.4	52.2	52.8	52.0	50.7	50.8	54.0	54.8	52.9	50.4	49.0	42.9	54.2
1936-37	56.1	51.3	52.6	54.2	82.7	86.1	90.4	93.4	89.9	90.0	86.1	71.4	78.2
1935-36	41.2	35.1	37.3	39.4	37.8	37.5	38.6	39.6	39.7	38.6	37.1	37.0	37.9
1934-35	52.6	63.5	78.2	75.5	75.9	79.7	80.2	79.2	76.0	74.4	66.0	55.0	68.8
1933-34	47.6	40.2	42.8	40.7	41.6	40.6	43.7	44.7	43.7	42.5	42.2	50.9	43.4
1932-33	24.6	21.1	20.1	18.2	20.1	19.3	18.4	17.9	18.3	23.4	29.9	28.3	22.1
1931-32	30.0	28.9	30.9	31.6	35.5	35.7	35.7	35.8	37.2	37.1	33.7	28.7	32.7

RYE

Year—	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mch.	Apr.	May	June	Av'ge
1946-47	176.0	162.0	191.0	199.0	207.0	218.0	218.0	...	...	...	...	...	...
1945-46	122.0	124.0	131.0	138.0	150.0	143.0	150.0	164.0	175.0	195.0	192.0	145.0	152.4
1944-45	107.0	108.0	102.0	108.0	108.0	106.0	109.0	108.0	109.0	111.0	112.0	121.0	109.0
1943-44	90.9	88.4	95.1	101.0	102.0	107.0	111.0	111.0	111.0	112.0	111.0	105.0	98.1
1942-43	51.3	49.2	55.2	52.9	50.4	56.3	61.3	64.1	68.9	69.5	71.9	79.7	53.9
1941-42	46.4	49.4	57.3	51.3	54.2	57.8	65.2	66.0	64.3	60.7	59.4	52.4	53.9
1940-41	38.4	36.9	38.3	40.5	42.8	41.3	43.6	41.2	43.1	46.5	48.1	47.1	41.9
1939-40	34.3	34.2	44.0	45.1	44.6	52.3	56.7	55.7	55.6	57.1	52.4	49.3	44.9
1938-39	41.1	32.4	32.0	32.9	32.1	32.3	34.7	33.9	32.9	33.0	36.4	39.1	33.8
1937-38	81.0	70.6	68.1	63.8	60.8	59.2	64.1	63.4	58.7	52.2	49.8	46.0	68.6
1936-37	61.1	75.1	79.5	80.4	81.5	90.0	97.9	98.9	95.8	99.0	96.0	85.3	81.2
1935-36	36.0	35.5	36.5	42.1	40.4	40.0	41.4	44.4	42.9	40.8	40.6	43.8	39.8
1934-35	61.8	73.9	79.1	75.0	71.9	74.4	73.1	69.3	66.5	66.0	62.0	53.7	72.0
1933-34	78.2	58.8	61.4	52.7	55.4	51.9	53.6	54.2	53.1	52.8	51.9	58.2	62.8
1932-33	22.0	23.3	23.6	22.3	22.1	21.1	22.7	21.9	22.8	30.1	38.9	43.5	28.1
1931-32	33.0	32.5	33.2	33.6	41.4	36.8	36.8	36.3	37.7	36.6	33.4	28.8	34.1

FLAXSEED

Year—	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mch.	Apr.	May	June	Av'ge
1946-47	343.0	363.0	377.0	380.0	690.0	694.0	695.0	...	...	...	...	...	...
1945-46	289.0	289.0	289.0	289.0	289.0	289.0	289.0	289.0	289.0	289.0	289.0	310.0	290.7
1944-45	286.0	288.0	290.0	290.0	290.0	290.0	291.0	291.0	291.0	291.0	291.0	291.0	290.0
1943-44	284.0	280.0	284.0	279.0	284.0	285.0	285.0	285.0	285.0	286.0	285.0	285.0	283.0
1942-43	229.0	226.0	224.0	225.0	223.0	236.0	249.0	263.0	283.0	298.0	297.0	283.0	237.0
1941-42	171.0	168.0	185.0	164.0	160.0	178.0	195.0	208.0	237.0	241.0	243.0	235.0	179.0
1940-41	144.0	136.0	131.0	127.0	139.0	141.0	154.0	152.0	153.0	173.0	168.0	164.0	142.0
1939-40	139.0	135.0	153.0	163.0	164.0	180.0	194.0	188.0	191.0	191.0	176.0	156.0	146.0
1938-39	160.7	154.9	159.2	162.5	159.8	164.3	171.1	163.0	164.0	164.0	160.0	161.0	159.0
1937-38	185.8	183.3	189.2	188.7	181.0	181.2	192.7	190.7	185.6	180.3	174.0	161.9	187.0
1936-37	184.3	191.8	186.9	186.1	190.2	194.7	209.2	203.4	197.6	198.2	191.9	173.0	190.0
1935-36	133.7	134.5	135.3	151.8	163.2	156.4	161.3	159.9	153.9	148.3	147.3	146.8	142.0
1934-35	168.0	176.7	175.2	167.1	161.7	168.8	167.7	167.0	159.4	161.3	156.0	149.3	169.9
1933-34	188.8	163.0	164.4	149.0	155.1	151.1	161.4	164.8	160.4	155.0	163.7	167.8	162.6
1932-33	80.8	79.3	88.1	87.7	87.1	82.8	90.8	87.1	88.0	94.8	113.6	136.3	88.1
1931-32	132.6	120.4	113.1	106.5	121.9	113.7	116.1	116.0	113.7	116.1	106.7	86.2	116.6

WHEAT—PARITY PRICES IN THE UNITED STATES, BY MONTHS

The following table shows the parity prices by months and crop years in the United States as reported by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics of the United States Department of Agriculture, in cents:

	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mch.	Apr.	May	June
1946	176.0	180.0	177.0	183.0	187.0	188.0	190.0	195.0	....	....	....	....
1945	153.0	153.0	154.0	155.0	155.0	156.0	156.0	157.0	159.0	160.0	164.0	166.0
1944	150.0	150.0	150.0	150.0	151.0	151.0	152.0	152.0	153.0	153.0	153.0	153.0
1943	146.0	146.0	146.0	147.0	148.0	149.0	149.0	150.0	151.0	150.0	150.0	150.0
1942	134.4	134.4	135.3	136.1	137.0	137.9	139.7	141.4	142.3	143.2	144.1	145.0
1941	117.6	120.2	122.0	124.6	126.4	126.4	129.1	129.9	132.6	133.5	134.4	134.4
1940	112.3	112.3	112.3	112.3	112.3	113.2	113.2	113.2	114.0	114.0	114.9	116.7
1939	111.4	110.5	113.2	113.2	113.2	113.2	112.3	112.3	113.2	113.2	113.2	113.2
1938	113.2	112.3	112.3	112.3	112.3	111.4	111.4	111.4	111.4	111.4	111.4	111.4
1937	121.1	120.2	118.5	116.7	115.8	115.8	115.8	115.8	114.9	114.9	114.9	114.9
1936	113.2	114.9	115.8	115.8	115.8	116.7	118.5	120.2	120.2	121.1	121.1	121.1
1935	115.8	114.9	113.2	113.2	112.3	112.3	112.3	112.3	111.4	111.4	111.4	110.5
1934	112.3	114.9	115.8	115.8	115.8	115.8	115.8	116.7	116.7	116.7	116.7	116.7
1933	103.4	107.0	110.5	110.5	110.5	110.5	108.7	110.5	111.4	111.4	112.3	113.2

Computation of parity prices: Average price in base period (August, 1909, to July, 1914) × monthly index of prices paid by farmers, interest and taxes. Example: Base price of 88.4c × July, 1943, index of 165—146c.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF GRAIN AND ITS PRODUCTS

UNITED STATES EXPORTS OF WHEAT FLOUR BY COUNTRIES

Wheat flour exports from the United States by calendar years from 1922 to 1946, with countries of destination, as compiled by the Flour Millers' Export Association from official records of the Foodstuffs Unit of the United States Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, in sacks (cwts) (000's omitted):

	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946
Albania	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	268	13
Argentina	....	2	....	2	2	4	....	2	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Azores & Madeira Islands	49	31	10	53	55	127	88	84	73	24	4	6	2	2	12	12	8	2	18	20	20	24	36	25	21
Barbados	24	31	37	22	27	25	27	31	35	24	2	2	....	....	....	8	12	14	6	4	24	20	26	....	16
Belgian Congo	2	2	2	....	2	2	2	8	16	14	16	14	25	20	22	24	31	39	45	53	69	65	104	110	79
Belgium	98	36	221	67	82	104	31	24	96	51	18	14	8	10	10	16	18	32	2	....	....	....	....	336	‡3,365
Bermuda	2	4	6	10	6	20	14	20	14	4	....	....	6	....	2	....	....	8	6	12	27	12	....	1	....
Bolivia	88	69	221	176	237	280	161	165	161	73	6	4	4	....	4	39	20	14	8	12	10	4	8	451	362
Brazil	835	909	1,243	1,484	1,936	1,674	1,607	1,531	1,664	666	65	327	316	137	135	136	74	90	139	259	167	183	474	2,010	4,728
British E. Africa	....	....	....	2	2	6	8	4	6	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
British Guiana	12	8	4	10	6	6	4	2	16	10	2	....	4	2	....	2	8	4	2	4	....	....	....	....	....
British Honduras	51	45	43	29	37	39	27	35	41	41	12	4	....	2	2	18	31	47	35	76	84	84	83	64	43
British W. Africa*	153	220	290	270	284	345	388	380	335	259	176	196	155	196	235	237	206	263	137	183	186	145	198	204	122
Other B. W.Indies**	90	76	76	41	22	16	24	25	25	20	37	12	6	....	16	10	10	14	....	4	14	....	1	1	1
British S. Africa†	6	22	8	20	6	10	16	25	41	6	2	....	2	2	2	2	2	4	4	69	31	....	....	3	....
Canada	98	206	161	100	122	127	180	241	167	110	10	12	8	8	29	110	159	149	141	74	8	65	318	114	42
Canary Islands	45	24	24	27	61	69	82	69	76	51	22	12	16	4	2	4	....	....	8	....	....	....	....	22	43
Chili	33	90	33	47	71	88	41	29	45	2	24	16	....	....	2	2	8	12	....	....	....	....	....	1	....
China	1,633	5,047	2,442	431	992	1,192	1,617	2,303	1,556	2,238	2,152	80	686	16	12	33	441	2,642	2,948	2,012	....	....	....	412	1,995
Colombia	71	100	118	125	239	169	302	270	232	102	27	6	8	12	10	16	16	32	24	18	26	28	85	386	84
Costa Rica	176	196	182	210	186	227	247	233	241	245	180	169	196	153	182	198	214	231	221	106	166	218	289	363	158
Cuba	2,136	2,136	2,327	2,348	2,246	2,428	2,234	2,481	2,070	1,811	1,566	1,462	1,735	1,977	2,005	2,062	1,942	2,048	1,990	2,169	2,789	2,961	2,834	4,486	3,420
Czechoslovakia	....	....	2	2	2	4	....	8	8	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	239	987
Denmark	384	455	347	421	629	994	906	945	1,119	776	186	84	63	22	20	4	6	8	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Dominican Repub.	202	161	159	171	214	223	241	235	190	147	137	125	104	106	98	88	92	103	98	102	112	122	281	274	205
Dutch E. Indies††	2	....	††	....	....	2	45	90	51	14	4	2	2	2	2	....	2	4	2	4	....	....	....	421	542
Dutch W. Indies†††	45	45	54	47	63	63	76	108	114	92	86	71	71	83	82	89	108	125	79	119	145	185	124	136	120
Ecuador	169	172	171	241	178	249	216	198	210	198	129	73	76	51	132	203	206	371	179	261	462	124	519	652	242
Egypt	447	476	274	506	704	433	355	461	374	353	274	253	265	322	332	321	257	122	43	96	14	....	....	220	495
El Salvador	174	212	225	200	237	221	261	269	210	231	163	153	104	53	41	57	49	53	49	77	85	115	116	198	71
Esthonia	80	80	33	18	6	10	4	6	6	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	188
Finland	929	1,515	953	847	886	923	753	678	735	359	80	41	27	20	12	40	26	6	....	43	....	....	....	....	5,322
France	18	18	6	2	18	22	10	8	12	10	8	2	14	12	24	22	24	26	....	....	....	....	....	....	357
French Africa***	20	25	37	39	31	43	47	78	114	76	59	69	88	98	129	96	86	29	14	56	16	....	33	208	19
French Guiana	27	29	22	22	12	12	10	14	16	4	2	2	8	18	18	16	2	....	12	16	14	34	36	....	....
French Indo-China	....	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	2	2	2	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	53	....
French W. Indies	206	280	249	190	153	221	174	265	284	241	274	276	220	208	206	231	255	127	216	443	274	119	259	135	293
Germany	2,934	2,444	3,650	2,127	1,288	1,286	668	802	721	339	114	45	35	37	33	34	8	2	....	....	....	....	....	9	3,342
Gibraltar	16	12	4	2	8	6	8	2	2	....	....	....	....	....	2	6	4	4	....	....	....	....	....	1	....
Greece	429	886	884	708	682	270	157	88	51	14	6	6	20	35	22	22	30	49	16	....	....	....	....	155	1,200
Guatemala	202	229	278	247	272	296	408	363	310	308	231	235	255	194	141	204	204	213	172	182	219	180	195	340	166
Haiti	433	745	686	468	547	519	806	543	425	500	351	241	241	211	252	200	160	178	147	155	174	177	413	432	218
Honduras	129	133	102	90	84	110	116	110	94	108	63	59	61	55	40	26	36	42	28	34	26	36	56	76	48
Hong Kong	1,668	1,862	1,962	770	855	1,517	1,838	1,635	1,682	1,478	939	584	357	135	63	402	449	766	398	700	....	....	....	6	421
Iceland	18	4	4	2	2	6	2	2	4	2	....	....	4	4	2	....	10	16	45	57	49	53	33	8	....
India	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	392
Iraq	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	22	....
Irish Free State	782	535	470	110	161	141	84	165	278	329	176	118	92	10	....	....	2	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	176
Italy	96	186	214	98	29	37	41	51	114	110	102	161	16	8	....	....	24	2	....	....	1	1	1,006	3,908
Jamaica	304	368	316	280	229	223	120	110	100	63	16	6	4	6	4	22	65	41	8	4	20	63	48	197	199
Japan (Korea)	727	518	241	73	37	49	125	543	133	96	10	2	8	10	4	18	2	372	....	27	....	....	....	....	....
Kwangtung	841	1,151	1,011	561	323	251	378	1,774	1,147	270	86	67	55	....	2	29	....	539	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Latvia	233	402	6	47	....	2	2	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Liberia	2	2	2	2	2	2	6	2	4	2	....	2	2	2	2	4	....	....	2	4	2	6	6	8	5
Malta, Gozo, Cyprus	106	59	96	65	61	39	55	67	67	69	35	47	43	14	2	4	20	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Mexico	578	855	760	394	404	172	165	239	149	29	12	6	29	31	14	41	10	14	24	22	10	57	1,305	524	1,276
Miquelon and St. Pierre	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	4	2	4	6	4	4	2	4	4	2	2	....	....	....	....	....	1
Morocco	143	169	57	14	78	261	76	178	45	2	....	....	....	....	....	16	16	....	6	35	....	6	11	....	6
Netherlands	1,754	2,738	4,353	1,778	2,401	3,014	2,368	1,782	2,887	1,094	284	220	159	200	620	913	933	1,776	363	....	....	....	....	16	1,466
Newfoundland & Labrador	43	27	43	47	74	69	78	176	171	151	249	123	188	216	244	210	235	227	175	222	98	49	70	19	34
Nicaragua	92	122	145	139	131	157	172	155	145	171	98	110	116	100	73	77	61	110	112	118	112	159	144	162	111
Norway	472	267	367	323	523	667	443	659	686	633	365	257	386	202	202	259	263	575	329	....	....	....	....	195	882
Palestine	98	73	25	82	33	53	61	90	73	31	4	37	35	53	51	79	110	214	33	31	....	....	....	....	6
Panama (including Canal Zone)	169	169	171	184	186	194	206	227	255	249	229	239	233	245	261	247	253	286	306	400	448	257	247	303	168
Peru	196	188	133	161	235	202	214	214	198	122	61	22	49	34	32	30	40	39	33	39	28	33	150	50	72
Philippines	815	988	1,376	1,105	1,196	1,245	1,507	1,525	1,313	1,329	1,125	994	953	486	711	1,033	1,723	2,078	1,756	1,774	....	....	....	1,038	2,573
Poland & Danzig	112	335	106	145	8	41	2	2	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	297	1,395
Portugal	6	6	8	2	2	8	6	8	12	6	2	2	4	6	8	4	6	6	10	8	10	2	9	101	535
Portuguese Africa¶	10	37	18	31	27	31	37	24	45	41	29	14	12	18	16	18	18	16	10	31	25	63	138	111	81
Saudi Arabia	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	3	54
Spain	2	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	2	111	18	....	31	....	....	....	1	162
Spanish Africa	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	55	120
Surinam (Dutch Guiana)	45	51	63	61	71	61	53	67	65	65	55	49	41	45	45	47	59	72	50	66	84	86	98	88	28
Sweden	218	288	172	123	102	157	182	223	125	31	12	6	8	4	4	4	8	8	....	....	....	....	....	....	1
Switzerland	4	....	....	16	....	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	74	....	....	....	10	315
Tangier	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	302	352
Trinidad & Tobago	35	12	29	14	18	8	12	27	16	16	6	4	4	4	10	8	39	10	4	2	4	....	14	2	7
Turkey	2,344	261	4	....	2	2	....	100	10	4	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
U. K.****	3,585	2,683	3,330	2,372	2,820	2,818	1,711	2,581	3,011	2,256	468	137	129	104	84	188	396	133	60	....	6	670	2,411	1,839	2,909
U.S.S.R.	1,121	78	....	578	6	2	6	8	14	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	51	....	22	....	....	....
Venezuela	161	118	143	245	290	339	445	545	529	508	408	367	363	375	414	496	622	782	819	776	625	653	1,135	1,075	1,076
Yugoslavia	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	861	892
Totals	29,449	31,963	31,340	21,793	23,226	25,133	23,230	26,779	25,598	18,922	11,358	7,767	8,159	6,476	7,203	8,751	10,245	15,223	11,342	x11,241	x6,746	x7,126	x12,356	x21,109	x49,683

xIncludes UNRRA, but does not include shipments to U. S. armed forces abroad or Lend-Lease; Lend-Lease exports are as follows: 1942, 1,856,265 sacks; 1943, 6,124,126; 1944, 4,548,037; 1945, 3,429,842; 1946, 97,601.

†British South Africa (Union of South Africa and other South Africa). *British West Africa (Gold Coast, Nigeria and other British West Africa). **Other British West Indies (all except Barbados, Bermuda, Trinidad and Tobago and Jamaica). ††Dutch East Indies (Java and Madura). †††Dutch West Indies (Curacao and Aruba). ***French Africa (Algeria, Cameroon, Madagascar, Tunisia and other French Africa). ¶Portuguese Africa (Mozambique, Angola and Cape Verde Islands). ****United Kingdom (England, Wales, Channel Islands, Wight and Man, etc., Scotland and North England). ‡Belgium and Luxembourg.

INTERNATIONAL TRADE IN WHEAT AND FLOUR

The following table shows net exports and imports of wheat and flour included in terms of wheat for the principal countries of the world by crop years ended July 31, as compiled from official sources by the Food Research Institute, Stanford University, in million bushels:

	Net exports of net-exporting countries									Net imports of Europe ex-Danube	
Year—Aug-July	Total	United States	Canada	Australia	Argentina	Lower Danube	French N. Africa	India	Others ex-Russia	U.S.S.R.	Total	British Isles	Continent
1945-46*	350	389	340	41	70	..	..	..	..	..	160	..	
1944-45*	625	98	343	55	105	..	..	..	..	..	155	..	
1943-44*	535	(71)	344	65	98	25	0	..	3	..	240	150	90
1942-43*	370	33	215	38	69	8	3	..	4	..	215	160	55
1941-42*	425	28	226	41	83	20	16	6	5	..	250	190	60
1940-41*	485	31	231	76	96	18	15	0	10	8	325	245	80
1939-40*	620	45	192	86	179	87	17	1	13	..	450	245	205
1938-39	643	103	158	96	122	95	10	(1)	35	34	423	247	181
1937-38	556	117	90	126	72	54	15	19	20	43	404	208	196
1936-37	623	(17)	210	102	162	89	6	19	30	5	443	212	231
1935-36	518	(31)	246	102	70	25	20	1	25	29	339	220	119
1934-35	540	(4)	168	109	182	22	26	1	25	2	350	217	133
1933-34	557	33	192	86	147	35	20	0	10	34	387	238	149
1932-33	641	45	262	150	132	12	20	(1)	3	17	441	234	207
1931-32	795	114	207	156	140	82	22	2	7	65	606	261	345
1930-31	839	105	269	152	125	46	17	(5)	11	114	609	245	364
1929-30	634	143	192	63	151	56	14	1	5	9	505	224	281
1928-29	937	153	397	109	222	37	13	(25)	6	(6)	667	219	448

Figures in parentheses represent net imports not included in totals. *Approximations, except for United States, Canada, Australia and Argentina.

CANADIAN CROP YEAR EXPORTS

Exports of wheat flour and grains from Canada by crop years ended July 31, as reported by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics (000's omitted):

	Wheat flour bbls	Wheat bus	Oats bus	Barley bus	Rye bus	Flaxseed bus
1945-46	13,736	273,996	40,535	5,476	3,038	378
1944-45	13,923	287,342	84,015	39,000	4,000	3,900
1943-44	13,464	283,166	68,568	36,103	8,108	10,050
1942-43	12,575	168,112	59,023	33,761	2,004	5,000
1941-42	10,206	179,902	2,068	2,058	2,792	865
1940-41	10,289	184,906	8,759	2,721	1,957	76
1939-40	6,781	162,158	15,247	12,148	4,571	18
1938-39	4,604	146,240	9,603	16,499	1,758	14
1937-38	3,609	76,713	4,776	14,744	645	16
1936-37	4,525	174,858	5,997	17,555	3,633	178
1935-36	4,978	232,019	11,981	7,676	2,456	19
1934-35	4,750	144,375	14,605	15,057	1,187	12
1933-34	5,465	170,284	6,088	1,711	2,580	187
1932-33	5,371	240,136	11,076	5,391	2,366	794
1931-32	5,333	182,803	13,611	13,638	9,047	251
1930-31	6,702	228,536	7,823	19,250	2,090	1,998
1929-30	6,778	155,766	2,000	2,605	348	415
1928-29	11,809	354,425	12,828	40,148	5,751	1,935
1927-28	9,866	288,567	12,168	26,442	11,265	2,356
1926-27	9,248	251,266	6,877	38,795	8,301	3,378
1925-26	10,897	275,557	33,293	34,181	8,222	2,953
1924-25	10,170	146,958	34,636	27,772	6,326	4,966
1923-24	12,021	292,425	36,563	16,783	7,996	3,374
1922-23	11,008	229,849	24,455	12,793	9,821	3,276
1921-22	7,741	150,935	29,589	12,865	4,281	3,157
1920-21	6,721	136,969	24,100	10,439	3,220	2,487
1919-20	6,521	66,799	15,622	10,711	3,419	877

UNITED STATES EXPORTS OF WHEAT BY COUNTRIES

Wheat exports from the United States by calendar years from 1923 to 1946, with countries of destination, as compiled by the Flour Millers' Export Association from official records of the United States Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, in bushels (000's omitted):

	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946
Albania	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	719	259
Algeria	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	5,120
Argentina	....	....	4	8	2	1	....	....	391	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Azores & Madeira Islands	7	379	32	23	603	2	11	402	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	24	....	....	102	....	....	....	....	119
Barbados	....	6	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	15	....	....	....	....	....	....
Belgian Congo	....	....	....	....	12	....	8	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	15	....	....	....	....	....	....
Belgium	7,388	11,612	7,490	6,696	11,574	2,926	5,596	5,848	10,322	5,258	926	167	77	30	6,172	12,454	12,905	1,499	....	....	....	....	7,791	17,639
Bolivia	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	71	19	17	6	....	....	324	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	310
Brazil	....	....	....	3,119	....	....	....	883	5,408	17,020	1,391	....	....	....	356	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	688	1,377
British E. Africa	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
British S. Africa	....	....	....	70	70	5	22	....	58	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	46	....	....	....	....	....	....	334
British Honduras	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	8	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Other British West Indies	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	19	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	4	....
Canada	24,540	50,414	18,853	26,327	47,949	37,173	23,068	11,198	11,135	1,151	22	5	14	54	5,605	5,966	2,262	715	3,620	1	1,356	47	178	544
Chili	....	....	40	379	....	1	....	....	9	....	....	....	....	....	33	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
China	6,483	2,187	391	795	303	167	1,125	1,523	12,203	2,585	5,670	7,156	....	....	....	619	5,334	1,525	1,024	....	....	....	2,643	9,425
Colombia	100	160	196	205	233	375	410	226	95	29	3	2	....	....	57	362	354	61	11	75	81	35	152	75
Costa Rica	....	....	....	....	57	....	....	37	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	3	43	50	....
Cuba	30	90	30	93	39	41	44	39	26	31	26	19	5	9	16	56	72	24	12	60	22	16	71	76
Czechoslovakia	....	....	....	16	1,998	....	87	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2,516	3,885
Denmark	119	307	198	474	791	202	346	132	48	24	....	19	....	....	144	1,815	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Dominican Rep.	3	10	15	48	19	15	10	1	1	1	....	....	....	....	10	35	36	22	12	1	....	6	31	20
Ecuador	....	....	....	7	40	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	16	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	4
Egypt	....	....	....	276	....	55	....	266	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	349	185	....	412	150
El Salvador	15	....	....	41	75	....	74	81	100	....	17	196	78	107	182	210	269	68	52	15	23	41	26	....
Esthonia	74	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Finland	60	....	41	61	....	....	....	....	19	99	....	....	....	....	19	28	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1,584
France	5,439	7,090	7,946	3,925	11,832	2,190	1,824	5,242	5,959	4,645	154	96	....	67	589	867	365	40	....	....	....	....	6,652	18,784
French Africa	396	315	....	295	16	....	....	141	320	19	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	13,415	85
Germany	2,386	7,150	2,504	6,377	5,472	2,117	3,754	2,431	2,821	1,743	....	19	11	....	669	3,215	378	....	....	....	....	....	....	10,200
Gibraltar	52	531	520	175	374	1,147	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Greece	265	3,621	3,398	2,028	4,435	4,030	6,292	4,831	4,496	9,528	274	....	....	....	623	2,153	70	....	....	....	....	....	10,034	8,245
Guatemala	....	....	....	....	....	....	171	....	3	35	2	7	1	....	....	1	....	....	....	8	....	....	....	....
Honduras	26	17	38	....	9	26	80	123	99	110	109	33	36	33	45	167	194	108	45	43	7	38	107	76
Hong Kong	....	....	....	....	....	....	6	14	13	18	14	6	3	....	3	12	10	3	....	....	....	....	....	....
Iceland	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	4	....
India	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	299	....
Irish Free State	1,467	3,705	428	4,793	3,596	3,119	3,249	3,098	1,152	936	500	3,282	....	399	3,395	11,159	3,843	1,189	....	....	....	....	....	302
Italy	15,818	16,329	14,360	8,401	11,833	6,956	754	3,176	1,707	978	126	119	....	204	450	1,394	70	123	....	....	....	....	2,855	22,982
Jamaica	....	....	....	....	5	....	5	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Japan	8,543	7,298	3,673	8,006	4,105	5,600	7,003	6,403	1,820	318	664	4,401	....	133	42	....	....	....	1,032	....	....	....	....	....
Kwantung	33	67	....	....	....	....	4	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Latvia	....	....	60	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Malta, Gozo & Cyprus	198	101	124	266	412	15	214	13	....	....	....	....	....	....	58	77	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Mexico	2,079	1,437	1,253	1,781	1,114	1,607	2,862	2,469	266	19	45	8	4	81	996	2,894	1,970	94	4,886	4,446	9,622	8,814	9,258	9,549
Morocco	128	....	33	....	....	13	....	....	11	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	884	3,934
Netherlands	6,433	14,056	5,993	14,710	14,013	5,499	4,156	3,661	5,950	4,260	80	37	3	336	7,187	15,500	7,853	914	....	....	....	....	2,717	11,002
Newfoundland & Labrador	....	95	....	55	....	....	13	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Nicaragua	....	....	....	166	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	17	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Norway	67	385	265	587	549	19	11	312	53	....	....	....	....	....	149	671	278	699	....	....	....	....	....	3,223
Palestine	....	....	19	11	....	20	21	6	....	....	....	....	....	....	22	45	83	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Panama (including Canal Zone)	842	1,928	298	2,502	2,266	3,923	4,853	5,664	1,386	....	....	....	....	252	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Peru	19	303	....	759	800	1,006	146	19	191	2	75	108	....	....	587	55	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1,059
Philippines	....	....	....	....	33	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	167	....
Poland & Danzig	....	....	....	....	....	....	218	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	5,988
Portugal	....	417	....	....	337	555	288	1,162	284	....	....	....	....	....	....	1,818	....	56	....	....	....	....	310	3,436
Portuguese Africa	1	....	....	....	1	5	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	579	....
Saudi Arabia	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	47	319
Spain	....	350	709	57	30	2,212	1,777	....	....	327	....	....	....	....	351	170	305	....	....	....	....	....	....	1,114
Sweden	386	549	275	750	608	300	159	32	88	40	....	....	....	....	....	51	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	287
Switzerland	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	111	131	34	548	305	....	....	....	....	1,449
Tangier	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	42
Trinidad & Tobago	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Turkey	138	784	209	1	123	318	161	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
United Kingdom	14,996	34,091	17,100	37,897	42,580	14,222	21,772	23,113	13,996	5,460	67	1,289	....	197	6,562	24,892	22,876	3,064	1,488	61	25	....	1,445	16,996
U.S.S.R.	2	84	16	....	....	16	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	10	1	....	3,606	3,621	202	373	17	....	....	....
Venezuela	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	3	....	1	14	....	....	....	....
Yugoslavia	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	10,699	5,073
Totals*	98,533	166,302	86,526	138,275	168,307	96,290	90,130	87,774	80,311	54,879	7,983	16,970	233	1,379	34,848	86,902	63,214	14,379x	13,109 x	5,539 x	11,342 x	9,063 x	74,652 x	179,697

xIncludes UNRRA, but does not include shipments to U. S. armed forces abroad or Lend-Lease; Lend-Lease exports are as follows: 1942, 1,075,657 bus; 1943, 499,209; 1944, 966,873; 1945, 54,112,190; 1946, 7,458,275.

*Totals exceed sum of the figures for individual countries because a number of minor importing countries are not listed.

‡British South Africa (Union of South Africa and other South Africa); Dutch E. Indies (including Java and Madura); Dutch West Indies (Curacao and Aruba); French Africa (Algeria, Tunisia, Cameroon, Madagascar and other French Africa); Portuguese Africa (including Mozambique, Angola and Cape Verde Islands); United Kingdom (England, Wales, Channel Islands, Wight and Man, etc., Scotland and North England). ‡Belgium and Luxembourg.

UNITED STATES CORN EXPORTS

Exports of corn from the United States, with principal countries of destination, by calendar years, as officially reported by the United States Department of Commerce, in bushels of 56 lbs (000's omitted):

	1946	1945	1944	1943	1942	1941	1940	1939	1938	1937	1936
Albania	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Azores & Madeira Islands	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	282	..	..	..
Austria	768	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Belgium	474	1,967	..	..	..	..	86	185	4,862	223	1
Bermuda	..	..	..	2	9	2	5	10	13	..	..
Brazil	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	269	..	..
Br. E. Africa	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	296	..	..	..
Br. Honduras	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	1	5	..	1
Canada	2,378	2,140	4,251	2,303	4,849	4,795	14,725	3,879	64,195	1,723	402
Costa Rica	..	113	..	..	..	..	..	149	..	..	..
Cuba	10	128	..	1	1	3	1	1	1	..	1
Czechoslovakia	328	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Denmark	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,656	799	2,621	161	..
Egypt	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	100	..	..
Finland	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	234	..	..
France	333	734	..	..	..	..	..	152	309	12	36
Germany	2,505	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13,897	171	..
Greece	507	543	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Guatemala	..	292	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	14	..
Honduras	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	4
Iceland	3	6	7	..	..	..	11	3	..	..	..
India	4,374	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ireland	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,777	2,584	11,520	334	..
Italy	1,055	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	88	..	..
Jamaica	80	..	..	20	..	..	49	..	3	..	6
Mexico	377	1,657	5,097	1,172	6	3	..	2,141	991	28	..
Netherlands	2	608	..	..	..	..	3,090	6,373	15,449	2,618	1
New Zealand	..	..	..	..	..	9	..	..	..	..	..
Norway	..	..	..	..	..	..	422	94	810	..	..
Panama	..	1	..	1	47	5	1	244	..	..	1
Philippine Islds.	72	88	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Po. Asia	332	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Poland & Danzig	630	..	..	..	..	..	14	13	5	55	..
Portugal	335	..	..	..	..	339	..	283	..	..	..
Salvador	..	10	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sweden	..	..	..	..	..	..	143	1,046	..	..	1
Switzerland	20	20	20	..	24	272	..	..	5	..	..
United Kingdom	324	7,023	839	1,119	4,852	13,914	15,484	9,604	30,361	638	13
Un. of So. Africa	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	31	..	..	..
Uruguay	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
U. S. S. R.	..	12	12	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Venezuela	..	..	3	..	..	..	1	122	2	..	..
West Indies*	..	4	..	8	..	..	1	6	2	..	1
Yugoslavia	339	180	..	..	..	..	..	..	65	..	..
Other countries	25	8	2	2	8	3	7	4	3	10	1
Totals	15,572	15,529	10,231	5,133	9,798	19,350	38,317	32,117	147,505	5,833	524

*Not elsewhere specified.

UNITED STATES WHEAT EXPORTS TO THE AMERICAN REPUBLICS

The following table, prepared by the Office of International Trade of the United States Department of Commerce, gives the United States exports of wheat to the American Republics, in bus:

Country of destination	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946
Bolivia	.....	29	.....	.....	.....	.....	310,153
Brazil	.....	.....	4	.....	12	588,204	1,376,995
Colombia	50,827	10,981	74,761	80,785	34,677	151,649	75,000
Costa Rica	.....	38	.....	3,375	48,374	50,030	.....
Cuba	24,128	12,039	60,046	21,524	16,044	70,548	76,123
Dominican Rep.	21,812	12,348	1,103	332	6,050	16,008	20,025
Ecuador	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,007	.....	3,961
Guatemala	.....	.....	7,999	.....	5	.....	.....
Haiti	.....	63	44	1	.....	.....	.....
Honduras	108,078	44,852	43,001	6,710	37,698	107,398	75,463
Mexico	94,090	4,048,940	4,446,197	9,622,291	8,813,975	9,257,709	5,549,159
Panama, Rep. of	.....	5	9	5	.....	333	.....
Peru	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	1,058,833
El Salvador	68,113	51,677	14,999	23,364	40,194	25,840	.....
Uruguay	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,613,776
Venezuela	214	879	13,593	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	367,062	4,181,851	4,661,758	9,758,387	8,998,756	10,267,719	14,159,488
World total	14,379,121	13,109,483	6,615,143	11,840,681	10,029,320	128,764,083	187,154,528
American Republics' % of world total	3	32	70	82	90	8	7

Source—Foreign Commerce and Navigation, U. S. Department of Commerce.

CUBAN IMPORTS OF UNITED STATES FLOUR BY MONTHS

Imports of United States wheat flour into Cuba, as reported by P. E. Carr, commercial statistician, Havana, Cuba, by months and calendar years at all ports in sacks of 200 lbs:

	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946
January	93,915	142,357	108,573	185,394	311,414	30,982
February	167,362	161,348	131,517	249,560	243,140	161,096
March	53,009	93,954	215,666	140,830	185,711	220,442
April	104,394	235,078	145,080	114,361	127,973	134,906
May	109,901	107,205	131,632	142,797	136,735	141,148
June	68,571	127,214	111,700	199,329	330,731	133,393
July	85,298	109,457	146,935	115,702	339,536	133,782
August	63,397	150,322	121,507	15,889	332,280	145,694
September	82,989	47,561	66,858	9,320	261,652	30,933
October	109,665	62,538	92,479	40,700	5,769	58,554
November	80,379	104,164	98,370	109,028	7,757	236,655
December	138,764	144,753	137,070	157,384	28,040	298,339
Totals	1,157,644	1,485,951	1,527,897	1,463,294	2,305,728	1,726,424

UNITED STATES EXPORTS OF U. S. AND BONDED WHEAT FLOUR

Exports of flour made from U. S. wheat and Bonded wheat from the United States by calendar years, with countries and destination, as compiled by the Flour Millers' Export Association, from official records of the Foodstuffs Unit of the United States Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, in sacks (cwts) 000's omitted:

	1938		1939		1940		1941		1942		1943		1944		1945		1946	
	U.S.	B'd'd	U.S.	B'd'd	U.S.	B'd'd	U.S.	B'd'd	U.S.	B'd'd	U.S.	B'd'd	U.S.	B'd'd	U.S.	B'd'd	U.S.	B'd'd
Albania	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	268	..	13	..
Algeria	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	..
Azores & Madeira	6	2	..	2	18	..	20	..	20	2	22	2	34	..	25	..	21	..
Barbados	12	..	14	..	6	..	2	2	24	..	20	..	25	1	..	..	5	11
Belgian Congo	..	31	2	37	2	43	12	41	16	53	8	57	24	80	24	86	19	60
Belgium	10	8	20	12	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	336	..	¶¶3,158	¶¶107
Bermuda	..	..	2	6	..	6	..	12	2	25	..	12	..	..	1	..	..	..
Bolivia	16	4	10	4	6	2	8	4	4	6	..	4	2	6	444	7	359	3
Brazil	43	31	27	63	41	98	108	151	8	169	12	171	22	452	1,309	701	3,768	960
British Guiana	6	2	4	..	..	2	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Br. Honduras	31	..	47	..	33	2	74	2	82	2	55	29	66	17	18	46	37	6
Br. W. Africa*	10	196	4	259	4	133	69	114	74	112	29	116	56	142	82	122	31	91
Oth. B. W. Indies†	10	..	8	6	..	..	2	2	10	4	..	..	1	..	1	..	1	..
Br. S. Africa‡	2	..	2	2	..	4	2	67	..	31	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..
Canada	153	6	131	18	137	4	25	49	2	6	4	61	11	309	1	113	17	25
Canary Islands	..	..	..	..	..	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	22	..	36
Chili	8	..	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
China	441	..	2,634	8	2,948	..	1,936	76	..	..	..	..	..	..	335	77	1,995	..
Colombia	10	6	18	14	16	8	6	12	20	6	24	4	32	53	247	139	83	1
Costa Rica	141	73	96	135	80	141	90	16	88	78	106	112	111	178	201	162	71	87
Cuba	1,068	874	1,019	1,029	945	1,045	1,358	811	1,809	980	1,601	1,360	2,341	492	4,309	177	3,161	259
Czechoslovakia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	983	4
Denmark	6	..	4	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dom. Republic	18	74	25	78	12	86	14	88	14	98	10	112	7	274	27	247	35	170
Dutch E. Indies**	2	..	4	..	2	..	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	421	..	417	125
Dutch W. Indies‡	53	55	43	82	22	57	43	76	55	90	65	120	26	98	41	95	59	61
Ecuador	200	6	351	20	157	22	245	16	432	29	116	8	444	72	606	46	206	36
Egypt	53	204	20	102	14	29	49	47	..	14	..	..	..	..	220	..	476	19
El Salvador	45	4	41	12	33	16	61	16	67	18	90	25	91	26	186	12	68	3
Finland	14	12	..	6	..	..	43	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	188	..
France	24	..	22	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5,034	288
French Africa§	3	78	..	39	..	14	27	29	6	10	..	..	5	28	142	64	246	111
French Guiana	4	4	..	..	4	8	8	8	..	14	18	16	15	21	..	..	15	4
Fr. W. Indies	182	73	80	47	165	51	259	184	88	186	90	29	131	128	23	112	204	89
Germany	2	6	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	..	3,342	..
Gibraltar	4	..	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
Greece	12	18	..	49	4	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	141	14	1,184	16
Guatemala	182	22	188	25	135	37	161	31	186	33	143	37	142	53	294	46	125	41
Haiti	84	76	92	86	53	94	65	90	68	106	59	118	83	330	228	204	56	162
Honduras	24	12	24	18	16	12	20	14	18	8	22	14	21	35	40	36	22	26
Hong Kong	449	..	766	..	398	..	657	43	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	1	415	6
Iceland	6	4	2	14	8	37	4	53	..	49	6	47	1	32	..	8	..	..
Iraq	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	22	..	..	..
Irish Free State	..	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	176	..
Italy	20	4	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1,006	..	3,862	12
Jamaica	61	4	39	2	6	2	2	2	18	2	63	..	48	..	112	85	167	32
Japan	2	..	372	..	..	..	27	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kwantung	..	..	539	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Liberia	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	2	2	..	4	2	3	3	6	2	3	2
Malta, Gozo & Cyprus	8	12	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mexico	10	..	14	..	24	..	20	2	10	..	55	2	1,020	284	508	16	1,273	3
Miquelon & St. Pierre	2	2	..	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Morocco	14	2	..	..	..	6	12	33	..	..	..	6	..	11	..	..	4	2
Netherlands	864	69	1,472	304	300	63	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	16	..	1,466	..
Newfoundland & Labrador	100	135	25	202	20	155	22	200	16	82	8	41	28	42	14	5	30	4
Nicaragua	59	2	110	..	106	6	114	4	104	8	145	14	115	29	136	26	93	18
Norway	118	145	218	357	147	182	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	27	168	720	162
Palestine	45	65	24	190	2	31	..	31	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	5
Panama	169	84	174	112	174	131	261	139	326	123	114	143	74	173	178	125	159	9
Peru	18	22	8	31	2	31	10	29	4	24	..	33	..	150	13	37	16	56
Philippines	1,723	..	2,078	..	1,756	..	1,758	16	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,029	9	2,546	27
Poland & Danzig	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,390	5
Portugal	6	..	2	4	..	10	..	8	2	8	2	1	8	49	52	278	257
Port. Africa***	8	10	4	12	..	10	..	31	..	25	..	63	..	138	..	111	19	62
Saudi Arabia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	51	3
Spain	82	39	18	..	..	..	31	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	147	15
Spanish Africa	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	55	54	66
Surinam	39	20	47	25	25	25	37	29	33	51	49	37	13	85	25	63	7	21
Sweden	6	2	6	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	..	1	..
Switzerland	..	..	..	..	..	..	74	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	315	..
Tangier	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	99	203	275	77
Trinidad, Tobago	31	8	6	4	2	2	..	2	2	2	..	..	14	..	2	..	6	1
U. Kingdom****	343	53	129	4	33	27	..	..	..	6	670	..	725	..	717	122	2,741	168
U.S.S.R.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	51	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..
Venezuela	216	406	192	590	86	733	82	694	194	431	159	494	118	1,017	390	685	608	468
Yugoslavia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	861	..	892	..
Totals	7,283	2,962	11,197	4,026	7,934	3,408	x7,807	x3,439	x3,840	x2,906	x3,749	x3,377	x5,842	x4,828	x16,778	x4,331	x45,044	x4,639

xIncludes UNRRA, but does not include shipments to U. S. armed forces abroad or Lend-Lease; Lend-Lease exports are as follows: 1946, U. S. flour, 97,601 sacks; 1945, U. S. flour, 3,403,000 sacks, bonded 218,000.

*British West Africa includes Gold Coast, Nigeria and others. †Other British West Indies except Barbados, Bermuda, Trinidad and Tobago. ‡British South Africa (Union of South Africa and other South Africa). **Dutch East Indies (includes Java and Madura). §Dutch West Indies (includes Curacao and Aruba). ¶French Africa (includes Algeria, Tunisia, Madagascar and other French Africa). *** Portuguese Africa (includes Mozambique). ****England, Wales, Channel Islands, Wight and Man, etc., Scotland and Northern Ireland. ¶¶Belgium and Luxembourg.

Argentine Flour Exports

The following table, prepared by the U. S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, gives the exports of Argentine flour by countries of destination, in metric tons:

Country	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945
U. S.	10,786	955	7	3	12
Germany	..	1	....	1	....
Belgium	....	....	....	....	....
Bolivia	13,147	19,679	20,796	16,628	12,022
Brazil	6,591	8,726	14,341	55,627	50,887
Chile	4,380	5,282	6,543	5,751	3,379
Ecuador	....	....	6,932	1,265	88
Spain	480	768	507	637	595
Estonia	1	....	....	....	....
Finland	8	....	....	....	....
France	55	12	184	332	88
Greece	38	16	15	15	....
Italy	7	2	....	....	....
Japan	10	....	1	....	....
Latvia	1	....	....	....	....
Norway	11	3	5	16	23
Netherlands	8	8	24	18	23
Ceylon	....	....	....	23	629
Republic of Panama	6	153	....	....	....
Paraguay	4,541	3,104	9,541	7,017	4,097
Peru	3	36	4,292	3,007	16
Poland	2	2	....	....	....
Portugal	20	55	226	30	413
U. K.	491	704	3,810	70,048	42,158
Rumania	....	....	....	76	56
Sweden	32	134	60	5,244	4,253
Uruguay	49	228	55	....	....
Yugoslavia	....	1	1	5	....
Colombia	....	227	165	....	10
U.S.S.R.	4	....	....	....	....
Netherland Poss. in C. America	....	....	135	....	....
Switzerland	2,088	1,789	502	....	....
Venezuela	....	7,757	3,231	....	....
Br. Poss. in C. America	....	1	....	....	....
Sp. Poss. in Africa	497	1,683	2,610	713	....
Tangier	....	417	1,215	3,637	7,023
Port. Poss. in Africa	88	7,001	8,460	4,131	2,140
Union of So. Africa	....	842	1,610	405	5,409
Fr. Poss. in C. America	....	144	....	....	....
Surinam	....	....	22	....	....
Br. Poss. in Asia	....	....	*	....	....
To order	....	....	....	46,602	22,574
Other countries	....	....	....	363	16
Total	43,345	59,729	85,291	221,575	178,912

Exports for Jan.-Aug., 1946: 152,394 metric tons. Figures are not available by country of destination.

Source—Official figures of Argentina.

*Negligible.

Canadian Wheat and Wheat Flour Exports

Exports of Canadian wheat and wheat flour, as reported by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, in terms of wheat, in bushels (000's omitted), by crop years and by months:

	'45-'46	'44-'45	'43-'44	'42-'43	'41-'42
Aug.	41,060	24,620	27,717	15,547	20,391
Sept.	29,849	25,027	22,215	9,827	15,556
Oct.	47,193	25,210	23,845	14,169	14,315
Nov.	34,815	26,723	23,189	15,637	17,753
Dec.	24,020	16,391	25,420	8,390	20,260
Jan.	29,706	16,605	30,197	13,879	18,166
Feb.	25,055	20,144	33,525	15,560	15,610
March	26,565	19,371	27,906	23,128	20,047
April	22,506	24,114	41,316	23,278	29,696
May	24,921	55,065	36,658	26,180	23,705
June	21,824	40,629	26,336	27,191	17,054
July	12,593	48,710	25,431	21,824	13,275
	340,107	342,609	343,755	214,700	225,828

UNITED STATES BARLEY EXPORTS

Exports of barley from the United States, with principal countries of destination, by calendar years, as officially reported by the United States Department of Commerce, in bushels of 48 lbs (000's omitted):

	1946	1945	1944	1943	1942	1941	1940	1939	1938	1937	1936
Argentina*	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..
Australia	..	933	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Austria	205	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Algeria	68	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bermuda	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Belgium	430	80	..	..	..	..	163	153	1,280	626	98
Brazil*	..	..	..	..	..	12	40	..	..	..	..
British India	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14
Czechoslovakia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	60	..	..	10
Canada	..	22	..	..	..	..	..	204	5,869	2,527	60
China	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	..	..	..	..
Colombia	..	..	38	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cuba	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Fr. Morocco	83	668	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
France	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	..	..
Fr. W. Africa	..	..	8	145	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Germany	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	348	..	..
Greece	195	50	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Iceland	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ireland	..	..	..	..	..	..	327	173	374	..	334
Mexico	198	567	254	117	313	376	509	104	69	102	173
Netherlands	97	187	..	..	..	..	..	143	1,902	1,116	385
New Zealand	..	104	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Norway	104	..	..	..	..	..	144	14	..	..	6
Sweden	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tunisia	16	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
United Kingdom	..	..	..	..	46	..	353	4,477	8,413	7,069	6,293
Venezuela	..	..	..	..	6	2	..	..	..	2	..
Portugal	2	..	..	..	..	235	..	..	..	..	..
Spain*	..	..	..	..	..	133	..	..	..	..	..
Switzerland*	..	..	..	..	303	451	..	..	..	..	..
U. S. S. R.	..	179	3	143	153	..	..	..	..	..	..
Yugoslavia	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other countries	4	9	3	2	6	4	10	12	1	21	4
Totals	1,407	2,809	306	407	827	1,218	1,403	5,410	16,130	11,470	7,377

*Under other countries before 1940.

UNITED STATES OATS EXPORTS

Exports of oats from the United States, with principal countries of destination, by calendar years, as officially reported by the United States Department of Commerce, in bushels of 32 lbs (000's omitted):

	1946	1945	1944	1943	1942	1941	1940	1939	1938	1937	1936
Belgium	217	2,479	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bermuda	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	16	..	..
British W. Indies	..	..	..	..	2	2	4	8	6	..	..
China	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Costa Rica	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Canada	4	2	..	5	25	..	2	7,975	6,456	361
Cuba	305	23	101	43	253	99	1	105	302	118	34
Dominican Rep.	16	21	16	1	2	4	4	4	4	4	3
Finland	522	..	..	..	..	21	86	..	..	..	..
Fr. Morocco	1,017	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Germany	4,097	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Czechoslovakia	1,111	56	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
France	1,074	176	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Albania	22	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Algeria	3,875	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Austria	566	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bahamas	10	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Brazil	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Yugoslavia	1,284	289	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Greece	1,846	393	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Honduras	51	..	12	..	14	31	9	24	16	8	10
Italy	1,794	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	72
Mexico	138	139	123	34	16	26	35	25	144	21	3
Netherlands	1,329	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Newfoundland & Labrador	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	..	..
Panama	23	10	5	19	8	10	4	6	7	7	18
Philippine Islands	1	..	..	..	..	28	29	28	29	..	2
Poland	286	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tunisia	390	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Un. of S. Africa	3,267	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Portugal	1	..	..	..	..	126	..	..	..	..	..
Sweden	575	..	..	..	..	..	..	17	..	..	..
Switzerland	1,646	..	..	..	..	143	..	..	..	..	..
United Kingdom	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	60	..
U. S. S. R.	..	3	..	11	107	..	..	..	..	..	..
Venezuela	25	2	2	10	..	3	6	21	3	..	3
Other countries	2	13	33	10	11	12	10	7	6	46	11
Totals	25,507	3,617	292	121	416	530	186	226	8,517	6,728	517

UNITED STATES EXPORTS OF FEEDINGSTUFFS

Exports of feedingstuffs from the United States as compiled from reports of the Bu reau of the Census of the United States Department of Commerce, in tons:

Mixed Dairy and Poultry Feeds

	1941	1942	*1943	*1944	*1945	*1946
Iceland	21	70	9	131	175	45
United Kingdom	30	....	....	....	....	1
Canada	2,257	3,340	15	683	418	3,802
British Honduras	62	71	23	36	27	13
Costa Rica	110	17	14	59	473	209
Guatemala	17	47	1	2	11	6
Honduras	486	381	....	231	944	124
Panama Canal Zone	558	59	....	....	336	863
Panama, Republic of	303	505	393	481	770	850
Greenland	17	66	56	109	40	....
Mexico	137	219	301	213	1,041	1,078
Newfoundland and Labrador	216	279	1,440	3,539	752	905
Bermuda	100	2,359	2,035	2,734	3,061	2,610
Bahamas	....	1,073	930	1,514	1,354	2,389
Jamaica	4	85	55	....	12	3
Trinidad and Tobago	7	14	138	679	11	413
Other British West Indies	975	....	....	....	....	....
Cuba	45	25	3	3	391	957
Curacao	617	1,118	1,048	841	1,570	2,551
French West Indies	100	149	....	8	224	201
Chile	....	....	....	59	....	9
Colombia	37	27	....	....	31	52
Greece	....	....	....	....	99	5,232
Peru	8	....	....	17	45	71
Yugoslavia	....	....	....	....	117	3,083
Venezuela	1,004	301	....	28	208	583
Norway	....	....	....	....	589	....
British Malaya	102	....	....	....	....	....
Albania	....	....	....	....	....	2,716
Philippine Islands	12	....	....	....	36	607
Netherlands	....	....	....	....	30,614	....
Liberia	21	2	3	34	42	19
Belgium	....	....	....	....	38,481	3,732
France	....	....	....	....	13,068	54
Czechoslovakia	....	....	....	....	54	255
Surinam	....	3	10	....	1	....
Poland	....	....	....	....	197	379
Other countries	14	14	5	1	8	169
Totals	7,810	10,226	6,479	11,409	95,200	33,981

Other Prepared Mixed Feeds

	1941	1942	*1943	*1944	*1945	*1946
United Kingdom	1,225	....	....	....	....	....
Canada	497	2,158	966	2,836	1,315	2,598
British Honduras	3	....	....	3	....	8
Costa Rica	9	27	1	23	14	18
Guatemala	43	78	1	....	....	....
Nicaragua	69	....	....	....	....	....
Panama Canal Zone	477	3	....	36	....	268
Panama, Republic of	42	20	45	....	7	113
Greenland	5	....	6	2	....	....
Mexico	14	61	11	35	60	28
Jamaica	....	1	....	333	....	....
Curacao	23	4	56	....	22	1
Dominican Republic	....	....	....	....	6	28
French West Indies	1	2	....	....	32	....
Chile	21	4	36	7	4	....
Colombia	7	1	6	2	30	4
Venezuela	31	5	....	226	3	1
Philippine Islands	68	....	....	....	....	113
Honduras	....	71	63	138	....	287
Bermuda	....	179	55	....	4	36
Bahamas	....	22	15	21	24	5
Cuba	....	41	1	21	33	44
Newfoundland and Labrador	....	....	3	687	189	1
Palestine	....	....	....	....	....	47
Hungary	....	....	....	....	....	54
Other countries	57	6	3	7	49	61
Totals	2,608	2,687	1,268	4,377	1,795	3,724

Wheat Feeds, Bran, Middlings, etc.

	1941	1942	*1943	*1944	*1945	*1946
Canada	162	146	54	134	54	13
Guatemala	27	33	....	....	....	....
Honduras	101	....	....	....	....	....
Panama Canal Zone	100	60	....	27	81	54
Panama, Republic of	4	225	27	....	87	....
Greenland	2	....	4	22	25	....
Mexico	10	22	5	13	2	3
Jamaica	15	1	....	....	....	....
Other British West Indies	15	....	....	....	....	....
Cuba	136	151	272	304	1,090	92
Dominican Republic	7	11	....	....	....	....
Haiti	1	2	....	1	....	....
Falkland Islands	4	....	....	....	....	....
Venezuela	12	....	....	....	....	1
Netherlands Indies	50	....	....	....	....	....
Philippine Islands	44	....	....	....	....	....
Newfoundland and Labrador	....	1	54	1,338	....	....
Bermuda	....	36	31	9	....	....
Trinidad and Tobago	....	80	....	....	....	....
Curacao	....	1	....	2	28	....
Greece	....	....	....	....	16	41
Argentina	....	1	....	....	....	....
U. S. S. R.	....	80	....	....	....	....
Poland	....	....	....	....	19	40
French Oceania	....	1	1	....	....	....
Yugoslavia	....	....	....	....	96	20
Costa Rica	....	....	2	....	....	....
Iceland	....	....	....	999	....	....
India	....	....	....	41	31	....
Other countries	....	....	....	4	41	55
Totals	690	851	450	2,907	1,570	319

Other Feeds

	1941	1942	*1943	*1944	*1945	*1946
Iceland	10	....	....	9	....	118
United Kingdom	1,015	286	73	50	....	91
Canada	4,040	2,268	328	568	2,541	2,140
British Honduras	2	....	3	....	....	....
Costa Rica	24	18	9	....	34	....
El Salvador	5	....	....	....	....	....
Guatemala	8	1	....	....	....	....
Honduras	353	....	2	....	....	1
Nicaragua	2	....	....	....	1	....
Panama Canal Zone	728	174	....	6	5	....
Panama, Republic of	29	5	58	....	79	79
Greenland	25	1	1	42	29	....
Mexico	38	48	151	12	98	154
Newfoundland and Labrador	223	95	63	27	55	....
Bermuda	91	171	55	....	....	....
Bahamas	....	11	3	41	51	31
Jamaica	3	....	....	....	....	....
Other British West Indies	12	....	....	....	....	....
Cuba	127	7	....	60	1,183	1,027
France	....	....	....	....	5	....
Curacao	24	10	....	....	59	....
Dominican Republic	2	....	....	....	24	7
French West Indies	8	30	....	1	....	....
Colombia	68	18	1	27	45	1
Ecuador	1	....	....	....	....	....
Venezuela	101	9	28	....	....	524
Poland	....	....	....	....	334	283
Philippine Islands	86	....	....	....	....	5
Italy	....	....	....	....	....	36
Czechoslovakia	....	....	....	....	....	309
Yugoslavia	....	....	....	3	232	146
Trinidad and Tobago	....	13	....	....	....	20
Greece	....	....	....	....	137	4,865
U. S. S. R.	....	227	3,050	3,966	3,078	....
Other countries	3	1	....	5	5	32
Totals	7,028	3,393	3,123	4,815	7,995	9,869

*Includes Lend-Lease and UNRRA shipments.

UNITED STATES EXPORTS OF SOYBEANS AND OIL

The following table prepared by the Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations of the United States Department of Agriculture shows the United States exports of soybeans and soybean oil by countries of destination and by calendar year, 000's omitted:

Country of destination	Refined soybean oil* Average 1935-39	Refined soybean oil* 1945	Refined soybean oil* 1946	Soybeans Average 1937-39†	Soybeans 1945	Soybeans 1946
	pounds			bushels		
North America—						
Canada	152	3,659	10,570	1,197	1,317	1,265
Cuba	3,833	13,005	9,524	....	1	1
French West Indies	18	2,997	1,182	....	....	....
Iceland	23	1,782	2,015	....	....	....
Others	917	1,619	1,781	62	....	....
South America (total)	301	790	1,460	....	....	....
Europe—						
Belgium-Luxembourg	....	....	8,302	16	665	1
Czechoslovakia	....	....	4,309	....	37	....
France	....	....	12,971	52	2,929	250
Italy	4	....	5,679	....	....	....
Netherlands	....	....	9,336	2,006	603	358
Spain	....	874	10,612	....	....	....
Switzerland	100	....	1,277	1	....	3
United Kingdom	2	....	3,031	59	501	422
Others	379	902	707	1,400	839	554
Soviet Union	....	11,367	1	....	1	3
Asia	54	503	1,117	....	12	48
Africa (total)	642	11	750	....	....	....
Oceania (total)	42	584	393	....	1	1
Total	6,467	38,093	85,017	4,793	6,906	2,906

Compiled from official sources. *Includes crude oil in terms of refined. †Not separately classified in Foreign Commerce and Navigation prior to Jan. 1, 1937.

UNITED STATES RYE EXPORTS

Exports of rye from the United States, with principal countries of destination, by calendar years, as officially reported by the United States Department of Commerce, in bushels of 56 lbs (000's omitted):

	1946	1945	1944	1943	1942	1941	1940	1939	1938	1937	1936
Austria	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Belgium	..	1,746	..	..	..	..	..	..	326	545	..
Canada	1	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	1,301	2,466	5
China	..	..	..	..	..	2	3	..	..	..	..
Czechoslovakia	..	1,595	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Denmark	..	..	..	..	..	..	81	81	421	514	..
Finland	..	..	..	..	..	..	238	..	..	..	..
Germany	434	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	41	189	..
Iceland	..	..	..	1	1	9	10	4	..	..	..
Yugoslavia	..	1,465	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mexico	..	..	47	66	..	1	1	..	2	5	..
Netherlands	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	115	251	..
Norway	1,407	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,086	147	..
Poland	31	135	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sweden	..	..	..	..	..	..	325	..	13	..	..
Switzerland	511	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	24	..
United Kingdom	780	..	..	..	9	..	239	..	40	90	..
U. S. S. R.	..	..	..	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
All others	1	9	*..	1	1	1	1	..	..	31	..
Totals	3,176	4,941	47	48	11	13	899	86	3,347	4,262	5

*Less than 500 bus.

UNITED STATES EXPORTS OF WHEAT, WHEAT FLOUR AND CEREAL PRODUCTS TO THE AMERICAN REPUBLICS

The following table was prepared by the Office of International Trade of the United States Department of Commerce and shows the 1937-43 average exports of wheat, wheat flour and cereal products to the American Republics:

Country	Wheat (bus)	Wheat flour including semolina (sacks)	Allied cereal products: Bakery products (lbs)	Allied cereal products: Macaroni products (lbs)	Allied cereal products: Breakfast cereal including rolled oats (lbs)
Argentina	112	128	881	92	168,606
Bolivia	56,229	15,229	18,576	3,458	84,042
Brazil	50,801	149,366	6,043	290	1,014,084
Chile	4,762	3,175	711	277	23,907
Colombia	141,531	23,158	134,294	9,747	1,389,500
Costa Rica	595	213,354	81,920	26,706	417,895
Cuba	37,368	2,294,712	416,329	293,929	1,287,373
Dominican Republic	15,101	102,753	142,012	84,671	584,575
Ecuador	2,232	267,775	10,476	1,993	67,331
El Salvador	116,969	69,385	16,106	11,554	167,849
Guatemala	1,225	195,836	41,270	7,103	419,039
Haiti	24	170,295	61,330	69,040	78,164
Honduras	86,972	32,154	79,334	5,099	536,077
Mexico	3,438,799	25,178	32,371	580,658	1,486,557
Nicaragua	453	106,660	17,819	28,099	148,215
Panama, Republic of	382	233,073	533,483	182,998	674,326
Paraguay	.....	2	341	11	2,876
Peru	91,762	34,840	27,377	1,375	330,172
Uruguay	.....	77	1,640	.....	24,822
Venezuela	2,578	682,746	660,487	12,784	4,030,021
Total, Latin American Republics	4,047,893	4,609,896	2,283,800	1,320,384	12,935,431
Total, except Argentina, Chile, Uruguay	4,043,019	4,606,513	2,280,568	1,320,015	12,718,096
Total exports	32,987,087	11,291,371	12,243,530	2,403,470	39,831,111
Per cent to Latin American Republics	12	41	19	55	32

United States Exports and Imports of Soybeans

Exports and imports of soybeans by the United States for calendar years as reported by the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, United States Department of Commerce, in pounds (000's omitted):

	*Exports	*Imports
1942	19,961	9
1941	19,304	53
1940	146,465	70
1939	628,592	137
1938	153,680	180

*There were no exports or imports of soybeans from 1942 to 1946.

CEREAL INSTITUTE, INC.

Seven of the country's leading breakfast food manufacturers founded the Cereal Institute, Inc., in 1943, for co-operative research, educational endeavor and to co-operate nationally with the government's nutrition program. The founding members were: Cream of Wheat Co., General Mills, Inc., Pillsbury Mills, Inc., General Foods Corp., National Biscuit Co., Quaker Oats Co., and Kellogg Co. The Albers Milling Co., Campbell Cereal Co., and Van Brode Milling Co. joined the institute later. Andrew Duncan is managing director of the institute with headquarters in Chicago.

UNITED STATES WHEAT FLOUR EXPORTS TO AMERICAN REPUBLICS

The following table, prepared by the Office of International Trade of the United States Department of Commerce, gives the United States wheat flour exports (including wheat semolina) to the American Republics, in sacks of 100 lbs:

Country of destination	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946
Argentina	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	76
Bolivia	7,528	12,685	8,748	4,617	7,359	450,781	362,409
Brazil	138,919	257,967	167,905	183,665	474,845	2,009,911	4,727,891
Chile	445	.....	4	23	.....	1,350	.....
Colombia	23,209	17,844	28,346	27,391	84,664	386,182	83,933
Costa Rica	221,595	243,021	166,241	217,400	259,666	363,073	158,415
Cuba	1,990,275	2,171,724	2,884,941	2,962,183	2,833,619	4,486,053	3,419,257
Dominican Rep.	98,794	103,020	110,577	122,102	281,172	274,050	204,461
Ecuador	177,365	261,133	462,685	123,257	516,521	651,860	242,150
Guatemala	171,628	182,086	219,091	179,197	194,791	340,557	166,038
Haiti	148,381	154,802	174,059	176,417	412,941	432,139	217,576
Honduras	26,827	33,335	26,201	35,982	55,552	76,117	47,574
Mexico	23,620	21,600	10,538	55,485	1,302,663	524,390	1,276,720
Nicaragua	111,097	117,253	112,171	157,955	144,192	162,153	111,344
Panama, Rep. of	213,391	240,935	298,607	251,466	247,214	250,098	204,651
Paraguay	.....	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	38
Peru	34,621	38,918	28,622	33,877	150,476	49,964	71,495
El Salvador	49,684	77,359	84,119	115,738	115,677	198,025	70,971
Uruguay	.....	.....	20	10	.....	.....	.....
Venezuela	819,242	776,603	626,007	654,246	1,134,422	1,074,679	1,076,058
Total	4,257,121	4,710,295	5,408,882	5,301,101	8,245,774	11,731,284	12,439,943
World total	11,344,555	11,501,537	8,726,323	13,247,237	17,611,189	24,729,557	49,780,074
American Republics' % of world total	38	41	62	40	47	47	25

Source—Foreign Commerce and Navigation, U. S. Department of Commerce.

UNITED STATES CROP YEAR EXPORTS

Exports of wheat, flour and coarse grains, by crop years, as reported by the United States Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce:

WHEAT AND FLOUR EXPORTS

Years ending June 30—	Wheat, bus	Flour, bbls
1946	226,250,000	40,607,000
1945	19,010,000	16,135,000
1944	11,942,000	16,350,000
1943	6,555,000	11,196,000
1942	12,632,000	9,773,000
1941	10,810,000	12,405,000
1940	23,636,000	12,777,000
1939	84,539,000	13,009,000
1938	83,740,000	9,780,000
1937	3,168,000	7,681,000
1936	311,000	6,513,000
1935	3,019,000	7,720,000
1934	18,799,000	7,591,000
1933	20,887,000	8,481,000
1932	96,521,000	16,380,000
1931	76,365,000	23,044,000
1930	92,175,000	25,468,000
1929	103,113,651	25,260,000
1928	145,998,768	26,130,636
1927	156,249,930	26,234,649
1926	63,188,502	18,701,928
1925	195,490,207	27,236,832
1924	78,793,034	33,815,135
1923	154,950,971	29,170,179

COARSE GRAIN EXPORTS (In bus, 000's omitted)

Years ending June 30—	Barley	Corn	Oats	Rye
1946	2,967	13,010	18,291	6,165
1945	775	15,297	250	1,747
1944	404	*....	228	110
1943	418	9,997	278	15
1942	1,548	4,806	604	23
1941	638	19,506	159	245
1940	3,844	34,913	304	732
1939	11,215	66,568	4,005	784
1938	17,614	103,269	11,361	6,578
1937	5,153	246	67	248
1936	9,886	372	741	9
1935	4,050	1,937	377	....
1934	5,935	4,405	451	21
1933	9,155	8,193	4,085	311
1932	5,084	3,344	2,479	852
1931	10,390	2,529	907	179
1930	21,545	9,354	4,635	2,538
1929	56,996	40,749	10,846	9,346
1928	36,581	18,390	6,034	26,046
1927	17,044	17,563	9,245	21,613
1926	27,182	23,137	30,975	12,505
1925	23,653	8,460	10,874	49,909
1924	11,209	21,186	1,149	17,705
1923	18,501	93,146	18,790	50,227

*Not available.

UNITED STATES CORN IMPORTS

Imports of corn into the United States during calendar years, by leading countries of origin, as officially reported by the United States Department of Commerce, in bushels of 56 lbs (000's omitted):

	1946	1945	1944	1943	1942	1941	1940	1939	1938	1937	1936
Argentina	..	..	8,915	4	45	216	1,160	78	62	79,559	25,635
Belgium	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	100	28
Brazil	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	17	5
Bulgaria	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	70	..
Hungary	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	145	..
Canada	94	101	41	13	3	2	1	1	3	1,729	4,743
China	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	..
Cuba	..	..	43	5	..	6	150	337	24	48	40
Dominican Rep.	670	158	166	189	538	562	310	73	288	413	418
Haiti	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kwangtung	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	90
Mexico	13	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	15	179
South Africa	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	26	3,583	..
Netherlands	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	40	324
Roumania	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	149	..
Yugoslavia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	450	..
British E. Africa	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8
All others	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	1
Totals	784	259	9,166	211	586	786	1,621	490	404	86,337	31,471

United Kingdom Wheat and Flour Imports*

Total imports of wheat and flour into the United Kingdom, reported by the London office of The Northwestern Miller, by fiscal years ended Aug. 31 (000's omitted):

Calendar Years	Wheat, bus	Flour, bbls	Total as wheat, bus
1946	126,672	7,214	159,135
1945	132,537	6,204	160,455
1944	105,728	9,047	146,439
1943	121,368	8,201	158,272
1942	130,176	4,265	149,368
1941	201,326	8,090	238,241
1940	214,816	6,598	244,507
1939	198,016	4,190	216,371
1938	189,702	4,337	209,443
1937	186,536	4,709	207,726
1936	191,496	5,062	214,375
1935	186,920	4,659	207,386
1934	199,640	6,131	227,330
1933	202,504	5,242	226,093
1932	224,672	5,698	250,313
1931	214,520	6,378	243,321
1930	187,070	6,530	216,455
1929	194,774	4,968	217,132
1928	196,048	5,668	221,554
1927	199,402	6,445	228,404
1926	187,418	5,722	213,168
1925	194,448	6,235	223,507
1924	207,678	5,734	233,481
1923	183,538	5,779	209,542
1922	173,827	8,792	212,390
1921	164,000	8,271	201,320
1920	190,309	5,948	217,075
1919	130,650	10,837	178,516
1918	128,000	14,560	193,500
1917	148,000	7,400	181,000
1916	139,904	5,668	215,412
1915	184,336	6,055	211,582
1914	188,420	6,370	217,089
1913	210,627	6,376	239,317
1912	188,798	5,700	214,450

*Subsequent to April 1, 1923, statistics for the Irish Free State have been omitted.

United Kingdom Grain Imports*

Imports of grain into the United Kingdom, reported by the London office of The Northwestern Miller, by fiscal years ended Aug. 31, in bushels (000's omitted):

Calendar years	Wheat	Corn	Oats	Barley
1946	126,672	6,188	4,960	6,648
1945	132,537	20,422	7,312	4,888
1944	105,728	4,682	....	....
1943	121,368	2,614	....	....
1942	130,176	5,314	....	....
1941	201,336	27,111	7	2,986
1940	214,816	83,751	5,720	21,325
1939	198,016	93,749	5,140	32,058
1938	189,702	115,162	5,513	46,375
1937	186,536	149,040	5,897	40,376
1936	191,496	136,020	9,720	43,998
1935	186,920	117,549	10,719	29,456
1934	199,640	113,700	15,606	41,472
1933	202,504	106,569	19,490	27,481

*Subsequent to April 1, 1923, statistics for the Irish Free State have been omitted.

UNITED KINGDOM FOOD IMPORTS

United Kingdom food imports, reported by the London office of The Northwestern Miller, from official government records (in tons):

	Wheat & flour	Rice, other grains & pulses	Maize & maize meal	Other animal feeding-stuffs
1946	3,927	75,255	151,317	115,932
1945	4,307,000	92,300	548,700	199,730
1944	3,923,000	113,000	164,000	97,957
1943	3,975,000	258,000	66,000	12,000
1942	3,864,000	164,000	135,000	74,000
1941	6,099,000	514,000	702,000	326,000
1940	6,331,000	1,095,000	2,192,000	1,058,000
Av'ge—				
1934-38	5,451,000	1,524,000	3,395,000	1,719,000

UNITED STATES EXPORTS OF WHEAT AND FLOUR

Exports of wheat and wheat flour from the United States by calendar years as compiled by the Flour Millers' Export Association from official records of the United States Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce (000's omitted):

	Flour 100-lb sacks	Flour In terms bus wheat	Wheat bus	Tot. flour & wheat bus
1946	49,683	116,755	179,697	296,452
1945	21,109	49,541	74,652	124,193
1944	12,356	29,037	9,062	38,099
1943	7,126	16,726	11,342	28,068
1942	6,746	15,833	5,539	21,372
1941	11,241	26,416	13,109	39,525
1940	11,342	26,620	14,379	40,999
1939	15,223	35,728	63,214	98,942
1938	10,245	24,004	86,902	110,946
1937	8,751	20,539	34,848	55,387
1936	7,203	16,905	1,879	18,784
1935	6,476	15,198	233	15,431
1934	8,159	19,150	16,970	36,120
1933	7,767	18,230	7,983	26,213
1932	11,358	26,657	54,879	81,536
1931	18,922	44,408	80,311	124,719
1930	25,598	60,076	87,774	147,850
1929	26,779	62,850	90,130	152,980
1928	23,230	54,519	96,290	150,809
1927	25,133	58,986	168,307	227,293
1926	23,226	54,510	138,275	192,785
1925	21,793	51,147	86,526	137,673
1924	31,340	73,554	166,302	239,856
1923	31,968	75,026	98,533	173,559
1922	29,449	69,115	164,692	233,807

U. S. UNRRA EXPORTS OF FLOUR AND WHEAT

The 1945 and 1946 UNRRA exports of flour and wheat by the United States as compiled by the Flour Millers' Export Association from official records of the Foodstuffs Unit of the United States Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce by countries of destination (000's omitted):

Year 1945—	Flour, sacks Totals	U. S.	Bonded	Wheat, bus
Albania	268	268	..	719
Algeria	5	5	..	....
China	412	335	77	2,642
Czechoslovakia	239	239	..	2,515
Greece	138	138	..	9,950
Italy	332	332	..	198
Poland	297	297	..	....
Yugoslavia	861	861	..	10,699
Totals	2,552	2,475	77	26,723

Year 1946—	Flour, sacks Totals	U. S.	Bonded	Wheat, bus
France	1	1	..	316
Germany	..	..	..	478
Austria	791	791	..	3,003
Czechoslovakia	986	982	4	3,885
Finland	..	..	..	4,950
Poland	1,395	1,390	5	6,306
Italy	1,826	1,826	..	21,091
Aegean Islds.	34	34	..	....
Yugoslavia	892	892	..	5,073
Albania	13	13	..	259
Greece	1,069	1,067	2	8,447
Ph. Islands	173	173	..	....
China	1,850	1,850	..	9,638
Hong Kong	357	351	6	....
Totals	9,386	9,370	17	58,500

United States Flour and Wheat Imports

Imports of wheat flour and wheat into the United States, as reported by the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce:

Crop years—	Flour, bbls	Wheat, bus
1945-46	41,000	13,453,000
1944-45	83,000	51,367,000
1943-44	**	**
1942-43	41,803	8,533,000
1941-42	74,786	15,396,000
1940-41	122,000	10,732,000
1939-40	139,000	10,094,000
1938-39	163,000	9,235,000
1937-38	59,000	3,421,000
1936-37	80,000	47,731,000
1935-36	69,000	46,472,000
1934-35	8,000	*25,116,000
1933-34	1,617	†11,490,437
1932-33	1,239	9,379,000
1931-32	531	12,884,908
1930-31	2,388	19,053,000
1929-30	3,339	12,948,000
1928-29	5,101	21,429,774
1927-28	11,229	15,706,784
1926-27	11,870	13,235,260
1925-26	34,114	15,597,187
1924-25	13,167	6,169,193
1923-24	331,501	27,283,905
1922-23	841,663	18,012,540
1921-22	121,346	14,465,509
1920-21	2,784,933	51,004,024

*Including 14,052,000 bus for domestic consumption, of which 8,146,000 was for feed. **Not available. †Including 149,000 bus for domestic consumption, of which 6,000 was for feed.

United States Trade in Oilcake and Meal

The following table shows the United States exports and imports of soybean oilcake and meal, cottonseed oilcake and meal and linseed oilcake and meal by calendar years, as officially reported by the Bureau of the Census of the United States Department of Commerce, in tons:

	Exports	Imports
Linseed Oilcake and Oilcake Meal		
1946	2	*....
1945	741	7,450
1944	1,171	5,640
1943	1,749	1,407
1942	9,852	....
1941	627	593
1940	88,039	1,278
1939	235,466	4,825
1938	204,339	7,783
Cottonseed Oilcake and Oilcake Meal		
1946	20	*....
1945	12	80,656
1944	109	95,998
1943	1,867	66,603
1942	1,121	....
1941	7	45,729
1940	1,187	45,219
1939	6,980	4,998
1938	47,237	3,295
Soybean Oilcake and Oilcake Meal		
1946	1,753	*....
1945	8,183	....
1944	13,693	....
1943	14,908	....
1942	17,273	....
1941	22,904	4,150
1940	38,813	14,019
1939	46,457	12,616
1938	....	13,135

*Imports for 1946 not available.

UNIFORM FLOUR EXPORT TRADE TERMS

The Flour Millers Export Association has adopted the following uniform flour export trade terms (uniform commissions, premiums and discounts) which became effective July 1, 1946:

(ALL IN CENTS PER CENTAL)

Country	Maximum Commission	Basic Terms	Optional Terms	Premium	Discount
Bolivia	10c	Cash or irrevocable credit before shipment	Sight draft (D. P.) (not recommended)	2%	
Brazil	10c	Sight Draft (D. P.)	Cash before shipment		1¼%
Colombia	10c	Sight Draft (D. P.)	Cash before shipment		1½%
Costa Rica	10c	Sight Draft (D. P.)	Cash before shipment		1½%
Cuba	10c	Sight Draft (D. P.)	45 days date	1%	
			Cash before shipment or S/D vs. irrevocable credit		1%
			60-day bank credit		½%
Dom. Republic	10c	Sight Draft (D. P.)	Cash before shipment		1¼%
Ecuador	10c	Sight Draft (D. P.)	Cash before shipment		1½%
El Salvador	10c	Sight Draft (D. P.)	Cash before shipment		1¾%
			45 days date	1%	
Guatemala	10c	Sight Draft (D. P.)	Cash before shipment		1¾%
			45 days date	1%	
Haiti	10c	Sight Draft (D. P.)	Cash before shipment		1¼%
			45 days date	1%	
Honduras	10c	Sight Draft (D. P.)	Cash before shipment		1¼%
			45 days date	1%	
Nicaragua	10c	Sight Draft (D. P.)	Cash before shipment		2%
Panama	10c	Sight Draft (D. P.)	Cash before shipment		1¼%
			45 days date	1%	
Peru	10c	Sight Draft (D. P.)	Cash before shipment		1½%
Venezuela	10c	15 days date or Sight Draft (D. P.) except Ciudad Bolivar and Caripito	Cash before shipment		1½%
			60 days date	1½%	
		25 days date or Sight Draft (D. P.) in Ciudad Bolivar and Caripito	Cash before shipment		1½%
			60 days date	1½%	

"D. P." means "documents against payment."

"Sight Draft (D. P.)" means in fact arrival draft as most mills instruct bank hold draft for arrival of shipment.

"45 days date" or "60 days date" means from date of ocean B/L. If B/L not dated use approximate clearance date. In some markets "Cash before shipment" terms are not feasible (at present Brazil and Ecuador) but these optional terms are indicated in case situation changes.

"Cash before shipment" means payment in hand by mill or sight draft credit opened before shipment clears from seaboard. If cash or bank credit not received before shipment from seaboard, mill will draw Sight Draft (documents attached) at price applying to Sight Draft terms.

If draw 45 days date draft and buyer pays at sight (on first presentation) discount will be 1%, which is premium included in price. If buyer pays cash before shipment, discount will be as shown for Cash before shipment plus 1%. In Venezuela if draw 60 days date draft and buyer pays at sight (on first presentation) discount will be 1½%, which is premium included in price. If buyer pays cash before shipment, discount will be as shown for Cash before shipment plus 1½%.

CANADIAN FLOUR EXPORTS

Canadian flour exports by countries of destination, as reported by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, by crop years ended July 31, in bbls:

	1943-44	1944-45	1945-46
U. K.	5,905,772	6,136,584	6,190,175
Australia	.....	.....	1,530
Aden	.....	369	.....
Br. E. Africa	.....	.....	198,296
Br. So. Africa	904	5,714	391,714
Gambia	1,744	35	2,206
Gold Coast	389	145	4,635
Nigeria	1,010	.....	4,285
Sierra Leone	32,186	27,462	24,260
So. Rhodesia	.....	.....	534
Bermuda	32,135	25,249	22,651
Ceylon	6	46,214	188,552
Straits Set.	.....	.....	352
Br. Guiana	227,375	228,344	130,338
Br. Honduras	3,600	10,400	8,300
Br. W. Indies	1,714,730	1,459,009	1,303,635
Gibraltar	.....	8,196	48,232
Hong Kong	.....	.....	193,289
Malta	56,987	77,939	7,101
Newfoundland	398,951	353,103	473,218
Palestine	.....	99	57,176
Tot. Br. Emp.	8,375,789	8,378,862	9,250,479
Belgium	.....	.....	146,744
Belgian Congo	.....	.....	10,758
Belgian Col.	4,446	4,007	.....
Albania	.....	.....	5,709
Brazil	6,693	24,925	273,001
Burma	.....	.....	216
China	.....	.....	223,708
Colombia	3,012	32,440	6,712
Costa Rica	16,281	8,134	25,779
Cuba	29,797	1,120	10,541
Czechoslovakia	.....	12,885	32,675
Ecuador	5,842	4,096	10,825
Egypt	1,709,121	575,830	405,335
France	.....	452,776	11,429
Fr. Africa	391,245	165,519	15,691
Fr. Guiana	3,750	.....	7,653
Fr. W. Indies	12,774	5,712	85,484
St. Pierre & Miquelon	1,065	5,119	3,204
Germany	.....	.....	256,647
Greece	.....	83,018	70,644
Greenland-Iceland	47,557	67,527	66,554
Guatemala	5,065	8,599	36,643
Haiti	2,787	8,167	43,314
Honduras	1,271	.....	2,958
Iraq-Iran	64,421	.....	17,040
Italy	293,179	1,927,558	1,096,150
Liberia	730	2,537	1,680
Morocco	1,353	4,596	44,201
Netherlands	.....	.....	1,208
N. E. Indies	.....	.....	12,766
N. Guiana	7,573	9,313	26,040
N. W. Indies	19,012	27,929	43,358
Nicaragua	2,175	803	5,246
Norway	.....	102,658	273,524
Panama	7,855	5,297	20,312
Peru	1,919	1,752	13,070
Poland	.....	15,834	97,073
Portugal	6,380	4,569	23,341
Azores & Madeira	400	7,051	4,684
Port. Africa	3,578	20,557	30,143
Port. Asia	.....	.....	561
Russia	2,351,839	1,757,311	152,221
Salvador	3,391	459	2,750
San Domingo	11,679	13,497	40,843
Spanish Africa	902	.....	.....
Canary Islds.	.....	.....	42,776
Switzerland	447	.....	1,792
United States	2,068	17,192	155,971
Alaska	.....	608	17
Am. Vir. Islds.	.....	.....	2,691
Phil. Islands	.....	44,689	411,619
Venezuela	68,975	76,709	154,826
Yugoslavia	.....	45,177	107,571
Total, foreign countries	5,088,582	5,544,970	4,535,698
Grand total	13,464,371	13,923,832	13,786,177

United States Millfeed Imports

Imports of bran, shorts and other wheat by-product feeds, including feeds ground in the United States from bonded wheat, as reported by the United States Department of Commerce, in tons:

	Withdrawn from bond	Direct importations	Total
1946	62,955	115,029	177,984
1945	82,570	52,431	135,001
1944	89,433	54,439	143,872
1943	68,366	87,398	155,764
1942	89,757	182,504	272,261
1941	89,048	335,099	424,147
1940	82,678	403,233	485,911
1939	117,662	341,295	458,957
1938	30,568	27,826	58,394
1937	131,320	170,257	301,571
1936	103,307	270,274	373,581
1935	82,102	256,558	338,660
1934	61,770	133,516	195,286
1933	66,221	113,706	179,927
1932	59,497	20,240	79,737
1931	115,679	126,728	242,407

United States Bread and Biscuit Imports

Imports for consumption of yeast-leavened bread and imports of biscuits, wafers, cakes, etc., by calendar years, as reported by the U. S. Department of Commerce:

	Yeast leavened bread		Biscuits, wafers, cakes, etc.
	lbs	value	value
1946	108,258	$23,547	$31,794
1945	55,208	4,179	44,787
1944	7,405	526	47,896
1943	36,350	2,821	119,491
1942	20,916	1,277	5,801
1941	25,666	4,430	78,523
1940	733,493	96,989	180,818
1939	2,307,536	250,811	286,375
1938	2,270,364	266,321	310,828
1937	5,705,476	425,674	378,942
1936	4,833,899	356,670	291,712
1935	3,536,498	286,810	292,475
1934	2,639,824	244,991	285,015
1933	2,499,932	219,471	239,531
1932	2,735,463	253,139	260,183

CANADIAN WHEAT EXPORTS

Exports of wheat from Canada by crop years to countries of destination as reported by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, in bus (000's omitted):

	1945-46	1944-45	1943-44	1942-43
U. K.	102,122	120,309	37,946	115,955
Eire	3,965	7,512	6,805	3,767
Aden	....	....	5	19
Br. S. Africa	5,038	1,667	36	55
Br. W. Africa	....	....	....	11
Ceylon	812	434	93	....
Br. India	26,742	14,300	594	....
Br. W. Indies	62	3	....	....
Gibraltar	208	2,550	....	....
Malta	2,804	2,276	1,319	....
New Zealand	3,634	2,043	....	....
Palestine	894	....	....	....
Albania	....	168	....	....
Arabia	....	86	....	....
Austria	102	....	....	....
Belgium	9,477	6,022	....	....
Cent. America	....	....	....	69
China	2,130	....	....	....
Colombia	1,038	1,537	196	37
Costa Rica	80	30	....	....
Cuba	62	104	34	20
Czechoslovakia	632	7	....	....
Dom. Republic	....	31	28	79
Ecuador	....	186	....	....
Egypt	3,387	10,846	7,441	2,014
France	6,234	5,509	286	....
Fr. Colonies	6,997	9,491	1,644	....
Germany	....	645	....	....
Greece	4,821	8,841	6,936	6,334
Greenland-Iceland	22	....	7	....
Honduras	183	16	....	....
Iraq-Iran	1,570	834	212	865
Italy	387	5,993	1,530	....
Medit. Ports	....	....	380	....
Mexico	2	....	....	....
Morocco	5,402	....	....	....
Netherlands	15,680	2,918	....	....
Norway	2,793	2,075	....	....
Peru	1,155	748	....	....
Poland	100	....	....	....
Portugal	133	11,132	6,743	10,452
Port. Colonies	....	646	191	735
Russia	6,340	1,871	643	....
Salvador	50	30	24	....
So. America	....	159	38	....
San Domingo	6	....	....	....
Spain	....	927	149	132
Switzerland	....	....	....	2,588
Turkey	....	....	....	148
United States	57,429	41,860	159,828	14,830
Puerto Rico	3	....	3	2
Venezuela	....	10	52	....
Yugoslavia	1,662	23	....	....
UNO for distribution	....	16,445	....	....
Totals	273,996	280,288	233,165	158,112

United States Grain Products Exports

Exports of miscellaneous grain products in the calendar years, as reported by the Department of Commerce:

	1944	1945
Barley malt, bus	3,549,809	4,738,818
Hominy and grits, lbs	25,209,425	27,853,801
Oatmeal and rolled oats, lbs*	43,291,223	56,699,261
Rice flour, meal and broken rice, milled rice, including brown and paddy rice, lbs.	501,574,667	527,638,762
Biscuits and crackers	13,860,053	34,585,948
Macaroni, etc., lbs	11,059,342	12,555,986
Cereal breakfast foods, lbs	14,377,162	20,804,377

*Includes bulk and packaged.

United States Calendar Year Imports

Imports of wheat flour, wheat and other grain and grain products into the United States by calendar years, as reported by the Department of Commerce (000's omitted):

	Wheat flour, sacks	Wheat, bus: Domestic consumption	Wheat, bus: Milled in bond for export: To Cuba	Wheat, bus: Milled in bond for export: To all others
1946	4	138	310	6,066
1945	31	4,869	25	11,408
1944	80	110,528	849	9,917
1943	56	49,206	3,160	6,188
1942	91	961	3,321	5,043
1941	10	895	1,813	3,405
1940	147	379	2,457	6,197
1939	172	394	2,598	7,756
1938	143	48	839	2,942
1937	49	8,684	3,281	5,751
1936	980	34,170	4,095	9,216
1935	25	27,439	3,913	7,518
1934	2	7,736	3,446	7,360
1933	2	31	2,733	7,554
1932	..	3	2,592	7,431
1931	..	43	*..	15,648
1930	4	21	*..	10,948
1929	4	30	*..	14,546
1928	12	199	*..	18,649
1927	10	6	*..	11,747

*Included in all others.

	Bbls: Rye flour	Bushels: Rye	Corn	Barley	Oats	Flaxseed
1946	1,096	783	4,411	2,556	3,462	
1945	3,046	259	17,743	54,161	3,796	
1944	10,845	9,166	42,289	80,049	10,739	
1943	2,071	211	44,607	76,784	10,624	
1942	403	536	6,387	9,527	13,729	
1941	9,366	786	898	6,021	21,122	
1940	60	1,621	1,406	13,151	11,825	
1939	*..	490	776	4,293	16,028	
1938	..	404	136	7	..	
1937	207	36,337	10,384	58	..	
1936	1 3,889	31,471	8,144	149	..	
1935	9,643	43,242	4,840	10,107	17,560	
1934	5 7,622	2,959	6,580	5,580	14,170	
1933	11 8,006	160	*..	132	13,825	
1932	..	344	*..	59	7,919	
1931	81	618	*..	576	14,480	
1930	7	1,556	*..	183	12,632	
1929	..	407	*..	112	24,243	
1928	2	566	*..	489	17,579	
1927	..	5,458	*..	85	21,831	

*Too small to be reported separately.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF CEREAL PRODUCTS BY 20 AMERICAN REPUBLICS

The following table was prepared by the Office of International Trade of the United States Department of Commerce and shows the 1937-43 average imports and exports of cereal products by 20 American Republics, in pounds:

Country	Bakery products: Imports	Bakery products: Exports	Macaroni products: Imports	Macaroni products: Exports	Breakfast cereals, including rolled oats: Imports	Breakfast cereals, including rolled oats: Exports
Argentina	20,942	773,983	47,747	1,563,809	368,928	1,672,745
Bolivia	275,593	.....	1,127,928	.....	919,495	461
Brazil	19,790	23,779	19,327	77,548	1,154,370	867
Chile	12,159	21,732	1,036	93,628	340	5,526,194
Colombia	116,260	4,337	21,860	96	142,613	2,724
Costa Rica	162,664	.....	24,029	.....	67,467	.....
Cuba	563,839	85,198	382,237	.....	973,814	557
Dominican Republic	193,678	312	102,399	4,498	1,802,350	.....
Ecuador	14,768	12,320	5,885	.....	80,827	7,593
El Salvador	.....	.....	15,756	520	20,890	18,557
Guatemala	84,558	.....	21,713	.....	485,467	.....
Haiti	93,244	87	68,185	.....	.....	.....
Honduras	101,837	.....	9,664	.....	513,048	.....
Mexico	505,212	9,493	40,446	2,154	994,453	12,045
Nicaragua	125,761	.....	31,545	.....	178,905	.....
Panama, Republic of	60,277	3,869	23,474	27	98,423	409
Paraguay*	32,521	.....	37,017	.....	.....	.....
Peru	137,212	665	93,498	1,362	2,813,769	.....
Uruguay	47,367	.....	2,590	.....	2,789,124	.....
Venezuela	945,094	.....	32,174	.....	5,718,784	.....
Total, excluding Argentina, Chile, Uruguay	3,430,308	140,000	2,057,137	86,205	15,064,675	43,153
Grand total	3,510,776	935,775	2,108,510	1,743,642	19,124,067	7,242,092

*Five-year average.

United States Exports of Wheat Flour to Noncontiguous Territories

The following table shows the exports of wheat flour from the United States to Alaska, Hawaii, Puerto Rico, Virgin Islands and American Samoa by calendar years in sacks as reported by the Bureau of the Census of the United States Department of Commerce. These figures are not included in the tables showing total export shipments from the United States:

1946	Alaska	Puerto Rico	Virgin Islds.	Samoa	Hawaii
Jan.	2,603	82,496	3,821	815	41,234
Feb.	5,798	38,407	3,840	....	48,665
Mch.	9,348	87,444	5,355	592	55,313
Apr.	329	156,022	2,006	....	53,631
May	11,372	179,131	2,820	460	16,828
June	17,883	88,803	....	....	7,360
July	11,499	68,657	1,649	85	14,782
Aug.	14,664	84,260	4,061	....	7,280
Sept.	2,069	52,290	4,440	654	33,734
Oct.	1,978	10,832	208	....	24,227
Nov.	3,651	183,872	3,845	100	6,000
Dec.*	....	....	....	....	....
Totals	81,194	1,032,264	32,045	2,706	309,054
1945	72,212	630,045	21,115	....	211,686
1944	120,924	2,894	82	....	7,518
1943	84,701	6,164	459	....	5,562
1942	117,310	761,413	30,600	....	75,298

*Not available.

UNITED STATES COARSE GRAIN EXPORTS

Exports of corn, oats, rye and barley from the United States as compiled from reports of the United States Department of Commerce, in bushels (000's omitted):

	Corn	Oats	Rye	Barley
1946	15,572	25,507	3,176	1,407
1945	15,529	3,617	4,941	2,309
1944	10,231	292	47	306
1943	5,133	121	78	407
1942	9,798	416	11	827
1941	19,350	530	13	1,218
1940	38,317	186	890	1,403
1939	32,117	236	84	5,410
1938	147,505	8,517	3,347	16,130
1937	5,334	6,728	4,262	11,473
1936	524	517	6	7,377
1935	177	563	5	7,507
1934	2,987	141	6	5,447
1933	5,365	1,476	40	7,142
1932	7,886	3,486	1,096	7,043
1931	2,700	2,121	121	7,851
1930	6,369	1,501	266	9,374
1929	33,745	6,609	3,434	29,523
1928	25,799	10,421	14,499	51,676
1927	13,428	10,053	35,941	37,973
1926	23,064	11,395	11,941	13,569
1925	12,762	29,443	28,675	29,089
1924	18,336	3,983	35,666	20,179
1923	42,188	3,227	30,850	11,983
1922	163,609	30,011	47,260	18,781
1921	128,975	3,224	29,812	25,834
1920	17,761	12,878	57,070	17,854
1919	11,193	55,295	32,898	37,612

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President, Don R. Jorgensen, Sargent & Co., Des Moines, Iowa; vice president, Don Stewart, Iowa Packing Co., Des Moines, Iowa; secretary-treasurer, Gene Gourley, Spencer Kellogg & Sons Co., Des Moines, Iowa.

Eastern Federation of Feed Merchants, Inc.

President, Kenneth E. Eldred, Charles H. Eldred Co., Bainbridge, N. Y; vice president, Walter F. Oesterling, P. J. Oesterling & Sons, Inc., Butler, Pa; executive director and secretary-treasurer, Austin W. Carpenter, Sherburne, N. Y.

Farmers Grain Association of Ohio

President, Virgil Kohring, Pemberville; first vice president, G. H. Smith, Sugar Ridge; second vice president, Paul Meyers, Oak Harbor.

Feed Institute of Iowa

President, Howard F. Boeke, Boeke Feed Co., Inc., Des Moines, Iowa; vice president, George Cook, Tyden Flour & Feed Co., Dougherty, Iowa; secretary-treasurer, Carroll Swanson, Swanson Sales Co., Des Moines Bldg., Des Moines, Iowa.

Federation of Cash Grain Commission Merchants' Associations

President, Frank C. Bell, Bell-Trimble Grain Co., Omaha, Neb; first vice president, Walter C. Holstein, Mohr-Holstein Co., Milwaukee, Wis; second vice president, Carl E. Bostrom, Lowell Holt & Co., Chicago, Ill; secretary-treasurer, B. O. Holmquist, Holmquist Elevator Co., Omaha, Neb.

Flax Institute of the United States

President, H. L. Walster, Fargo, N. D; vice presidents, T. L. Daniels, Minneapolis, Minn; H. L. Bolley, Fargo, N. D; Val Wurtele, Minneapolis, Minn; H. K. Hayes, St. Paul, Minn; A. C. Arny, St. Paul, Minn; secretary-treasurer, W. M. Gilruth, 428 Flour Exchange, Minneapolis, Minn; director public relations, Rome Riebeth, 22 Commerce Station, Minneapolis, Minn.

Florida Feed Dealers Association

President, J. P. Irwin, Amco Feed Stores, Inc., Tampa 5, Fla; vice president, F. L. Craig, Tampa, Fla; secretary, R. D. Jackson, Jackson Grain Co., Cass & Ashley Streets, Tampa, Fla; treasurer, J. C. McCrea, Miami Feed & Supply Co., Miami 8, Fla.

Georgia Feed Association, Inc.

President, T. B. Martin, Jr., Standard Feed Milling Co., Atlanta, Ga; vice president, C. B. Nichols, Happyvale Flour Mills, Griffin, Ga; secretary-treasurer, James B. Crew, 1105-6 William-Oliver Bldg., Atlanta 3, Ga.

Grain Commission Merchants Association of St. Louis

President, Roy J. Huetteman, Producers Grain Commission Co; vice president, Logan M. Bakter, Lowell Holt & Co; secretary-treasurer, Arthur W. Sax, Dan Mullally Grain Co., St. Louis, Mo.

The Grain and Feed Dealers National Association

President, F. Peavey Heffelfinger, F. H. Peavey & Co., Minneapolis 15, Minn; first vice president, H. H. Green, H. H. Green Mill & Elevator Co., Pattonsburg, Mo; second vice president, Charles G. Robinson, Scruggs-Robinson Co., Memphis, Tenn; third vice president, R. C. Booth, Piper Grain & Milling Co., Cedar Rapids, Iowa; executive vice president, R. B. Bowden, Washington 5, D. C; secretary-treasurer, R. F. Kennedy, 100 Merchants Exchange Bldg., St. Louis 2, Mo.

Illinois Feed Association

President, Fred J. Reinwald, Reinwald Produce Co., Carmi, Ill; vice president, L. W. Keller, McMillen Feed Mills, Decatur, Ill; treasurer, James Moore, Dixie Mills, Mt. Vernon, Ill; assistant secretary, Ruth A. Lantz, Lloyd Larson & Associates, Chicago, Ill; executive secretary, Lloyd S. Larson, 53 W. Jackson Blvd., Chicago 4, Ill.

Illinois Grain Dealers Association

President, H. E. Morgan, Clifton, Ill; first vice president, L. J. Colehower, Wenona, Ill; second vice president, E. E. Hamman, LeRoy, Ill; secretary, W. E. Culbertson, Delavan, Ill; treasurer, Thomas A. Verry, Armington, Ill.

Illinois Poultry Improvement Association

President, Ralph Imhoff, Eureka; vice president, Vernon Frye, Paris; executive secretary, Ralph Yohe, Chicago.

Indiana Grain and Feed Dealers Association

President, P. E. Legge, Uniondale; vice president, M. E. Kendall, Carmel; treasurer, Dale G. Phillips, Indianapolis; secretary, Fred K. Sale, 600 Board of Trade Bldg., Indianapolis 4, Ind.

Institute of American Poultry Industries

President, Dr. Cliff D. Carpenter, Institute of American Poultry Industries, Chicago; chairman of the board, Mark Goodrich, M. J. Goodrich Co., Strawberry Point, Iowa; vice presidents, M. E. Fox, Peter Fox Sons Co., Chicago; J. F. Peterson, Peterson-Biddick Co., Wadena, Minn; secretary, D. M. Ogilvie, Institute of American Poultry Industries, Chicago; treasurer, W. F. Priebe, Jr., Priebe & Sons, Inc., Chicago; assistant secretary, Jane Wasmuth, Institute of American Poultry Industries, Chicago; assistant treasurer, D. R. Long, Cudhay Packing Co., Chicago.

International Baby Chick Association

President, N. C. Thompson, Poehlman Hatchery, Petaluma, Cal; first vice president, L. L. Baumgartner, Litchfield Hatchery, Litchfield, Minn; second vice president, Noel Shaver, Shaver's Hatchery, Crawfordsville, Ind; executive secretary, Don M. Turnbull, 15 West 10th St., Kansas City, Mo; treasurer, D. D. Slade, Kentucky Hatchery, Lexington, Ky.

International Institute of Milling Technology

President, Charles J. Mitchell, Mill Mutuals N. W. Dept., Minneapolis 15, Minn; vice president, Russell B. Maas, Screw Conveyor Corp., Hammond, Ind; second vice president, John L. Neenan, Allis-Chalmers Mfg. Co., Milwaukee 1, Wis; executive secretary, Dean M. Clark, Board of Trade, Chicago 4, Ill; treasurer, Eugene G. Berry, B. F. Gump Co., Chicago 7, Ill.

Kansas City Feed Club

President, Earl A. Hogan, Earl A. Hogan Co., Kansas City, Mo; vice president, Martin Newell, Feedstuffs, Kansas City, Mo; secretary, Loyd O. Selders, Spear Mills, Inc., 1009 Baltimore Ave., Kansas City, Mo; treasurer, John J. Blowers, Standard Milling Co., Kansas City, Mo.

Kansas Grain, Feed & Seed Dealers Association

President, A. W. Estes, Midwest Grain Co., Hutchinson, Kansas; vice president, Lester McDonald, Farmers Elevator & Merchandise Co., Satanta, Kansas; secretary-treasurer, O. E. Case, 823 Wiley Bldg., Hutchinson, Kansas.

Kansas Seed Dealers Association

President, W. C. Armfield, Ross Seed Co., Wichita; vice president, L. S. Congdon, Sedgwick (Kansas) Alfalfa Mills; executive secretary-treasurer, O. E. Case, Hutchinson, Kansas.

Kentucky Feed Association

President, W. J. Simpson, Owensboro Milling Co., Owensboro, Ky; vice president, T. E. Aubrey, Aubrey & Co., Louisville, Ky; secretary-treasurer, L. E. Painter, Box 73, Middletown, Ky.

Memphis Grain & Hay Association

President, Ed Jappe, Marianna Sales Co., Memphis 3, Tenn; vice president, H. L. McGeorge, Royal Feed & Milling Co., Memphis, Tenn; secretary, J. M. Trenholm, Standard Commission Co., Cotton Exchange Bldg., Memphis, Tenn.

Michigan Bean Shippers Association

President, George McIntyre, Frutchey Bean Co., Saginaw, Mich; first vice president, H. E. Henne, Wallace & Morley Co., Bay Port, Mich; second vice president, L. W. Tinkham, L. W. Tinkham Bean Co., Grand Rapids, Mich; secretary-treasurer, A. E. Walcott, 401 Eddy Bldg., Saginaw, Mich.

Midwest Feed Manufacturers' Association

President, B. D. Eddie, Superior Feed Mills, Oklahoma City, Okla; vice president, G. L. James, Ralston Purina Co., Kansas City, Mo; secretary, Lee O. Carlin, Topeka, Kansas; treasurer, Lewis E. Selders, Spear Mills, Inc., Kansas City, Mo; executive secretary, J. D. Dean, 20 West 9th St. Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

Minnesota Turkey Growers Association

President, C. N. Thurnbeck, Forest Lake; vice president, Clinton Moline, Isanti; secretary-treasurer, R. W. Olson, Willmar.

Missouri Grain, Feed & Millers Association

President, Arthur Mann, Mann Grain Co., Clinton, Mo; vice president, Charles Brucks, Missouri Farmers Assn., Co-operative Elevator, Glasgow, Mo; executive vice president, A. H. Meinershagen, Eagle Mill & Elevator Co., Higginsville, Mo; secretary-treasurer, D. A. Meinershagen, Eagle Mill & Elevator Co., Higginsville, Mo.

National Association of Commodity Exchanges and Allied Trades, Inc.

President, Walter R. Scott, Board of Trade of Kansas City, Kansas City 6, Mo; executive vice president, J. A. Higgins, Jr; first vice president, Isaac Witkin, General Cocoa Co., Inc., New York 5; second vice president, Walter H. Mills, General Mills, Inc., Minneapolis 15, Minn; secretary-treasurer, O. W. Olson, Room 1079, 141 West Jackson Blvd., Chicago 4, Ill; assistant secretary, Mae M. Sherry, Chicago 4, Ill.

National Cottonseed Products Association

President, Joe Flaig, The Simmons Mills, Dallas, Texas; vice president, T. H. Gregory, Memphis 3, Tenn; secretary-treasurer, S. M. Harmon, 731 Sterick Bldg., Memphis 3, Tenn; educational director, A. L. Ward, Dallas, Texas.

National Dehydrators Association

President, Joseph B. Pardieck, California Vegetable Concentrates, Inc., Huntington Park, Cal; vice president, George E. Siebel, Little and Co., Inc., Chicago, Ill; managing director, Glenn G. Hoskins, G. C. Hoskins, industrial consultant, Chicago, Ill; secretary, Robert M. Green, Suite 734, McGraw-Hill Bldg., 520 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago 11, Ill.

The National Fertilizer Association

Chairman of the board of directors, Weller Noble, Pacific Guano Co., Berkeley 2, Cal; vice chairman of the board of directors, R. L. King, Georgia Fertilizer Co., Valdosta, Ga; president, Maurice H. Lockwood, Washington 5, D. C; secretary-treasurer, Daniel S. Murph, 616 Investment Bldg., Washington 5, D. C.

The National Grain Trade Council

Chairman, R. C. Woodworth, Minneapolis 15, Minn; vice chairman, Frank A. Theis, Kansas City 6, Mo; executive secretary, R. B. Bowden, 604 Hibbs Bldg., Washington 5, D. C.

The National Hay Association

President, H. D. Garrison, Blanchester, Ohio; first vice president, G. T. Cecil, Birmingham, Ala; second vice president, J. K. Hereter, Gettysburg, Pa; secretary-treasurer, Fred K. Sale, 600 Board of Trade Bldg., Indianapolis 4, Ind.

National Mineral Feeds Association, Inc.

President, Art. Swarzentruber, Dr. Fenton's Vigortone Co., Cedar Rapids, Iowa; vice president, C. S. Langen, Moorman Manufacturing Co., Quincy, Ill; executive secretary, Peter W. Janss, 1012 Des Moines Bldg., Des Moines 9, Iowa; treasurer, H. A. Marshall, Walnut Grove Products Co., Atlantic, Iowa.

National Soybean Processors Association

President, R. G. Houghtlin, Chicago 4, Ill; vice president and chairman, executive committee, D. J. Bunnell, Central Soya Co., Inc., Chicago 4, Ill; secretary, W. L. Shellabarger, Shellabarger Soybean Mills, 364-366 Citizens Bldg., Decatur 30, Ill; treasurer, H. E. Carpenter, The Lexington Soy Products Co., Lexington, Ohio; assistant treasurer, F. G. Duncanson, Chicago 4, Ill.

Nebraska Grain and Feed Dealers Association

President, Charles Deaver, Colton Grain Co., Colton, Neb; vice president, Winston Swanson, Farmers Elevator Co., Wayne, Neb; secretary-treasurer, Phil Runion, 1027 Terminal Bldg., Lincoln 8, Neb; assistant secretary-treasurer, W. G. Keitges, Lincoln, Neb; field secretary, Howard W. Elm, Lincoln, Neb.

The New Mexico Grain & Feed Dealers Association

President, Arthur Ravel, Ravel Bros. Feed Co., Albuquerque, N. M; vice president, Austin Brooks, El Rancho Mills, Clovis, N. M; secretary-treasurer, F. H. Birden, Albuquerque Feed Store, 410 Bridge St., Albuquerque, N. M.

Northeastern Poultry Producers Council, Inc.

President, Leslie S. Hubbard, Hubbard Farms, Lancaster, Pa; vice president, John V. B. Rice, Egg & Apple Farms, Trumansburg, N. Y; recording secretary, Hugh Thompson, Watt Publishing Co., Box 658, Westfield, N. J; treasurer, J. C. Weisel, Kerr Chickeries, Frenchtown, N. J; managing director, Leon Todd, Trenton, N. J.

Northwest Country Elevator Association

President, E. T. Pettersen, Cargill, Inc., Minneapolis 15, Minn; vice president, L. J. Carlin, Peavey Elevators, Minneapolis 15, Minn; secretary-treasurer, J. F. McElligott, 802 Grain Exchange, Minneapolis 15, Minn.

Northwest Feed Manufacturers Association

President, Chris Miller, Russell-Miller Milling Co., Minneapolis, Minn; vice presidents, Fred Seed, Cargill, Inc., Minneapolis, Minn; Ronald Edstrom, Northrup, King & Co., Minneapolis, Minn; Clifford Weberg, Ralston Purina Co., Minneapolis, Minn; secretary, Wayne Fish, Wayne Fish & Co., 2460 Rand Tower, Minneapolis, Minn.

The Northwest Line Elevators Association

President, Cecil Lamont, Winnipeg, Man; vice president and general manager, J. G. Fraser; assistant secretary, James Seaton; Director, Dr. F. J. Greaney, Line Elevators Farm Service.

Northwest Retail Feed Association, Inc.

President, G. H. Homme, Farmers Elevator Co., Kerkhoven, Minn; vice president, Roy Peterson, Red Wing Feed & Supply Co., Red Wing, Minn; secretary-treasurer, W. D. Flemming, The Grain & Feed Review, 408 South Third Street, Minneapolis 15, Minn.

Ohio Grain, Mill & Feed Dealers Association, Inc.

President, L. A. Gilliland, Gilliland Grain & Coal Co., Van Wert, Ohio; first vice president, H. E. Brubaker, New Carlisle, Ohio; second vice president, C. R. Phelps, Conneaut, Ohio; treasurer, Elton Kile, Kileville, Ohio; honorary secretary, W. W. Cummings, Columbus 15, Ohio; secretary, C. V. Thomas, 44 East Broad St., Columbus 15, Ohio.

The Ohio Poultry Council

President, C. D. Lerch, Miami Valley Hatchery, Sidney, Ohio; vice president, H. E. Frederick, Scotts Mills, Marysville, Ohio; secretary-treasurer, C. M. Ferguson, Poultry Dept., Ohio State University, Columbus, Ohio.

Oklahoma Grain and Feed Dealers Association

President, King P. Aitken, Alva Roller Mills, Alva, Okla; vice president, Frank Stauffer, Moore-Stauffer Grain Co., Chickasha, Okla; secretary-treasurer, E. R. Humphrey, 614 First National Bank Bldg., P. O. Box 809, Enid, Okla.

Oregon Feed & Seed Dealers Association

President, Duane Crabtree, Crabtree Feed & Seed Co., Eugene, Ore; vice president, Matt Gilles, Farmers Union Warehouse Co., Dallas, Ore; treasurer, Alex Runciman, Balfour-Guthrie & Co., Portland, Ore; manager, Leon S. Jackson, 224 S. W. Fourth Avenue, Portland 4, Ore.

The Panhandle Grain & Feed Dealers Association

President, H. G. Stinnett, Jr., Harvest Queen Mills, Plainview, Texas; vice president, Joe F. Coffee, Coffee-Davis Grain Co., Amarillo, Texas; secretary-treasurer, H. C. Adams, Box 366, Amarillo, Texas.

Poultry and Egg National Board

President, Hobart Creighton; first vice president, Hugh E. Gordon; second vice president, John C. Huttar; treasurer, O. W. Olson, secretary, Glenn H. Campbell; general manager, Homer I. Huntington, 308 West Washington Street, Chicago 6, Ill.

Pacific Northwest Grain Dealers Association, Inc.

President, Vernon H. Robinson, Robinson Grain Co., Pomeroy, Wash; vice president, Frank Hoorman, Genesee Union Warehouse Co., Genesee, Idaho; treasurer, Richard H. Stephens, Archer-Daniels-Midland Co., Spokane 8, Wash; managing secretary, Pete Stallcop, 647 Peyton Bldg., Spokane 8, Wash.

St. Louis Grain Club and St. Louis Millers' Club

Consolidated—Official Name to Be Announced.

President, Ed Schurmann, Hanover Star Milling Co; first vice president, Donald W. Kleitsch, Cargill, Inc., St. Louis, Mo; second vice president, R. H. Dean, Ralston Purina Co., St. Louis, Mo; secretary-treasurer, W. J. Krings, secretary Merchants' Exchange of St. Louis, St. Louis, Mo.

Society of Grain Elevator Superintendents—National

President, Harold E. Wilber, A. E. Staley Mfg. Co., Decatur, Ill; first vice president, John Belanger, Manitoba Pool Elevators, Ltd., Port Arthur, Ont; second vice president, Clifford A. MacIver, Archer-Daniels-Midland Co., Minneapolis, Minn; secretary-treasurer, Dean M. Clark, Board of Trade Bldg., Chicago 4, Ill.

South Dakota Feed Manufacturers Association

President, Paul Batcheller, Batcheller's, Sioux Falls, S. D; vice president, W. E. Poley, Sioux Falls Milling Co., Sioux Falls, S. D; secretary-treasurer, R. E. Dana, 303 National Bank of South Dakota Bldg., Sioux Falls, S. D.

Southern Mixed Feed Manufacturing Association

President, A. T. Pennington, Allied Mills, Inc., Memphis, Tenn; treasurer, J. B. Edgar, Happy Mills, Memphis, Tenn.

Southern Seedmen's Association

President, Donald M. Hastings, H. G. Hastings Co., Atlanta, Ga; first vice president, A. J. Biggio, Jr., Robert Nicholson Seed Store, Dallas, Texas; second vice president, P. D. Neilsen, Reuter Seed Co., New Orleans, La; executive secretary, Lane Wilson, 1019 Boulevard, Shreveport, La.

Texas Feed Manufacturers Association

President, Wiley Akins, Burrus Feed Mills, Dallas, Texas; vice president, Clarence Taylor, Kimball-Diamond Milling Co., Fort Worth, Texas; secretary - treasurer, Lorne F. van Stone, Uncle Johnny Mills, Houston, Texas.

Texas Grain and Feed Dealers Association

President, H. G. Stinnett, Jr., Harvest Queen Mill & Elevator Co., Plainview, Texas; first vice president, W. R. Archer, Uncle Johnny Mills, Houston, Texas; second vice president, G. H. Rogers, Doggett Grain Co., Dallas, Texas; secretary-treasurer, G. E. Blewett, Blewett Grain Co., Fair Bldg., Fort Worth 2, Texas.

Washington State Feed Association, Inc.

President, A. J. McFarlane, Fisher Flouring Mills Co., Seattle, Wash; vice president, Edward Nordquist, Nordquist Feeds, Inc., Redmond, Wash; secretary-treasurer, Jack X. Finch, Aslin-Finch Co., Spokane, Wash; manager, John G. Wilson, Seattle, Wash.

Western Grain and Feed Association

President, J. A. Olson, Davenport Elevator Co., West Bend, Iowa; vice president, C. J. Cahill, Rath Packing Co., Waterloo, Iowa; treasurer, Guy Grimes, Inland Mills, Inc., Des Moines, Iowa; executive secretary, Mark G. Thornburg, Western Grain and Feed Association, 432 Des Moines Bldg., Des Moines, Iowa.

Western Grain Men's Association

President, George A. Pederson, Farmers Elevator, Ivanhoe, Minn; vice president, Joseph Dahl, Farmers Elevator, Madison, Minn; secretary, Theodore Torgrimson, Farmers Elevator, Tracy, Minn; treasurer, E. L. Stolte, Farmers Elevator, Marietta, Minn.

The Wyoming Grain, Feed and Seed Dealers Association

President, Roscoe Noland, The Noland Feed Co., Casper, Wyo; vice president, Jim G. Webb, Goshen Hay & Feed Co., Torrington, Wyo; secretary-treasurer, Dr. Lawrence Morris, Animal Production Department, University of Wyoming, Laramie, Wyo.

BAKING INDUSTRY

Allied Trades of the Baking Industry

President, J. U. Lemmon, Jr., Doughnut Corp of America, Boston 18, Mass; vice president, Thomas A. Dillon, Ekco Products Co., Chicago 39, Ill; secretary-treasurer, Claude A. Bascombe, Standard Brands, Inc., 595 Madison Ave., New York 22, N. Y.

American Bakers Association

Chairman of the board, Harry W. Zinsmaster, Zinsmaster Baking Co., Duluth, Minn; president, C. P. Binner, Chicago; first vice president, E. K. Quigg, Richmond Baking Co., Richmond, Ind; second vice president, H. W. Kilpatrick, Kilpatrick's Bakery, San Francisco, Cal; treasurer, M. Lee Marshall, Continental Baking Co., New York, N. Y; secretary, Tom Smith, 105 W. Adams St., Chicago, Ill.

American Dry Milk Institute, Inc.

Chairman, C. E. Beardslee, The Borden Co., New York, N. Y; vice chairman, H. R. Leonard, Twin City Milk Producers Association, St. Paul 4, Minn; secretary-treasurer, M. J. Metzger, American Dry Milk Institute, Inc., 221 N. LaSalle St., Chicago 1, Ill; director, Roud McCann, American Dry Milk Institute, Inc., Chicago 1, Ill.

American Institute of Baking

President, Louis E. Caster, Keig-Stevens Baking Co., Rockford, Ill; chairman of the board, Louis E. Caster; vice chairman of the board, Milton Petersen, P. F. Petersen Baking Co., Omaha, Neb; treasurer, M. Lee Marshall, Continental Baking Co., New York, N. Y; secretary, Franklin C. Bing, 1135 Fullerton Ave., Chicago 14, Ill.

American Society of Bakery Engineers

President, J. M. Albright, Marshall, Field & Co., Chicago, Ill; first vice president, Otto Richter, Richter Baking Co., San Antonio, Texas; second vice president, Jerome H. Debs, Chicago, Metallic Mfg. Co., Chicago, Ill; secretary-treasurer, Victor E. Marx, American Dry Milk Institute, Chicago, Ill.

Associated Bakers of Illinois

President, R. J. Conover, Lucky Boy Bakers, Inc., Galesburg, Ill; chairman wholesale division, Walter H. Kurth, Elite Bakery, Minier, Ill; chairman retail division, Almund Steffensen, Steffensen's Bakery, Park Ridge, Ill; treasurer, J. F. Gauger, Purity Baking Co., Decatur, Ill; secretary, Thelma E. Dallas, 53 W. Jackson Blvd., Chicago, Ill.

Associated Bakers of Minneapolis

President, C. R. Krause, Quality Bake Shop; vice president, Ray Wuollet, Wuollet's Bakery; treasurer, Clifford H. Anderson, Christensen's Bakery; secretary, J. M. Long, 613 14th Avenue S. E., Minneapolis, Minn.

Associated Bakers of St. Paul

President, James J. Kriz, Kriz Bakery; vice president, Cliff Strandy, Mrs. Strandy's Bakeries; financial secretary, Clarence Duren, Nancy Ann Bakery; treasurer, Hugo Schuh, Dutch Bakery; recording secretary, J. M. Long, 613 14th Ave. S. E., Minneapolis, Minn.

Associated Retail Bakers of America

President, John M. Benkert, Benkert's Bakeries, Inc., Long Island City, Queens 3, N. Y; first vice president, Albert E. Wiehn, Wiehn's Bakery, Cleveland 8, Ohio; second vice president, Al Steffensen, Steffensen's Bakery, Park Ridge, Ill; third vice president, Louis J. Dudt, Dudt's Premier South Hills Bakery, Pittsburgh 10, Pa; treasurer, Chester T. Smidowicz, Smidowicz's Bakery, Chicago 8, Ill; executive secretary, Frank G. Jungewaelter, 1135 Fullerton Avenue, Chicago 14, Ill.

Associated Retail Bakers of Western Michigan

President, H. J. Van Dyke, Betty Lou Bakery, Grand Rapids 5, Mich; vice president, Jacob Steenstra, Steenstra's Bakery, Grand Rapids, Mich; secretary, William Dumond, Triumph Bake Shop, 320 Central Ave., Holland, Mich; treasurer, Arthur Wright, Wright's Bakery, Grand Rapids, Mich.

Atlanta Bakers Club

President, Russ Westerstrom, Lee Baking Co; vice president, Joe Travis, Gordon Foods, Inc; secretary-treasurer, Mike Scondras, Zakas Bakery, Atlanta, Ga.

Bakers Allied Trades Association

President, E. O. Copas, Maple Leaf Milling Co., Ltd., Vancouver, B. C; vice president, R. G. Jeboult, Swift Canadian Co., Ltd., Vancouver, B. C; secretary-treasurer, F. A. Wilson, 199 East 8th Ave., Vancouver, B. C.

The Bakers Association of the Carolinas

President, A. G. Peeler, Jr., Salisbury, N. C; vice presidents, W. W. Barr, Columbia, S. C; K. G. Patterson, Asheville, N. C; secretary - treasurer, N. Walter Wertz, Orangeburg, S. C.

Bakers Club of Chicago

President, M. M. Jackson, Vienna Model Bakery, Inc., Chicago, Ill; first vice president, L. E. Caster, Keig-Stevens Baking Co., Rockford, Ill; second vice president, R. M. Woods, Woods Bon Ton, Evanston, Ill; secretary, George Neuman, Neuman Pastry Shops, 4757 Milwaukee Ave., Chicago, Ill; treasurer, Peter Redler, Chicago, Ill; manager, Louise K. Buell, Bakers Club, Chicago, Ill.

Bakers Club, Inc., New York

President, Ernest Hollmuller, John Reber Baking Corp.; first vice president, Russell E. Duvernoy, Duvernoy & Sons, Inc; second vice president, William P. Duff, Baker Perkins, Inc; secretary, Frank A. Lyon, Shelton Hotel, New York, N. Y; treasurer, Ernest B. Kierstead; chairman of the board of directors, Frank S. Bamford, Bakers Weekly.

Bakers Courtesy Club of Pittsburgh

President, S. D. McKinley, Hardesty & Stineman; vice president, E. E. Hendershaw; second vice president, H. G. Woecknер, Marathon Corp; secretary-treasurer, E. Willard Moore, Thomas Royal & Co., Pittsburgh, Pa.

Bakery Equipment Manufacturers Association

President, Martin Miller, American Machine & Foundry Co., New York 17, N. Y; vice president, Joseph A. Baker, Baker Perkins, Inc., Saginaw, Mich; secretary-treasurer, Carl W. Steinhauer, Union Steel Products Co., Albion, Mich.

The Biscuit & Cracker Manufacturers Association of America

President, H. L. Popp, Perfection Biscuit Co., Fort Wayne, Ind; vice presidents, A. P. Strietmann, United Biscuit Co. of America, Cincinnati, Ohio; Hanford Main, Sunshine Biscuits, Inc., Long Island City, N. Y; G. H. Coppers, National Biscuit Co., New York, N. Y; secretary-treasurer, R. T. Stokes, 233 Broadway, New York 7, N. Y.

Buffalo Retail Bakers Association, Inc.

President, Peter Falter, Buffalo, N. Y; vice president, Ralph Harmel, Buffalo, N. Y; secretary, William A. Steller, 345 E. Delavan Ave., Buffalo, N. Y; treasurer, Alfred Pfuelb, Buffalo, N. Y.

Chicago Bakers Courtesy Club

President, A. W. Fosdyke, Chicago, Ill; first vice president, Dr. L. A. Rumsey, W. E. Long Co., Chicago, Ill; second vice president, P. E. Minton, Nuiomoline Co., Chicago, Ill; secretary-treasurer, S. O. Werner, American Baker, 166 W. Jackson Blvd., Chicago, Ill.

Connecticut Bakers Association, Inc.

President, Leon A. McDonald, DeLaurent Bake Shop, Inc., Bridgeport, Conn; vice president, John G. Richard, Connecticut Doughnut Co., Mt. Carmel, Conn; treasurer, Roy H. Koonts, Mrs. Emley's Food Shop, Inc., New Haven, Conn; secretary, Charles Barr, Charles Barr & Associates, Rivoli Bldg., 584 Campbell Ave., West Haven 16, Conn.

Georgia Bakers Council

President, Howard W. Fisch, Highland Bakery, Inc., Atlanta, Ga; vice president, Russell Westerstrom, Lee Baking Co., Atlanta, Ga; treasurer, Horace Small, Small & Estes Bakery, Gainesville, Ga; secretary, Forrest H. Holz, 161 Spring St., N. W., Atlanta, Ga.

Holes-in-Bread Club

President, Anthony A. Cervini, Duvernoy & Sons, Inc., New York, N. Y; vice president, Frank Waters, John Reber Baking Corp., New York, N. Y; secretary-treasurer, William C. Duncan, William C. Duncan & Co., Inc., New York, N. Y.

Independent Biscuit Manufacturers Co., Inc.

President, D. A. Parks, Chattanooga, Tenn; vice president, E. F. Chambless, Chicago, Ill; treasurer, W. P. Scott, Baltimore, Md; secretary, Harry D. Butler, 90 W. Broadway, New York, N. Y; western manager, M. J. Hogan, Chicago, Ill; technical institute director, T. E. Hollingshead, Chicago, Ill.

Indiana Bakers Association

President, Morris Jones, Richmond, Ind; vice president, Loren Critchlow, Terre Haute, Ind; secretary-manager, Charles P. Ehrts, 924 People's Bank Bldg., Indianapolis, Ind; treasurer, Oscar C. Hasse, Indianapolis, Ind.

Institute of Food Technologists

President, Dr. E. H. Harvey, Sun Chemical Corp., New York, N. Y; vice president, Dr. H. C. Diehl, The Refrigeration Foundation, Berkeley, Cal; secretary-treasurer, Dr. G. J. Hucker, N. Y. State Agricultural Experiment Station, Geneva, N. Y.

Iowa Bakers Association

Vice president, acting president, Charles Jones, Home Bakery, Independence, Iowa; secretary, Don Jackson, 118 W. Main Street, Marshalltown, Iowa; treasurer, Paul Stark, Barbara's Bake Shoppe, Des Moines, Iowa; allied member, E. E. Dusenbery, Central Flour & Feed, Des Moines 9, Iowa.

Kansas State Bakers Association, Inc.

President, G. C. Gillan, Gillan Brothers Bakery, Concordia, Kansas; first vice president, J. L. Shelhaas, Shelhaas Bakery, Junction City, Kansas; second vice president, H. G. Rodgers, Ark Bakers, Inc., Wichita, Kansas; third vice president, Lloyd L. Fisher, Waxide Paper Co., Kansas City, Mo; treasurer, James S. Chase, Golden Crust Baking Co., Manhattan, Kansas; secretary, C. F. Heath, Heath's Holsum Bakery, Salina, Kansas.

Master Bakers Association of Greater Boston

President, Kenneth D. Mullen, Hazel's Bakery, Allston, and Mullen's Bakery, Jamaica Plain; vice president, Danjel Newcomb, Newcomb's Bakery, Atlantic; financial secretary, Sydney Jones, Batchelder & Snyder, Inc; recording secretary, John Marwede, Standard Brands, Inc., Boston, Mass; treasurer, Max Todd, Ideal Bakery, Dorchester.

Metropolitan Production Men's Club

President, Herman Tyor, Wheatality Bakery, Inc., New York, N. Y; first vice president, John Wiegand, Lane Baking, Inc., New York, N. Y; second vice president, Walter J. Sockman, Raymond F. Kilthau, New York, N. Y; secretary, William H. Welker, Swift & Co. Refinery, Marsh & Import Streets, Newark 5, N. J; treasurer, Henry F. Voll, Bakers Weekly, New York 19, N. Y.

Michigan Allied Trades Association

President, W. E. Hines, Procter & Gamble Co, Detroit, Mich; secretary-treasurer, Carl Swanson, Standard Brands, Inc., Detroit, Mich.

Michigan Bakers Allied Trades Association, Inc.

President, Carl H. Humphrey, Standard Milling Co., Detroit 26, Mich; vice president, C. W. Todd, Bakco Products Co., Detroit 11, Mich; secretary-treasurer, L. O. Auld, Pillsbury Mills, Inc., 705 Park Ave. Bldg., Detroit 26, Mich.

Michigan Bakers Association

President, E. A. Wilsher, Michigan Bakeries, Inc., Grand Rapids, Mich; first vice president, W. J. Desser, Grocers Cookie & Biscuit Co., Detroit, Mich; second vice president, L. D. Kinney, Continental Baking Co., Detroit, Mich; secretary, C. W. Swanson, Standard Brands, Inc., Fleischmann Division, 984 West Willis Ave., Detroit 1, Mich.

Midwest Bakers Allied Club

President, Carl A. Rapp, Interstate Bakeries Corp., Kansas City, Mo; vice president, George G. Young, Sperry-Young-Kevan, Inc., Kansas City, Mo; secretary-treasurer, A. M. Hillner, Hotel President, Kansas City 6, Mo.

Milwaukee Retail Bakers Association

President, Alex Chromy, Chromy's Bakery; vice president, Russell Fader, Fader's Bakery; financial secretary, Kenneth Gross, Gross Bakery; corresponding secretary, Nic Schmidt, Schmidt's Bakery, 756 North Milwaukee St., Milwaukee, Wis; treasurer, John Bohren, Bohren's Bakery.

Minnesota Allied Trades of the Baking Industry

President, L. T. Blom, Red Star Yeast & Products Co., St. Paul, Minn; vice president, W. C. Jenks, Anheuser-Busch, Inc., St. Paul, Minn; secretary-treasurer, R. M. Bates, Rapinwax Paper Co., 150 26th Ave. S. E., Minneapolis, Minn.

Missouri Bakers Association, Inc.

President, Ed. Knaus, Knaus Bakery, St. Louis, Mo; first vice president, Herman C. Balsiger, Schulze Baking Co. (Interstate Baking Corp.), Kansas City, Mo; second vice president, V. L. Sevra, Sevra's West Lake Bakery, Kansas City, Mo; secretary, Fred L. Callicotte, Waxide Paper Co., 4410 Hunt Ave., St. Louis 10, Mo; treasurer, Carl Muff, Muff's Bakery, Trenton, Mo.

National Bakers Supply House Association

President, John P. Garrow, Chapman & Smith Co., Chicago 7, Ill; vice president, Emil W. Stiefvater, Stiefvaters', San Francisco 11, Cal; secretary, Philip W. Orth, Jr., Philip Orth Co., 304 E. Florida St., Milwaukee 4, Wis; treasurer, Howard R. Mayer, Henry & Henry, Inc., Buffalo 15, N. Y.

National Pretzel Bakers Institute

President, Norval Postweiler, Burry Biscuit Co., Elizabeth, N. J; first vice president, Harold Burris, Halter's Pretzels, Inc., Canton, Ohio; second vice president, Charles Wingert, Pennsylvania Pretzel Co., Allentown, Pa; treasurer, Floyd B. Kulp, Perfect Foods, Inc., Lansdale, Pa; executive secretary, Harold H. Moss, 3160 Kensington Ave., Room 301, Industrial Office Bldg., Philadelphia 34, Pa.

Nebraska Master Bakers Association

President, James Carter, P. F. Petersen Baking Co., Omaha, Neb; vice president, Bruce Henning, Henning Bakery, Norfolk, Neb; secretary, T. F. Naughtin, Jr., T. F. Naughtin Co., 806 Farnam Street, Omaha, Neb; treasurer, Lawrence Ortman, Ortman Bakeries, Omaha, Neb.

New England Bakers Association

President, Charles V. Gridley, Gridley Baking Co., Cambridge, Mass; vice president, Leo W. Bayles, Dnc. Roxbury, Mass; treasurer, Guy Maynard, Lexington, Mass; executive secretary, Robert E. Sullivan, 51 Exeter St., Boston 16, Mass; retail vice president, A. E. Laprise, Ye Olde Towne Bake Shoppe, Newtonville, Mass.

New Jersey Bakers Board of Trade, Inc.

President, Adolph Hausold, Hoboken, N. J; vice president, Otto Berchtold, Westwood, N. J; treasurer and executive secretary, William Cordes, 104 Lillie Street, Newark 3, N. J; recording secretary, Carl Greus, Maplewood, N. J.

New Mexico Bakers Association

President, John Howard, Rainbo Baking Co., Albuquerque, N. M; first vice president, C. M. Johnston, Taos Valley Baking Co., Taos, N. M; second vice president, C. R. Rowley, Rowley's Bakery, Santa Fe, N. M; secretary-treasurer, A. T. Hogan, 625 N. Spruce St., Albuquerque, N. M.

New York Division No. 5 of the Allied Trades of the Baking Industry

President, Frank J. Torrens, Borden Co; vice president, W. H. Welker, Swift & Co; secretary-treasurer, Wayne G. Martin, Jr., The Northwestern Miller, 23 Beaver St., New York 4, N. Y.

New York State Association of Manufacturing Retail Bakers, Inc.

President, George Cron, Cron Bros. Bakery, Richmond Hill, N. Y; first vice president, Raymond Bieler, White Star Bakery, Rochester, N. Y; second vice president, Henry Hoer, Hoer's Bakery, Bronx, N. Y; third vice president, Charles Vogel, Vogel's Bakery, Utica, N. Y; treasurer, Walter G. Bauer, Bauer's Bakery, Brooklyn, N. Y; secretary, Percy M. Stelle, Room B-10, 3 Broadway, New York 4, N. Y.

North Carolina Bakers Council, Inc.

President, R. B. Streb, Royal Baking Co., Raleigh, N. C; vice president, W. H. Kelley, Grocers' Baking Co., Gastonia, N. C; treasurer, R. B. Jennings, Bamby Bakery, Burlington, N. C; recording secretary, Saul Gold, Home Bakery; Rocky Mount, N. C; executive secretary, William C. McIntire, Jr., 805 Guilford Bldg., Greensboro, N. C.

Northwestern Ohio Master Bakers Association

President, Boyd Frazier, Erie Thomas Pie Co., Toledo, Ohio; first vice president, William Mountain, Mountain's Bakery, Toledo, Ohio; second vice president, F. P. Graw, King Midas Flour Mills, Toledo, Ohio; recording secretary, Donald Norris, Walton Baking Co., Toledo, Ohio; corresponding secretary, Ellery Brunt, Armour & Co., Washington & Erie, Toledo, Ohio; treasurer, Harry M. Lutz, Lutz Baking Co., Toledo, Ohio.

Ohio Bakers Association

President, Edward L. Uffelmann, Uffelmann Baking Co., Cincinnati, Ohio; vice president, Edward Nickles, Nickles Bakery, Inc., Martins Ferry, Ohio; treasurer, Fred Allen, Donaldson Baking Co., Columbus, Ohio; secretary, Roy Ferguson, Seneca Hotel, Columbus, Ohio.

Oklahoma Bakers Association

President, Harry Alexander, Royal Baking Co., Oklahoma City, Okla; vice president, E. H. Van Antwerp, Van's Baking Co., Edmond, Okla; treasurer, John Wallen, Maywood Baking Co., Oklahoma City, Okla; secretary, George Cox, 408 Perrine Bldg., Oklahoma City 4, Okla.

Oregon Bakers Club

President, Ralph Wittenberg, Grandma Cookie Co; vice president, Jim Greenlee, Continental Baking Co; secretary, Wells O. Wheeler, Sugar Crest Doughnut Co., Portland, Ore; treasurer, Fred Schoenlen, Bakery Service Co.

Pennsylvania Bakers Association

President, John R. Dwyer, Firch Baking Co., Erie, Pa; vice president, John Schaible, Schaible's Bakery, Easton, Pa; treasurer, C. Frank Summy, Jr., Lancaster, Pa; secretary, Theodore Staab, 5700 No. Broad St., Philadelphia, Pa.

Potomac States Bakers Association

President, Lewis G. Graeves, Charles Schneider Baking Co., Washington, D. C; vice president for Maryland, Charles T. Godwin, E. H. Koester Baking Co., Baltimore, Md; vice president for Delaware, Henry C. Steinle, Steinle's Bakery, Wilmington, Del; vice president for West Virginia, Paul G. Sayre, Storck Baking Co., Parkersburg, W. Va; vice president for Virginia, L. E. Duncan, Merchants' Bakery, Inc., Norfolk, Va; vice president for District of Columbia, Paul K. Corcoran, Holmes & Son, Washington, D. C; treasurer, Anton Hagel, Hagel's Bakery, Baltimore, Md.

Quality Bakers of America Co-operative, Inc.

President, J. P. Duchaine, My Bread Baking Co., New Bedford, Mass; vice president, Fred L. Cobb, Cobb's Sunlit Bakery, Green Bay, Wis; treasurer, C. F. Stroehmann, Stroehmann Brothers Co., Williamsport, Pa; secretary and general manager, E. E. Kelley, Jr., Quality Bakers of America Co-operative, Inc., 120 West 42nd St., New York, N. Y.

Retail Master Bakers Association of Western Pennsylvania

President, A. F. Planitzer, Planitzer Bakery; vice president, L. J. Dudt, Dudt's Premier Bakery; treasurer, James Kennedy; financial secretary, E. A. Dorner, Dorner Bakery, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Rocky Mountain Bakers Association

President, Roger D. Knight, Jr., Campbell Sell Baking Co., Denver, Colo; first vice president, Harold Hurd, Hurd's Bakery, Denver, Colo; second vice president, Lehn Englehart, Englehart Baking Co., Albuquerque, N. M; secretary-treasurer, Fred Linsenmaier, Brolite Co., Denver, Colo; recording secretary, T. W. Kunde, Box 871, Denver, Colo.

St. Louis Master Bakers Association

President, Albert F. Hauser, Hauser's Bakery; first vice president, Herbert G. Warner; second vice president, Earl Schmidt, Schmidt's Bake Shop; corresponding secretary, Otto Binder, Binder's Bakery, 5403 Gravois Ave., St. Louis, Mo; financial secretary, Edwin J. Schmidt, Schmidt Bros. Bakery; treasurer, Englebert Knaus, Knaus Bakery.

Southern Bakers Allied Association

President, Roy Lichlyter, Standard Brands, Birmingham, Ala; vice president, H. D. Crawford, Swift & Co. Refinery, Atlanta, Ga; secretary, O. H. Robinson, Armour & Co. Refinery, 4608 Kirkland Ave., Chattanooga 10, Tenn.

Texas Bakers Association

President, William B. Finney, Finney's Bakery, McKinney, Texas; vice president, Raymond Burford, Baldridge Baking Co., Lubbock, Texas; treasurer, F. H. Ellenberger, American Home Bakery, Palestine, Texas; secretary, B. R. Braden, Braden's Home Aid Bakery, Dallas, Texas.

Tri-State Bakers Association

President, Charles Koestler, Koestler's Bakery, Vicksburg, Miss; first vice president, J. Roy Smith, Smith's Bakery, Mobile, Ala; second vice president, William C. Bacher, Bacher Bros. Baking Co., New Orleans, La; secretary, Sidney Baudier, Jr., 401 Board of Trade Bldg., New Orleans, La.

Vermont Bakers Association

President, Paul Zeno, Zeno Baking Co., Inc., Bellows Falls, Vt; vice president, Fred J. Moquin, Moquin's, Inc., Burlington, Vt; retail vice president, Raymond Gelineau, Gelineau's Pastry Shop, Burlington, Vt; secretary, Earl Sleeper, Standard Brands, Inc., Burlington, Vt; treasurer, John Sheldon, Federal Flour Mills, Woodsville, N. H.

West Virginia Bakers Association

President, Fred Haislip, Haislip Baking Co., Logan, W. Va; vice president, L. D. Feuchtenberger, Jr., Feuchtenberger Bakeries, Bluefield, W. Va., treasurer, Harry G. Fretwell, Cablish Baking Co., Charleston, W. Va; secretary, Orren L. Jones, 716 People's Bldg., Charleston, W. Va.

Western Carolina's Retail Bakers Association

President, K. G. Patterson, Quality Bakery, Asheville, N. C; vice president, James Baker, Aunt Harriett's Bakery, Union, S. C; secretary-treasurer, E. E. Moore, Quality Bakery, Asheville, N. C.

Wisconsin Bakers Association, Inc.

President, Edwin Petrowski, The Beckman Bakery, Wausau, Wis; vice president, Leo Rewald, Rewald's Bakery, Milwaukee 4, Wis; second vice president, Alex Chromy, Chromy's Bakery, Milwaukee 2, Wis; executive secretary, Fred H. Laufenburg, 6173 Plankinton Bldg., 161 West Wisconsin Ave., Milwaukee 3, Wis; treasurer, Grant C. Van Ness, Milwaukee 8, Wis.

Wisconsin Flour and Bakers Allied Trades Association

President, Henry C. Schranck, H. C. Schranck Co; vice president, Jack J. Mikula, Milwaukee Gas Light Co; secretary-treasurer, Carl F. Meyer, 756 North Milwaukee St., Milwaukee 2, Wis.

Worcester County (Mass.) Retail Bakers Association

President, James Sellar, Sellar's Bakery, Worcester, Mass; vice president, Armand Jendron, Louise's Pastry Shop, Worcester, Mass; secretary-treasurer, Charles Togman, Togman's Pastry Shoppe, 61 Providence St., Worcester, Mass.

Wyoming Bakers Association

President, William Pettus, Ideal Bakery, Rawlins, Wyo; vice president, Ed. H. Sommers, Sommers Bakery, Cody, Wyo; secretary-treasurer, Harry C. Schleicher, Schleicher Bakery, Cheyenne, Wyo.

TRADE ASSOCIATIONS IN CANADA

MILLING INDUSTRY

Canadian Exporters Association

President, D. P. Hatch, Building Products, Ltd., Montreal, Que; vice presidents, G. R. Marshall, G. R. Marshall & Co., Toronto, Ont; W. D. Jewett, Dominion Bridge Co., Ltd., Montreal, Que; honorary treasurer, L. B. Hardy, General Steel Wares, Ltd., Toronto, Ont; Toronto manager and treasurer, H. M. MacDiarmid, Canadian Exporters' Association, Toronto, Ont; Montreal manager and recording secretary, J. C. McDerby, Canadian Exporters' Association, Montreal, Que; general manager and secretary, A. F. Telfer, Canadian Exporters' Association, 20 Temperance St., Toronto, Ont.

Canadian National Millers Association

Chairman, G. A. Morris, The Ogilvie Flour Mills Co., Ltd., Montreal, Que; vice-chairman, R. R. Faryon, The Quaker Oats Co. of Canada, Ltd., Peterborough, Ont; secretary, D. E. Murphy, 300 St. Sacrement Street, Montreal 1, Que.

Ontario Flour Millers Association

President, C. M. Snider, The Snider Flour Milling Co., Ltd., St. Jacobs, Ont; vice president, J. D. Hawken, The Hawken Milling Co., Wallaceburg, Ont; secretary-manager, H. J. Dowsett, 95 King Street East, Toronto 1, Ont; treasurer, George W. Baldwin, Aurora Flour and Feed Mills, Ltd., Aurora, Ont.

GRAIN AND FEED INDUSTRY

Canadian Feed Manufacturers National Council

President, R. A. Stone, William Stone Sons, Ltd., Ingersoll, Ont; secretary, eastern division, R. Raynauld, LaFerme, Montreal, Quebec; secretary, Manitoba division, A. C. Counsell, Feed Manufacturers Trade Section, Winnipeg, Man; secretary, Saskatchewan division, R. H. Miner, Saskatchewan Federated, Co-operative, Ltd., Regina, Sask; secretary, Alberta division, A. G. Kirstine, South Edmonton, Atlta; secretary, British Columbia division, R. Robinson, Vancouver, B. C; secretary, Ontario division, W. N. Hendrick, Purity Flour Mills, Ltd., Toronto, Ont; secretary (general), W. N. Hendrick, 293 MacPherson Avenue, Toronto 5, Ont., Canada.

Ontario Retail Feed Dealers Association

President, William VanSickle, Campbellsville, Ont; vice presidents, W. R. Pierce, Almonte, Ont; E. Stiver, Unionville, Ont; secretary, Murray H. McPhail, Campbellsville, Ont., Canada; treasurer, C. A. Martin, Milton, Ont.

Society of Grain Elevator Superintendents—Fort William, Ont., Chapter

President, Percy C. Poulton, N. M. Paterson & Co., Ltd., Fort William, Ont; secretary-treasurer, Fred A. Sibbald, National Grain Co., Ltd., Box 383, Fort William, Ont.

Vancouver Grain Exporters' Association

President, R. C. Milroy, Milroy Grain Co., Ltd., Vancouver, B. C; vice president, Philip Wolfe, James Richardson & Sons, Ltd., Vancouver, B. C; treasurer, R. M. Bryan, Hall Bryan, Ltd., Vancouver, B. C; secretary, H. W. Cameron, Marine Bldg., Vancouver, B. C., Canada.

BAKING INDUSTRY

The Allied Trades of the Baking Industry (Canada), Inc.

President, Fred T. Woodburn, Lever Bros., Ltd., Montreal, Que; first vice president, Norman Tolton, Standard Brands Ltd., Toronto 3, Ont; secretary, W. Edward Floody, The Bakers' Journal, 21 King St. E., Toronto, Ont; treasurer, Rolph H. D. Sim, Swift Canadian Co., Toronto, Ont.

Dominion Retail Store Bakers Association

Honorary president, Fred C. Copp, Danforth Foods, Toronto, Ont; president, Robert F. Buckley, Buckley's Bakery, Toronto, Ont; first vice president, Walter D. Heagle, National System of Baking, Ltd., Hamilton, Ont; second vice president, C. B. R. Bailey, The Food Shop, Oshawa, Ont; secretary-treasurer, Charles H. L. Reid, 118 Felstead Ave., Toronto 6, Ont.

National Council of the Baking Industry of Canada

Chairman, S. R. Saxby, Montreal, Que; vice chairman, F. N. Myles, Saint John, N. B; executive secretary, R. P. Sparks, Ottawa, Ont; honorary secretary-treasurer, E. R. Jarvis, Ottawa, Ont.

Ontario Bakers Association

President, William Henderson, Jr., William Henderson & Sons, Waterloo, Ont; first vice president, Bernie Zurbrigg, Zurbrigg's Bakery, Ltd., Ingersoll, Ont; second vice president, Walter McAdam, Jackson's Bakeries, Ltd., Hamilton, Ont; secretary, Robert H. Ackert, 10 McNab Street South, Hamilton, Ont; treasurer, W. Harry Carpenter, John McHutchion, Ltd., Brantford, Ont.

TRADE ASSOCIATIONS IN THE BRITISH EMPIRE

MILLING INDUSTRY

Belfast Flour and Feedingstuffs Association

Chairman, W. K. Alexander, James McCaughey & Co., Ltd., Belfast; secretary, A. S. Atkinson, State Bldgs., 18, Arthur Street, Belfast.

Belfast Flour Millers Association

Chairman, S. W. Monsey, J. Rank, Ltd., Pacific Mill, Belfast; secretary, C. S. Neill, James Neill, Ltd., Reliable Flour Mills, Belfast.

British Millers Mutual Association

Chairman, James V. Rank, Ranks, Ltd., London, England; representative northwestern area, Sir Norman Vernon, Spillers, Ltd; Col. W. Hodson; representative northeastern area, J. C. Wooler; representative southwestern area, A. J. Bobbett; representative southeastern area, Guy Savory; representative country members, S. Armstrong.

Federal Council of Flour Mill Owners of Australia

Secretary, G. G. Downe, 422-428 Collins St., Melbourne, Australia.

Flour Mill Owners Association of New South Wales

Secretary, A. L. Jelfs, Australia House, Carrington St., Sydney, Australia.

The Incorporated National Association of British and Irish Millers, Ltd.

President, Wilfred D. Vernon, Spillers, Ltd., London; secretary, H. G. Hall, 19, St. Matthew's Ave., Surbiton, Surrey.

The Irish Flour Millers Association

President, H. Golden, J. W. Green & Co., Ltd., Cork; vice presidents, George Shackleton, Jr., George Shackleton & Sons, Ltd., Lucan, Co., Dublin; G. Maurice Goodbody, Ranks (Ireland), Ltd., Limerick; honorary secretary-treasurer, William S. O'Neill, Johnston, Mooney & O'Brien, Ltd., Ballsbridge, Dublin; secretary, Miss C. A. Mitchell, 32, Nassau Street, Dublin.

Glasgow Corn Trade Association, Ltd.

Chairman, James Blain, James Blain & Co., Ltd., Glasgow; vice chairman, Peter Duff, Farquhar Bros., Glasgow.

Liverpool Corn Trade Association, Ltd.

President, J. H. Knight; secretary, F. W. G. Urquhart, Wellington Bldgs., The Strand, Liverpool 2.

London Corn Trade Association, Ltd.

President, R. Tadman; senior vice president, E. W. Grimsdale; junior vice president, F. H. Woods; honorary treasurer, E. D. Macleod; secretary, S. H. Titford, London, England; assistant secretary, A. W. Burton.

London Flour Trade Association, Ltd.

President, J. H. Duff, Sidney Smith, Ltd; vice president, W. T. Odam, Mardorf, Peach & Co., Ltd; honorary treasurer, P. Cooper; honorary secretary, S. W. Holloway, 17, Corn Exchange Chambers, Seething Lane, London, E. C. 3.

Millers Produce Co. of South Australia, Ltd.

Secretary, R. F. Harry, Industrial Bldg., King William Street, Adelaide, South Australia.

National Association of Flour Importers, Ltd.

President, J. B. Russell, C. A., D. T. Russell & Baird, Ltd., Glasgow; vice president, J. H. Pillman, Pillman & Phillips, London; honorary treasurer, A. Vaughan Thomas, Vaughan Thomas & Co., Ltd., London; secretary, H. V. Barham, F. C. A.

National Chamber of Milling, Inc.

Secretary, H. Turner, P. O. Box 8609, Johannesburg, South Africa.

National Federation of Corn Trade Associations

Chairman, E. Redmayne-Jones; vice chairman, R. Tadman; secretary, Charles W. Stevens, Baltic Exchange Chambers, 24 St. Mary Axe, London, E. C. 3.

Northern Ireland Provender Millers Association

Chairman, A. Stanley Marshall, William Marshall & Co., Ltd., Belfast; secretary, A. S. Atkinson, Atkinson & Boyd, State Bldg., 18, Arthur St., Belfast.

Research Association of British Flour Millers

Director of research, Dr. P. Moran, D. Sc., Ph. D; chairman, research association, J. Arthur Rank, Ranks, Ltd., London.

Scottish Flour Trade Association

President, Peter Duff, Farquhar Bros., Glasgow; vice president, William R. Law, Crawford & Law, Glasgow; secretary, R. Ralston Ness, 115 Wellington St., Glasgow 2.

Victorian Flour Mill Owners Association

Secretary, G. G. Downe, 422-428 Collins St., Melbourne, Victoria, Australia.

Western Australia Flour Mill Owners Association

Secretary, C. H. Merry, Commercial Union' Chambers, St. George's Terrace, Perth, Western Australia.

BAKING INDUSTRY

Associated Bread Manufacturers of Australia and New Zealand

President, W. Sloan, Sydney; secretary, A. M. Hayton, 40 Queen Street, Melbourne, Victoria, Australia.

National Federation of Master Bakers and Confectioners

Secretary, C. E. Acton, P. O. Box 357, Pretoria, South Africa.

DENMARK

Foreningen af Danmarks Importorer og Grossiter in Melbranchen (Flour Importers Association)

President, Hubert Justesen, Brodr. Justesen, Copenhagen; vice president, Troels Fode, Kompagnistraede 32, Copenhagen.

HOLLAND

Importbloembureau (Flour Import Bureau)

President, J. P. Meurs, Luchsinger, Meurs & Co.'s Handelmaatschappij, N. V., Amsterdam; vice president, Th. C. Verkley, Grippeling & Verkley, N. V., Amsterdam; secretary, K. Heslenfeld, Bulsing & Heslenfeld, Amsterdam.

A/S MERCATOR
AGENTS
GRAIN FLOUR FEEDINGSTUFFS
OSLO, NORWAY
Cable Address: "CATOR," OSLO

WORLD IMPORT DUTIES ON GRAIN AND ITS PRODUCTS
(Subject to Change)

At the request of The Northwestern Miller, the Office of International Trade, United States Department of Commerce, has supplied the following data covering import duties on wheat, flour and bran, as of February 15, 1947.

The department points out that it cannot guarantee that the rates here given will always be applied to particular shipments, since duties are subject to change at any time. These duties should be confirmed after a lapse of some months.

When two or more rates of duty for the same article are indicated, products of the United States as a rule are admitted at the lowest ("minimum") rate, except (a) into Canada, where the "intermediate" rate applies; (b) into British colonies, where the "preferential" rate does not apply to non-British imports.

With regard to duties on Canadian grain and its products, the Commercial Relations and Foreign Tariffs Division, Department of Trade and Commerce, of Canada, furnished The Northwestern Miller with the following information:

Canada has trade agreements with the United Kingdom, Ireland, Australia, New Zealand, Union of South Africa, British West Indies. In addition the Canada-United Kingdom trade agreement contains provision for reciprocal preferences with British colonies. In all parts of the British Commonwealth where there is a British preferential tariff on wheat or wheat flour (except Australia and Southern Rhodesia) the preferential rate applies to the Canadian product. In the Union of South Africa, which has a maximum, intermediate and minimum tariff for wheat and flour, the minimum tariff is applied to Canada.

Under conventions of commerce or trade agreements, Canada exchanges most-favored-nation treatment with United States (preferences to Cuba excepted), Mexico, Haiti, Dominican Republic, Guatemala, Nicaragua, Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Uruguay, Belgium and Luxembourg and Belgian Colonies, Czechoslovakia, France and French Colonies (scheduled goods including wheat and flour), Netherlands, Surinam and Curacao and Poland. By exchange of notes, similar reciprocal tariff relationship was established by Canada with El Salvador, Ecuador, Paraguay, Venezuela, Italy, Syria and Lebanon and China.

As regards other foreign countries, old British treaties, which included Canada, made with Denmark, Norway, Sweden and Switzerland, provide for the lowest rates of duty being mutually applied to imports from one of the contracting states to the other. Through Acts of Parliament, Canada accepted a reciprocal most-favored-nation British treaty with Spain and the reciprocal most-favored-nation clause of British treaties with Portugal and Yugoslavia. By means of orders-in-council or exchange of notes, most-favored-nation clauses in British treaties were employed to effect similar reciprocal arrangements with Bolivia, Costa Rica and Panama.

As regards other foreign countries, old British treaties, which included Canada, made with Sweden, Switzerland, and Colombia provide for the lowest rates of duty being mutually applied to imports from one of the contracting states to the other. Through Acts of Parliament, Canada accepted a reciprocal most-favored-nation British treaty with Spain and the reciprocal most-favored-nation clause of a British treaty with Portugal. By means of orders-in-council or exchange of notes, most-favored-nation clauses in British treaties were employed to effect similar reciprocal arrangements with Bolivia, Costa Rica and Panama.

Europe

All rates of duty per 100 kilos (220.46 lbs) unless otherwise specified.

ALBANIA

No information is available regarding the present customs regime in Albania. Trade with Albania not resumed.

AUSTRIA

Normal commercial and financial transactions have been resumed with Austria as of Dec. 7, 1945. The pre-anschluss tariff, which was effective in 1938, is to be reinstated with such implementation as is necessary to bring it up to date with conditions existing at the present time. However, no information has yet been forthcoming as to any changes in duties. All imports are subject to license.

BELGIUM

Duties are based on gross weight.

	Duty in francs
Oats	***24.15**
Other grain	**Free**
Oat flour	**$2.20**
Other flour	**4.60**
Bran	**Free**

***Duty is 10 francs if intended for the manufacture of oat flakes, under conditions prescribed by the Ministry of Finance.**

Import permits are required for all cereals and cereal products. A milling quota for domestic wheat, fixed periodically.

Transmission tax—	% of duty-paid value
Wheat, spelt, rye and meslin	3.50
Corn	9.00
Other grain	4.50
Wheat and rye flour, groats and semolina	*3.50
Other flour	*4.50
Bran	4.50

*Packed in packages for retail sale 9.00

The Belgian import duties are temporarily suspended, but the transmission taxes are collected.

BULGARIA

No recent tariff information available. Normal relations have not yet been resumed with Bulgaria.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

	Duty in crowns
Wheat	*50.00
Rye	*38.00

Wheat and rye flour, 2½ times the duty on wheat, plus the surtax on wheat.

Semolina, imported by manufacturers of food pastes, under permit, up to 2,000 metric tons and under special conditions 15.00

*Surtaxes—	
On wheat	25.00
On rye	50.00

Import permit fee on all imports... 5% ad val.

Normal commercial and financial transactions have been resumed with Czechoslovakia as of Dec. 7, 1945. Customs duties and taxes have been temporarily suspended on foodstuffs. All imports are subject to license.

DENMARK

Wheat, rye and their products, p.o.s...Free

Import licenses are required for flour, groats and flakes. All imports are subject to exchange control.

ESTONIA

(Estonia has been incorporated into the U. S. S. R.)

FINLAND

	Finnish marks per kilo
Wheat	1.60 or 1.25
Wheat flour:	
Unbolted	0.60
Bolted	1.40
Bran	0.60

All imports into Finland are subject to permit and exchange control.

FRANCE

The importation of wheat and bread flours is under the monopoly control of the National Cereal Office. Import restrictions or license requirements also apply to all grains and flours.

	Minimum Duty in French francs
Wheat flour, 70% extraction or more, gross weight	154.20
Wheat flour, 61 to 69% extraction, net weight	192.70
Wheat flour, 60% extraction and less, net weight	222.90
Oatmeal (breakfast cereal), gross weight (flour)	†83.00
Oat flakes	108.00
Rye flour, gross weight	†100.00
Wheat, gross weight	96.30
Oats, gross weight	†53.00
Barley, gross weight	†51.00
Rye, gross weight	†53.00
Corn, gross weight	51.00
Bran, gross weight	11.00

Production tax: exempt. Milling tax on wheat, 4 francs per 100 kilos.

Transaction tax, 1%. †Includes special tax of 2 francs.

Import duties and included taxes are temporarily suspended. Import permits are required.

GERMANY

Private exports to Germany are not yet possible.

GREECE

	Duty in metallic drachmas	
	General	Conventional
Wheat flour	11.00	10.70
Wheat	7.50	6.00
Bran	3.00	2.00

Above duties are stated in metallic drachmas, but are payable in stabilized paper drachmas at the ratio of 30 paper drachmas to 1 metallic drachma on wheat and 40 to 1 on flour and bran. In addition to the duty, there are surtaxes amounting to three fourths of basic duty, payable at the same ratio. The milling quotas for wheat limit imports of American grain.

The importation of wheat and flour is subject to permit.

HUNGARY

Normal commercial and financial transactions have been resumed with Hungary as of Dec. 7, 1945. All imports are subject to license. The following rates of duty are as of March, 1946:

	Duty in gold crowns (per 100 kilos)
Wheat and spelt	6.30
Wheat flour and semolina	13.00
Bran of all kinds	Free

Note—The ratio of the gold crown to the forint for payment of import duties is fixed by the Hungarian government. One gold crown equals four forints.

IRELAND (OR EIRE)

Wheat ..... Free
Wheat flour, under permit, and bran..*Free
***May be imported only under permit.**

ITALY

	Duty in paper lire
Wheat	**45.00**
Wheat flour	**68.90**
Bran	**7.35**

Since the armistice with Italy, these products have been imported on chiefly Italian government account. Imports are subject to ministerial import license.

LATVIA

(Latvia has been incorporated into the U. S. S. R.)

LITHUANIA

(Lithuania has been incorporated into the U. S. S. R.)

MALTA

Duties per 100 kilos in British pounds:

	General	Preferential
Wheat	1s 9d	9d
Wheat if damaged so as to be unfit for food for man	3s 2d	2s 6d
Wheat flour	6s 0d	4s 0d
Bran or pollard containing more than 5% of flour per 100 kilos of flour contained in excess of 5%	6s 0d	4s 0d
Bran containing not more than 5% of flour	2s 0d	2s 0d

There is a surtax of 2s per 100 kilos on bran and pollard.

These products require an import license.

NETHERLANDS

Import duties are suspended until Oct. 1, 1947.

Wheat, flour and bran, packed, ad valorem (c.i.f.)	10%
Wheat, flour and bran, in bulk	Free

The term "packed" applies to packages weighing 1.2 kilos net, or less.

Wheat is also subject to a "compensatory" sales tax of 1% ad valorem.

Imports of grain products are subject to monopoly control and to payment of monopoly fees, while additional fees are collected on the milling (in the Netherlands) of foreign wheat into flour. Because of the frequency of change these fees are not given. They may be obtained at any time by writing the Office of International Trade, or one of its district or co-operative offices.

Strict exchange control applies to payments for imports.

NORWAY

Duty in crowns

Wheat and oat flour, wheat and bran. Free

The importation of wheat, rye, barley and oats and products thereof is controlled by a government monopoly.

POLAND

Import duties have been suspended pending the institution of a new tariff. Certain excise and other internal taxes are taking the place of import duties. No information has been received as to the amount of any of these taxes. All imports are subject to license.

PORTUGAL

	Duty in gold escudos per kilo
Bran, gross weight	0.006

Wheat and wheat flour may be imported only by authority of special decrees, which also fix the rates of duty.

Duties are paid in paper escudos at the rate of 24.45 paper escudos to one gold escudo.

RUMANIA

Normal commercial and financial transactions have been resumed with Rumania as of Dec. 7, 1945. The Rumanian tariff system is based on a combination of a specific import duty and ad valorem taxes assessed on "average values" established by the Rumanian government on all imports. For all grain and grain products an import duty and a unified tax, in addition to miscellaneous taxes, are charged. The "average values" are continually revised upward so as to keep in line with the general price increases caused by the present inflation. All imports are subject to license.

SPAIN

	Duty in gold pesetas
Wheat	15.40
Wheat flour	23.10
Flour of other cereals	9.90

Imports are subject to permit.

SWEDEN

	Duty in crowns
Wheat flour, rye flour, etc.	**6.50**
Wheat, rye, barley	**3.70**
Bran	**Free**

Imports of wheat and rye and their milled products are under government controlled monopoly.

The license fee (milling tax) on imported and domestic wheat fluctuates from time to time. The rate of 0.005 crown per net kilo is the latest received.

Note: The duty on barley is suspended through June 30, 1947.

SWITZERLAND

	Duty in francs
Wheat and rye	3.00
Grain (except corn) and rice	0.60
Corn	0.50
Cereals, pearled, hulled, cleaned or crushed, groats and semolina, except oats	4.50
Oats, hulled, cleaned or crushed	5.00
Flour, packages over 5 kilos	4.50
Flour, packages up to 5 kilos	4.00
Bran	0.30

The following supplementary duties stated in francs per 100 kilos gross apply to cereals imported by firms not having deposited a declaration of guarantee: wheat, rye, flour of cereals and maize, and semolina, 25; cereals for use in brewing, 4.05; barley (worked up) 8, oats (worked up) 4, cereals other than wheat, rye, oats, barley and rice (worked up) 8; hulled barley, 20; barley flour, 8; flour of oats, 4.

Importation of flour is a government monopoly. Wheat and other cereals require an import permit.

Under the United States-Switzerland reciprocal trade agreement, the United States was granted an annual quota of 118,000 metric tons of wheat.

License tax—	Francs per metric ton
Cereals; and flour of corn and rice in containers of over 5 kilos each	0.30

TURKEY

	Duty in Turkish paper pounds
Wheat	**6.30**
Wheat flour	**9.50**
Bran	**1.80**

Transaction tax, 10% of c.i.f. duty-paid value on foodstuffs. Surtax, 10% of the duty.

UNITED KINGDOM

	British preferential	General
Wheat	**Free**	**Free**
Wheat flour and bran, ad valorem	**10%**	**Free**

Imports are subject to license.

(U. S. S. R.) RUSSIA

Wheat, other grains and bran	**Free**
Flour, ad valorem	**20%**

Trade in Russia is a government monopoly.

The 1939 tariff schedule is officially confirmed as being in effect.

YUGOSLAVIA

No recent tariff information is available. Normal trade relations have not yet been resumed with Yugoslavia.

North America

Rates of duty per 100 kilos (220.46 lbs) unless otherwise specified.

BRITISH HONDURAS

	Duty in dollars Preferential	General
Wheat, ad valorem	**20%**	**10%**
Wheat flour, bbl of 196 lbs	**$0.75**	**$0.35**
Bran, ad valorem	20%	10%

Package tax, 15c on each package imported.

An import permit is required for wheat flour.

CANADA

	Duty in dollars Intermediate	Preferential
Wheat, bu (60 lbs)	**$0.12**	**Free**
Wheat flour and semolina, bbl (196 lbs)	0.50	Free
Millfeed, ad valorem	**20%**	**15%**

Wheat, wheat flour and feeds are exempt from the sales tax. (The special excise tax of 3% of the duty-paid value has been abolished on all imports from the United States and from other countries on most-favored status with Canada.)

The value for ad valorem duties cannot be less than the American price advanced by the amount of the exchange. At present (Dec. 27, 1946), the buying rate on American dollars is $1.00½ Canadian funds. If the United States value is $100, the Canadian customer has to pay duty on $100.50. Dumping duty also applies if the Canadian importer remits to the American exporter less than $100 American currency (or $100.50 Canadian currency) unless the goods are of a kind not produced in Canada. Dumping duty would be equal to the difference (not in any case to exceed 50% of the fair market value). This penalty is at present suspended.

COSTA RICA

Official exchange rates: Buying (5.60 colons equals $1); selling (5.67 colons equals $1).

	General rate of duty	Conventional duty Rate*
Wheat	21.00	....
Wheat flour, best grade	22.00	17.95
Wheat flour, inferior grades	34.00	....
Whole wheat flour	22.00	17.95
Bran (fine for food)	26.00	....
Bran (for cattle feed)	3.00	....

There is a Public Works Tax of 0.01 colon per gross kilogram, and a Consumption Tax of 0.10 colon per gross kilogram on wheat flours and semolina (best grade wheat flour). On the basic import duty **plus the above taxes** a National Patent Tax is assessed of 6%. There is also a Disembarking Service Fee of 0.01 colon per gross kilogram. To the above duty and surtaxes should be added the Charity Tax of 2% of the f.a.s. value of the goods imported.

A certificate of sanitation (analysis) and a certificate of origin are required for shipments of wheat flour, and these documents must be legalized by a Costa Rican Consul in the United States.

Note—The import duty rate on "wheat flour best grade" and "whole wheat flour" are bound under the United States-Costa Rica reciprocal trade agreement.

*Applies to U. S. products.

GUATEMALA

	Duty in quetzales
Wheat (gross weight)	2.00
Wheat flour (gross weight)	3.00
Bran for feed	Free
Bran for food	4.00

Note: Importers of wheat and rye flours should present a certificate by the miller, legalized by the sanitary authorities of the country of origin, and viseed by the Guatemalan consul, certifying to their purity and quality. When this certificate is not presented, a fine equal to 25 per cent of the duty will be levied, and the flour will be held pending analysis by the local sanitary authorities.

Note: The duty on wheat and wheat flour is "bound" by the United States-Guatemala reciprocal trade agreement.

HONDURAS

	Duty in lempiras
Wheat flour (gross weight)	**12.00**
Bran for food	**16.00**

Bran for feed	Free
Wheat (gross weight)	$0.00

Surtax, 10% of the duty.

Note: The duty on wheat flour is "bound" by the United States-Honduras reciprocal trade agreement.

MEXICO

	Duty in Mexican pesos
Flour, including immediate containers	*28.00
Wheat	*6.00
Bran	4.00
Corn	Free

There is a surtax of 3 per cent of the duty on all dutiable articles by freight or express.

Sacks and bags are dutiable separately.

*Rate bound against increase by the U. S.-Mexican trade agreement.

Packaged foodstuffs must be registered with the Mexican Department of Public Health before importation.

NEWFOUNDLAND

	Duty in dollars
Wheat	Free
Wheat meal and flour	Free
Bran—	
For cooking, per lb	0.02
For feed	Free

There is a duty of 75c per bbl which may be imposed on flour imported from any country whose fishermen have the privilege of taking fish from all parts of the coast of Newfoundland, but which impose duties on fish imported from the Dominion or its dependencies. This has been suspended since its enactment in 1905. It does not apply to the United States.

Bran for feed in excess of $100 requires an import license.

NICARAGUA

	Duty in gold cordobas
Wheat (net weight)	0.69
Wheat flour (net weight)	2.10
Bran (net weight)	0.69

There is a tax of 10c per package on all imports, plus 10c per 46 kilos or fraction thereof, up to a maximum 1 cordoba on each imported package.

Duties are paid in paper cordobas at 5 paper to 1 gold cordoba. 1 gold cordoba equals $1 U. S.

PANAMA

	Duty in balboas
*Wheat (gross weight)	1.50
Flour, per kilo (gross weight)	1.00
Wheat bran	Free
Corn bran (gross weight)	3.00
Mixed bran with corn	1.00
Bran not specified	Free
Seeds for cereals (rice, corn, etc.)	Free

ST. PIERRE AND MIQUELON (FRENCH)

Wheat	Free
Wheat flour, gross weight	Free
Other flour, gross weight	Free
Bran	Free

These products are subject to import permit.

EL SALVADOR

	*Duty in U. S. dollars
Wheat (gross weight)	5.00
Wheat flour, superfine (gross weight)	9.00
Bran (gross weight)	10.40

Duties paid in colones at the rate of 2.50 colones to $1. To secure the entry of wheat flour, a certificate of purity should be presented.

*Duties include all charges and surtaxes.

The duty on wheat is "bound" against change in the United States-Salvadorean trade agreement.

UNITED STATES

Wheat, bu, 60 lbs	$ .42
Wheat flour, 100 lbs	1.04
Semolina, 100 lbs	1.04
Corn, bu, 56 lbs	*.25
Corn meal and flour, 100 lbs	.50
Oats, hulled or unhulled, bu, 32 lbs	*.08
Oatmeal, rolled oats, etc., 100 lbs	‡*10%
Rye, bu, 56 lbs	*.12
Rye flour and meal, 100 lbs	.45
Barley, hulled or unhulled, bu, 48 lbs	*.15
Pearl barley, lb	*.01
Buckwheat, hulled or unhulled, 100 lbs	*.15
Buckwheat flour, lb	*.003
Macaroni, vermicelli, etc., lb	.01½
Macaroni, vermicelli, etc., containing eggs or egg products	.02
Oat and barley hulls, etc., 100 lbs	.05
Flaxseed, bu, 56 lbs	.32½
Linseed oil, lb	.045
	†Ad valorem
Bran, shorts, etc.	5%
Unground screenings, etc.	5%
Ground screenings	5%
Cereal breakfast foods, etc.	10%
Biscuits, cakes, etc.	¶15%
Wheat, unfit for human consumption	5%
Bread (yeast)	Free of duty

Above dutiable products when products of Cuba and imported therefrom would be entitled to a rebate of 20% from above rates.

*Corn which is the product of and imported from Cuba is dutiable at the rate of 10c per bu of 56 lbs under paragraph 734, Tariff Act of 1930, as modified pursuant to the Cuban Trade Agreement.

†Ad valorem rates apply to the entered or appraised value, whichever is higher. The appraised value is ascertained under section 402 of the Tariff Act of 1930 as amended, in order defined, if such values exist, at foreign or export value, whichever is higher, at United States value, or at cost of production.

‡Plus an additional sugar tax (I. R. C., sec. 3500 (3)), which is 0.5144c per lb of the total sugars therein on all articles composed in chief value of manufactured sugar.

¶10% ad valorem, but not less than 40c nor more than 80c per 100 lbs.

In a Presidential Proclamation published in T. D. 50650 it is provided that the rates proclaimed pursuant to trade agreements shall apply to the products of all countries, subject to certain exceptions and conditions.

West Indies

BRITISH WEST INDIES

Rates of duty in sterling per 100 lbs unless otherwise specified.

	General	British preferential
Antigua—		
Wheat	1s 6d	1s 0d
Wheat flour, bbl (196 lbs)	9s 0d	7s 0d
Bran	2s 0d	1s 4d

Surtax, 30% of the duty on all imports except wheat flour, on which it is 10% of the duty.

These products require an import permit.

Bahamas—		
Wheat	1s 0d	6d
Wheat flour, bbl (196 lbs)	2s 0d	Free
Bran	1s 0d	6d

There is a surtax of 5% ad valorem on wheat.

These products require an import permit.

Barbados—		
Wheat	6s 0d	Free
Wheat flour, bbl (196 lbs):		
(1) Whole meal	2s 0d	Free
(2) Other than whole meal	5s 9d	3s 9d
Bran	1s 2d	7d

Surtax on imports, 20% of the duty.

Package tax—

Flour, 6d per 196 lbs; bran, 6d per 80 lbs; wheat, 6d per package.

These products require an import permit.

Bermuda—

	British Preferential Specific	Tariff Ad val.	Surtax
Wheat (100 lbs)	3d	...	...
Wheat flour (98 lbs)	9d	...	...
Bran (100 lbs)	3d	...	...

	General Tariff Specific	Ad val.	Surtax
Wheat (100 lbs)	..	10%	25%
Wheat flour (98 lbs)	9d	2½%	...
Bran (100 lbs)	..	10%	25%

Import permit required.

	General	British preferential
Dominica—		
Wheat	5s 0d	1s 8d
Wheat flour, bbl (196 lbs)	12s 6d	8s 4d
Bran	4s 2d	2s 6d

Trade tax, ¾ of 1% ad valorem.

There is also a surtax of 2½% ad valorem on bran from all sources.

These products require an import permit.

Grenada—		
Wheat	1s 6d	1s 0d
Wheat flour, bbl (196 lbs)	7s 6d	5s 0d
Bran	3d	Free

There is a surtax of 10% of the duty.

These products require an import permit.

Jamaica—		
Wheat	2s 0d	1s 6d
Wheat flour, bbl (196 lbs)	12s 0d	9s 0d
Bran	3s 6d	1s 10½d

Package tax—

Packages not over ⅛ cwt, 6d; over ⅛ cwt, not over 1 cwt, 1s; over 1 cwt, not over 4 cwt, 2s; each cwt over 4 cwt, 6d.

These products require an import permit.

Montserrat—		
Wheat	1s 6d	1s 0d
Wheat flour, bbl (196 lbs)	9s 0d	7s 0d
Bran	2s 0d	1s 4d

Surtax on wheat flour, 10% of the duty; 25% of the duty on other products.

These products require an import permit.

St. Christopher and Nevis—		
Wheat	1s 6d	1s 0d
Wheat flour, bbl (196 lbs)	9s 0d	7s 0d
Bran	2s 0d	1s 4d

Surtax, 12½% of duty.

These products require an import permit.

St. Lucia—		
Wheat	1s 6d	1s 0d
Wheat flour, bbl (196 lbs)	9s 0d	6s 0d
Bran	0s 3d	Free

Surtax 25% of duty except on wheat flour.

These products require an import permit.

St. Vincent—		
Wheat	1s 6d	1s 0d
Wheat flour, bbl (196 lbs)	7s 6d	5s 0d
Bran	1s 6d	1s 0d

Surtax on wheat and bran, 10% of duty.

These products require an import permit.

	Duties in Trinidad dollars	
Trinidad and Tobago—		
Wheat	0.60	0.30
Wheat flour, bbl (196 lbs)	0.84	0.36
Bran	0.30	0.15

These products require an import permit.

Turks and Caicos Islands—		
Wheat	2s 0d	1s 6d
Wheat flour, bbl (196 lbs)	4s 6d	3s 0d
Bran	1s 6d	1s 0d

Package tax: Flour, 6d per cwt or fraction; bran and wheat, same as in Jamaica.

These products require an import permit.

	General	British preferential
Virgin Islands (British)—		
Wheat	1s 0d	8d
Wheat flour, bbl (196 lbs), in quantities of 50 lbs or more	4s 0d	2s 8d
Wheat flour, lb, in quantities of less than 50 lbs	½d	¼d
Bran	2s 8d	1s 6d

Surtax on all imports, 2% of duty.

These products require an import permit.

CUBA

Rates in U. S. dollars per 100 kilos (220.46 lbs).

	U. S. General	U. S. preferential
Wheat, gross weight	$0.40	$0.32
Wheat flour, gross weight	1.30	0.91*
Bran (gross weight)	0.50	0.40

Plus surtax of 3% of duty on bran.

*This is the rate applying on wheat flour milled in the United States and made from wheat not all of which was grown in the United States which continues to be dutiable, at a reduction of 30% from the general duties; on wheat flour milled in the United States from wheat entirely grown in the United States, however, the duty is $0.78, a reduction of 40% from the general duty.

CURACAO (NETHERLAND WEST INDIES)

Duties in florins per 90 kilos (198.41 lbs).

Wheat, ad valorem (invoice valuation)	3%
Wheat flour	0.50
Bran for feed	Free

Surtax on all imports, 10% of the duty.

Importers are not permitted to place orders abroad until the exchange control authorities have authorized payment to be made.

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

Duties in U. S. dollars per 100 kilos (220.46 lbs).

Wheat and bran	Free
Wheat flour, net weight	$4.50

In addition, there is an internal tax of $2 per net 100 kilos on wheat flour.

Additional taxes: Import license tax, 3.3% ad val; wharfage tax, 12½c each 50 gross kilos (if less than 50 gross kilos, exempt); document taxes, 1% and 6% ad valorem, and a $4 clearance fee on all imports.

FRENCH WEST INDIES

Duties in francs per 100 kilos (220.46 lbs), unless otherwise specified.

Guadeloupe—	
Wheat, net weight	*5.75
Wheat flour, net weight	*17.00
Bran of all grains, gross weight—	
Coming from temporary admissions	*5.00
Other	*11.00

Consumption tax on wheat flour, 1 franc per 100 net kilos. Import tax, 10% ad valorem on wheat and 2% ad valorem on wheat flour. Octroi tax on wheat, 2% ad valorem; on bran, 2% ad valorem.

The importation of these products is subject to permit.

Martinique—	
Wheat	5.70
Wheat flour	*17.40
Corn	14.20
Corn meal	14.40
Bran of all grains, gross weight—	
Coming from temporary admissions	*5.00
Other	*11.00

Octroi tax on wheat and flour, 5 francs per 100 net kilos and 2% ad valorem on bran.

Import tax, 3% ad valorem.

Special surtax on all imports, 1% ad valorem.

The importation of these products is subject to permit.

*Temporarily exempted from duty.

HAITI

Duties in gourdes per net kilo.

Wheat	0.11
Wheat flour	0.30
Bran	0.06

Surtax on all imports, 20% of duty.

South America

Rates per 100 kilos (220.46 lbs) unless otherwise specified.

ARGENTINA

	*Valuation	†Rate of duty
Wheat and corn flour	0.016	42%
Wheat	.064	Free
Farina	.08	Free
Semolina	.128	Free

*Valuation in Argentine gold pesos per kilo. †Percentage of valuation; includes surtax.

BOLIVIA

	Duty in bolivianos
Wheat flour, gross weight	35.00
Wheat, gross weight	12.50
For sowing, free, under permit.	
Bran, gross weight	1.50

There is a surtax of 200% of the duty on bran.

Flour, domestic and foreign, is subject to a tax of 2 bolivianos per quintal of 46 kilos.

Imports are subject to permit.

BRAZIL

	Duty in cruzeiros* Minimum rates per ton
Wheat,† gross weight	62.10
Wheat, cracked or half milled	155.00
Wheat flour,‡ legal weight	155.00
Bran and middlings, gross weight	124.30

*There is a surtax of 10% of the duty.

†There is an additional surtax of 0.60 milreis per 44 kilos of flour theoretically to be extracted from imported wheat, at a fixed extraction ratio of 70%.

‡There is an additional surtax of 0.60 milreis per 44-kilo bag of imported flour.

The surtax of 2% of c.i.f. value, port of entry, applying to most imports, is charged on wheat flour, bran and middlings, but not on wheat.

The duty on wheat and cracked wheat has been suspended since Aug. 16, 1945, and on flour for 90 days from Dec. 1, 1945.

BRITISH GUIANA

Duty in dollars of British Guiana (4s 2d).

	British preferential General	British preferential
Wheat flour, bbl (196 lbs)	$1.39	$1.00

(The rate to Canadian flour is $0.91.)

Wheat, 100 lbs	.50	.25
Bran	.50	.25

There is a surtax of 25% of the duty on flour, and of 30% of the duty on wheat and bran.

Bill of entry tax, 3% ad valorem.

An import license is required for these products.

CHILE

	Chilean gold pesos
Wheat flour	35.00
Bran	7.50

Wheat—When the c.i.f. value of the wheat is 70 pesos or more per 100 kilos, it is free of duty; when its price is 69 pesos, the import duty is 0.75 gold peso per 100 kilos, and this rate of duty is increased 0.75 peso for each peso of decline in price.

Surtax, 0.25 peso per 100 kilos or fraction.

Import tax, 4.6% of duty-paid value.

General import-sales tax, 8% of the duty-paid value on wheat and bran, and 2½% on wheat flour.

All imports are subject to permit.

COLOMBIA

	Duty in Colombian pesos*
Wheat	8.00
Wheat flour	18.00
Bran (for feed)	1.00
Bran for human consumption	10.00

The Colombian importer must obtain an import permit before his order is placed abroad.

*Dutiable on gross weight.

ECUADOR

	Duty in sucres
Flour, gross weight	15.00
Flour, self-rising (legal wt.)	200.00
Wheat, gross weight	20.00
Bran, gross weight	5.00

A certificate of analysis is required for imported flour.

Surtaxes: 7% of duty, 7% of declared value, and 1½% ad val. (f.o.b.).

General sales tax, 5% ad val. (f.o.b.).

All imports require import permits.

NETHERLAND GUIANA (SURINAM)

	Duty in florins
Flour, when packed in packages of 1 kilo or less, ad valorem (c.i.f.)	**16%**
Flour, otherwise packed	.025
Wheat and other grain	16%
Millfeed	Free

There is a surtax of 25% of the duties on all imports.

Permit restrictions and exchange control apply to imports into Netherland Guiana.

PARAGUAY

	Duty in guaranis
Wheat, gross weight	2.42
Wheat flour, gross weight	3.00
Corn meal, gross weight	7.64
Bran, gross weight	0.95

Surtax, 11% ad valorem, except on wheat and wheat flour, 6%.

PERU

	Duty in soles
Wheat flour, gross weight	**5.00**
Wheat, gross weight	1.50
Bran, gross weight	1.20

Surtaxes: 2% of declared value on all imports except rice, vermicelli, flour, lard, tea and wheat. 1% of declared value on all imports. 2% of declared value on all imports except certain foodstuffs (including wheat and wheat flour) and articles covered by international agreements. $0.50 (U. S. Cy.) per metric ton on imports of wheat and coal, and $2.70 per metric ton on imports of general merchandise through Callao; $1 per metric ton on all merchandise imported through other ports. A special tax of 1.43 soles per metric ton is imposed on all imported flour.

Additional regional taxes are collected, varying according to locality.

Prior import licenses required on all imports.

Note—40,000 metric tons of wheat per year from Chile allowed duty-free entry.

URUGUAY

	Duty in Uruguayan pesos
Wheat flour, gross weight	4.95
Wheat	2.05
Bran, gross weight	2.36

There is a surtax of 9% ad valorem, based on the c.i.f. value of wheat.

VENEZUELA

	Duty in bolivars
Wheat, gross weight	2.00
Wheat flour, gross weight	4.00
Bran, gross weight	4.00

Africa

ALGERIA

Same rates of duty as apply on similar products imported into France. Duties paid in French francs.

MADAGASCAR

Rates in French francs per 100 kilos (220.46 lbs).

	Minimum Duty in francs
Wheat (grain)	24.10
Wheat, crushed grains and grits containing over 10% of flour	**45.20**
Wheat flour	**46.10**
Bran of all kinds, gross weight—	
Coming from temporary admissions	5.00
Other	11.00
Import tax:	ad valorem
Wheat flour	10%; other 15%

The importation of wheat and flour is subject to permit.

Import duties have been temporarily suspended.

EGYPT

Egyptian pound (1,000 milliemes).

Wheat—Based on the c.i.f. quotation for Australian wheat at Egyptian ports, in terms of the London exchange, when Australian wheat is quoted at 60 English shillings or less per metric ton, the duty is 945 milliemes per 100 kilos, gross; for each 5s advance in the quotation above 60s, the import duty is decreased on a varying scale by 20 or 25 milliemes; when the quotation is 160s or more, the duty is fixed at 480 milliemes.

Wheat Flour—Same as wheat duties, plus 450 milliemes for each category.

In addition to the import duty, there is a quay tax of one tenth of the duty, and an additional ad valorem duty of 7% of duty. An additional 10% duty is believed to be cancelled in late 1946. Confirmation from Cairo not yet received January, 1947.

MOROCCO

	Rate of duty
Wheat, wheat flour, bran, ad valorem	**12½%**

In addition to the ad valorem import duty, there is a "gate tax" of 0.03 franc per gross kilo on wheat imported into French Morocco.

In Spanish Morocco, in addition to the ad valorem import duty, there is a discre-

tionary consumption tax ranging from 0 to 0.13 pesetas per kilo on imported wheat and from 0 to 20 pesetas on imported flour.

In French Morocco, there is a stamp tax of 1% of the total customs duties.

In Spanish Morocco, there is a special consumption tax of 1% ad valorem on flour, except in Sanjurjo, where it is free of this tax.

Ad valorem rates based on wholesale cash value of goods delivered at the custom house.

Importation of wheat into French Morocco is prohibited until further notice.

TUNIS*

Rates in francs per 100 kilos (220.46 lbs). Duties are the same as for France except on bran, dutiable at 1.02 francs per 100 kilos.

Customs "formality" tax, 4% ad valorem.

Import control tax: wheat, 3; wheat flour, 4.05; wheat semolina, 4.50.

Imports are subject to permit.

*Import duties have been temporarily suspended.

UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA

	Per 100 lbs— Maximum	Intermediate	Minimum
Wheat—			
In the grain....	2s 8d	2s 3d	2s 6d*
Ground or otherwise prepared.	5s 3d	5s 8d	5s 4d*
Bran, wheaten ...	1s 2d	1s 2d†	1s 0d

Wheat, wheat flour and meal: There is, in addition, a special customs duty per cental equal to the difference between 11s 3d for wheat and 13s 6d for wheat flour and meal, and the cost per cental to the importer at the port of importation (c.i.f., including customs duty); provided, the cost of the product per cental to the importer, free on board at port of shipment, shall be taken to be a sum not greater than the ordinary market price for export per cental at time of purchase, expressed in Union currency, of similar goods free on board at port of shipment.

*Applies to the United Kingdom and Canada. The intermediate rates apply to the United States and all other countries.

†Applies to bran from all countries at present.

Asia and Australasia

AUSTRALIA

Rates in Australian pounds per 100 lbs.

	General	British preferential
Wheat	2s 0d	Free
Wheat flour	2s 6d	Free
Bran	1s 3d	1s 0d

The preferential rates apply to imports from the United Kingdom and New Zealand, and on bran only from Canada.

There is also a primage tax of 10% ad valorem on such imports with two exceptions. New Zealand imports are exempt from primage and bran is only subject to a 5% ad valorem primage duty.

Effective Dec. 1, 1939, importation was prohibited from all non-sterling areas, including Canada, Newfoundland and Hongkong.

BRITISH INDIA

	Rupees per cwt (112 lbs)
Wheat*	1.12 4/5
Wheat flour	1.12 4/5
Fodder, bran and pollard	3%

*Under government of India Commerce Department notification of Dec. 6, 1941, wheat is exempt from import duty.

CHINA

Including Manchuria and Taiwan (Formosa)

Chinese Import Duty	ad valorem
Wheat	15%
Flour	15%
Bran	10%

Duty Paying Value

Shanghai Customs Notification No. 83, issued Oct. 19, 1946, provides that the duty-paying value of any import liable to an ad valorem rate of duty shall be determined on the basis of the wholesale market value of the goods, in local currency, at the port of importation. This latter shall be considered to be higher than the duty-paying value by (a) the amount of the duty on the goods, and (b) 7% of the duty-paying value of the goods. The formula for ascertaining the duty-paying value is therefore:

$$\frac{\text{Wholesale market value} \times 100}{100 + \text{duty rate} + 7}$$

While the actual method of arriving at the wholesale market value of an imported commodity under existing unstable price conditions is not entirely clear, it appears that the Chinese Maritime Customs makes some attempt to arrive at a reasonable wholesale market value for duty-paying purposes, and does not, it is reported by the American Consulate General, Shanghai, use "black market" values for assessment of duty-paying value. Local prices are, however, generally considerably higher than the c.i.f. costs of imported goods, because the country's entire price structure is at an inflated level.

Port Charges, et cetera

Port charges and surtaxes at Shanghai amount to about 9% of the duty. A Consolidated Commodity Tax of 2.5% ad valorem is payable on both imported and domestic flour.

Trade Controls

The Revised Temporary Foreign Trade Regulations, announced by the Chinese Government on Nov. 17, 1946, for immediate effect, provide that wheat, wheat flour, and bran may be imported only under license.

Wheat and wheat flour are listed on Schedule II and will be subject to import quotas to be fixed by the Board for the Temporary Regulation of Imports and allocated quarterly by the Import Quota Allocation Department. Import licenses will be issued to registered importers at the beginning of each quarter, or at other convenient times, in respect of goods to be imported during the ensuing quarter or such other period as may be determined by the Board.

Bran is listed on Schedule III (a) of the revised trade control regulations. Application for import licenses for goods on this schedule shall be made by registered importers to the Foreign Exchange Examination Department of the Central Bank of China prior to the completion of purchases abroad, and shall contain the essential particulars of such proposed purchases.

NETHERLANDS INDIES

	Ad valorem, c.i.f., %
Wheat, corn, rye, barley and buckwheat	9
Wheat flour, wheat meal, in bags	15
Flour not of specified grains	12
Bran	9

Note: These duties include the surtax.

Importers are not permitted to place orders abroad until the exchange control authorities have authorized payment to be made.

The rates given are prewar rates which are still in effect.

FRENCH INDOCHINA

Duties are paid in francs.

	Duty ad valorem
Wheat	10%
Wheat flour	10%
Bran	10%

General import tax on wheat and wheat flour, 3.3% of the landed duty-paid value.

Purchases abroad for Indochina are made through the Supply Center for Indochina, or Centre d' Approvisenment de l' Indochine (CAIC) in Paris, an agency established in late 1945. The New York office of CAIC is located at 44 Beaver Street, having recently assumed the purchasing for Indochina formerly done by the French Colonial Agency at 111 Broadway.

JAPAN

Import duties on grains are not applied because such imports are effected at governmental levels.

BRITISH MALAYA

Wheat, flour and bran ..... Free

Imports are prohibited except from sterling countries, Iraq, Egypt, and Sudan.

NEW ZEALAND

Rates in New Zealand pounds per 100 lbs. Bran or Pollard.—Free.

Wheat.—When the current domestic value at the port of export to New Zealand is 5s per bu of 60 lbs, the duty shall be 8d per bu of 60 lbs, provided that—

(a) When the current domestic value at the port of export to New Zealand exceeds 5s per bu of 60 lbs, the rate of duty shall be decreased by ½d (halfpenny) per bu of 60 lbs for every ½d (halfpenny) or fraction of ½d (halfpenny) by which the said current domestic value exceeds 5s, and

(b) When the current domestic value at the port of export to New Zealand is less than 5s per bu of 60 lbs, the rate of duty shall be increased by ½d (halfpenny) per bu of 60 lbs for every ½d (halfpenny) or fraction of ½d (halfpenny) by which the said current domestic value is less than 5s.

Wheat Flour (including wheat meal and similar preparations of wheat)—(a) When the current domestic value at the port of export to New Zealand is £13 per ton of 2,000 lbs, the duty shall be £1 12s per ton of 2,000 lbs.

(b) When the current domestic value at the port of export to New Zealand exceeds £13 per ton of 2,000 lbs, the rate of duty shall be decreased by 1s per 2,000 lbs for every 1s or fraction of 1s by which the said current domestic value exceeds £13.

(c) When the current domestic value at the port of export to New Zealand is less than £13 per ton of 2,000 lbs, the rate of duty shall be increased by 1s per 2,000 lbs for every 1s or fraction of 1s by which the said current domestic value is less than £13.

(d) Where wheat flour, including wheat meal and similar preparations of wheat, is imported in packages weighing less than 150 lbs, the current domestic value thereof shall be determined as if such goods had been imported in packages weighing 150 lbs or such other standard weight as the minister may approve.

(e) Notwithstanding anything in the preceding paragraphs of this tariff item, the current domestic value of wheat flour, including wheat meal and similar preparations of wheat, shall not in any case be deemed to exceed the free-on-board (f.o.b.) export cash price thereof by more than £1 5s per ton of 2,000 lbs.

All imports are subject to import license, and wheat flour is prohibited from importation. At present, no licenses are being issued for wheat, wheat flour, bran or pollard.

PALESTINE

Palestine pound (1,000 mils) follows pound sterling.

Import duties on wheat and flour vary according to value fixed periodically by director of customs. Wheat valued at 8,000 mils per ton or over is assessed 1,000 mils per ton import duty. From this maximum, the duty rate is increased 250 mils for each decrease of 250 mils in valuation to a minimum valuation of 5,250 mils, when the duty is 4,000 mils. The value of wheat for duty purposes is determined by the director of customs.

Flour, semolina and crushed or ground wheat valued at 11,500 mils per ton or over is assessed 2,000 mils per ton import duty. From this maximum valuation, the rate of duty is increased 250 mils for each decrease of 250 mils in valuation to a minimum valuation of 6,250 mils, when the duty is 7,500 mils. The director of customs has authority to determine the value of these products for duty purposes.

Rye flour valued at 8,000 mils per ton or over is assessed 3,500 mils per ton import duty. From this maximum valuation, the import duty is increased 250 mils for each decrease of 250 mils in valuation to a minimum valuation of 5,750 mils, when the import duty is 6,000 mils.

Bran	Free

Imports are subject to import permit.

SYRIA AND LEBANON

	Paper piasters per 100 kilos
Wheat, spelt, maslin and groats	Exempt*
Flour—From hard wheat	375.00
From soft wheat	287.00
Bran	11% ad val.

In addition to the import duty, there is a municipal tax on goods arriving by sea: 1% ad valorem; on goods arriving by air or land: 1 si piaster per kilo. Landing charges average about 1% ad valorem.

The Syrian pound (100 paper piasters) is pegged to the French franc at the rate of 20 French francs to 1 Syrian pound.

*According to available data.

TARIFF CONCESSIONS OBTAINED BY THE UNITED STATES ON GRAIN AND GRAIN PRODUCTS IN TRADE AGREEMENTS WITH FOREIGN COUNTRIES

The following information was prepared and tabulated for The Northwestern Miller by the Office of International Trade Operations of the United States Department of Commerce:

Country	Product	Import Treatment Accorded U. S. Products: Kind	Unit	Before Agreement	(*) After Agreement
Cuba	Corn	Duty bound	100 Kilos G.W	2.73 pesos	2.73 pesos
		Pref. bound		30%	30%
	Oats	Duty reduced	100 Kilos G.W.	1.12 pesos	0.78 peso
		Pref. incr.		20%	40%
	Wheat flour*	Duty bound	100 Kilos G.W.	0.91 peso	0.91 peso
		Pref. bound		30%	30%
	Corn flour	Duty reduced	100 Kilos G.W.	3.92 pesos	3.64 pesos
		Pref. bound		30%	30%
	Corn meal	Duty reduced	100 Kilos G.W.	6.00 pesos	3.64 pesos
		Pref. incr.		20%	30%
	Oat flour	Duty reduced	100 Kilos G.W.	1.40 pesos	1.30 pesos
		Pref. bound		20%	20%
	Oat meal and rolled oats	Duty reduced	100 Kilos G.W.	6.00 pesos	1.30 pesos
		Pref. bound		20%	20%
	Flours of other cereals	Duty bound	100 Kilos G.W.	1.60 pesos	1.60 pesos
		Pref. bound		20%	20%
	Meals of other cereals	Duty reduced	100 Kilos G.W.	6.00 pesos	1.60 pesos
		Pref. bound		20%	20%
	Wheat semolina	Duty reduced	100 Kilos G.W.	6.00 pesos	2.10 pesos
		Pref. incr.		20%	30%
	Bran and hulls of cereals	Duty bound	100 Kilos G.W.	0.40 peso	0.40 peso
		Pref. bound		20%	20%
	Unhulled rice	Duty reduced	100 Kilos G.W.	1.92 pesos	1.60 pesos
		Pref. incr.		40%	50% pref.
	Hulled and semi-hulled rice	Duty reduced	100 Kilos G.W.	13.10 pesos	1.85 pesos
		Pref. incr.		40%	50%
	Other herbage, leaves and plant waste for animal feeds	Duty reduced	100 Kilos G.W.	1.12 pesos	1.04 pesos
		Pref. bound		20%	20%
	Cake, paste, powder and meal of oleaginous seeds for animal feeds	Duty reduced	100 Kilos G.W.	2.64 pesos	1.20 pesos
		Pref. incr.		20%	40%
	Mixed poultry feeds	Duty reduced	100 Kilos G.W.	2.40 pesos	1.40 pesos
		Pref. incr.		20%	30%
	Nonspecified animal feeds	Duty reduced	100 Kilos G.W.	3.92 pesos	3.185 pesos
		Pref. incr.		20%	30%
	Ordinary crackers	Duty bound	Kilo T.*	3.20 pesos	3.20 pesos
		Pref. bound		20%	20%
	Fine crackers of all kinds, not containing more than 15% of chocolate or sweets.	Duty bound	Kilo T.*	6.40 pesos	6.40 pesos
		Pref. bound		20%	20%
	Fine crackers containing more than 15% and less than 30% of chocolate or sweets.	Duty reduced	Kilo T.*	64.00 pesos (if of choc.) 24.00 pesos (if of sweets)	16.80 pesos
		Pref. bound		20%	20%
	Alfalfa meal	Duty reduced	100 Kilos	3.43 pesos	1.20 pesos
		Pref. incr.		20%	40%

*Kilo T: Kilogram minus specified tare.

†Includes, beside duty, the consumption tax of 1c per lb; this tax was eliminated by the Trade Agreement.

Belgium	Groats and semolina of oats (oatmeal)	Duty reduced	100 Kilos	41.60 francs	30.00 francs
	Rice, unhusked	Bound free		Free	Free
	Rice, husked	Bound free		Free	Free
	Cornstarch	Duty bound	100 Kilos	27.60 francs	27.60 francs
		Quota incr.	Kilograms	606,400	678,528
Sweden	Certain cereal breakfast foods	Duty reduced	100 Kilos	20.00 crowns	15.00 crowns
	Rice, milled	Duty bound	100 Kilos	2.00 crowns	2.00 crowns
	Cornstarch	Duty bound	100 Kilos	20.00 crowns	20.00 crowns
Brazil	Flours: of oats	Duty reduced	Legal Kilos	1.560 milreis	0.780 milreis
Netherlands	Wheat, milling†	Purchase guarantee			
	Wheat flour‡	Purchase guarantee			
	(1) Rolled oats and cereal breakfast foods: in bulk	Bound free		Free	Free
	(2) Rolled oats and oat grits: in packages	Duty bound	Ad valorem	10%	10%
	"Peeled" and cleaned or polished rice:				
	(1) In bulk	Bound free		Free	Free
	(2) In packages	Duty bound	Ad valorem	10%	10%
	Note: The monopoly import fee is bound against increase.				
	"Peeled" and cleaned or polished rice	Minimum quota	Metric tons		3,500
Indies	Oatmeal, oat flakes, corn flakes, wheat flakes, rice flakes; and grits	Duty bound	Ad valorem	18%	18%
Switzerland	Wheat	Quota incr.	Quintals	zero	1,180,000
	Rice in milled, husked or broken grains; groats or semolina of rice	Duty bound	Quintal	4.50 francs	4.50 francs
		Quota bound	Quintals	20,000	20,000
Honduras	Breakfast foods other than rolled oats and oatmeal	Duty bound	Gross Kilo	0.20 lempira	0.20 lempira
	Rolled oats and oatmeal	Duty reduced	Gross Kilo	0.20 lempira	0.10 lempira
	Flour, wheat	Duty bound	Gross Kilo	0.12 lempira	0.12 lempira
	Biscuits and crackers, not sweetened or flavored	Duty reduced	Gross Kilo	0.32 lempira	0.16 lempira
	Biscuits and crackers, sweetened or flavored	Duty bound	Gross Kilo	0.32 lempira	0.32 lempira
Colombia	Oats and other cereals, crushed, pearled, husked, excluding wheat but including Quaker Oats	Duty bound	Gross Kilo	0.08 peso	0.08 peso
	Cornstarch (Maicena)	Duty reduced	Gross Kilo	0.20 peso	0.15 peso
	Soda crackers and prepared breakfast cereals, such as corn flakes, Grape Nuts, Force, etc.	Duty reduced	Gross Kilo	0.80 peso	0.60 peso
Guatemala	Wheat in its natural state	Duty bound	Gross Kilo	0.02 quetzal	0.02 quetzal
	Wheat flour	Duty bound	Gross Kilo	0.03 quetzal	0.03 quetzal
	Unspecified cereals, raw, in rolled, crushed or pearled				

Country	Product	Kind	Unit	Import Treatment Accorded U. S. Products: Before Agreement	(*) After Agreement
Guatemala	(Continued) grains, or prepared in similar form**...	Duty reduced	Gross Kilo	0.08 quetzal	0.04 quetzal
	Cornstarch	Duty bound	Gross Kilo	0.15 quetzal	0.15 quetzal
Finland	Cornstarch	Duty bound	Kilo	1.00 mark	1.00 mark
El Salvador	Wheat in its natural state	Duty bound	100 Gr. Kilos	U. S. $5	U. S. $5
	Oatmeal, rolled oats and other oat food preparations	Duty reduced	100 Gr. Kilos	U.S. $3.80	U.S. $4.40
	Soda and other similar crackers of wheat or not	Duty reduced	100 Gross Kilos	U. S. $24.81	U. S. $8.80

Note: Decree No. 172, published Dec. 14, 1936, and effective Jan. 1, 1937, reduced the import duty on wheat from $8.80 to $5 per 100 kilos, and provided that the rate should be increased to $5.20 per 100 kilos on Jan. 1, 1938. This provision was incorporated in the United States—El Salvador Trade Agreement, signed Feb. 19, 1937, and effective May 31, 1937, but apparently was never enforced and the import duty still remains $5 per 100 kilos.

Country	Product	Kind	Unit	Before agreement	After Agreement	Present duty rate*
Costa Rica	Wheat flour, first quality	Duty bound	Gr. Kilo	0.15 colon	0.15 colon	0.1795 colon
	Oatmeal, rolled oats and other cracked or flaked cereals ...	Duty bound	Gr. Kilo	0.16 colon	0.16 colon	0.1978 colon
	Prepared or cooked cereals	Duty reduced	Gr. Kilo	0.30 colon	0.16 colon	0.2106 colon
Ecuador	Oatmeal or rolled oats	Duty bound	Legal Kilo	0.245 sucre		0.245 sucre
	Wheat flour	Duty reduced	Gross Kilo	0.15 sucre		0.075 sucre
Venezuela	Oats, crushed or rolled††	Duty bound	Gross Kilo	0.20 bolivar		0.20 bolivar
	Wheat flour‡‡	Duty reduced	Gross Kilo	0.40 bolivar		0.24 bolivar
	Oat flour	Duty bound	Gross Kilo	0.40 bolivar		0.40 bolivar
	Crackers and biscuits, unsweetened	Duty reduced	Gross Kilo	1.50 bolivars		1.20 bolivars
United Kingdom	Corn in the grain (other than flat white)	Bound free		Free		Free
	Oatmeal	Duty reduced	100 lbs	7s 6d		5s
	Wheat in grain	Duty removed	480 lbs	2s 0d		Free
	Cornstarch	Duty bound	Ad valorem	10%		10%
	Rice, husked	Duty reduced	Pound	1d		½d
British Empire—(Smaller areas not listed.) For information contact Trade Agreements Unit, Department of Commerce.						
Canada***	Barley	Duty reduced	bu	22½c		15c
	Corn	Duty reduced	bu	30c		10c
	Oats	Duty reduced	bu	9c		8c
	Oatmeal and rolled oats	Duty bound	100 lbs	50c		50c
	Millfeed	Duty reduced	Ad valorem	22½%		20%
Canada—Direct Benefits	Cereal foods and milk foods, packaged	Duty reduced	Ad valorem	27½%		25%
	Milk foods, n. o. p.: Prepared cereal foods in packages not over 25 lbs	Duty reduced	Ad valorem	17½%		15%
	Rice, cleaned	Duty reduced	100 lbs	72c		70c
Canada, MFN Benefits—Dutiable breadstuffs, flour and grains, damaged in transit; barley, roasted ground, etc.; malt, etc. (not including barley malt); biscuits, unsweetened; diabetic breads and biscuits; macaroni and vermicelli.						
Bermuda	Wheat flour	Reduction of preference	Ad valorem	12½%		5%†
Gambia	Wheat flour	Reduction of preference	98 lbs	1s 6d		None
Gold Coast	Wheat flour	Binding of preference		None		None
Jamaica	Wheat	Binding of preference	100 lbs	6d		6d
	Corn	Preference reduced	100 lbs	2s		1s
Nigeria	Wheat flour	Binding of preference		None		None
	Grain (except rice)...	Binding of preference		None		None
	Cornmeal	Binding of preference		None		None
Sierra Leone	Wheat flour	Preference reduced	100 lbs	1s		None
Trinidad & Tobago	Wheat flour	Binding of preference	196 lbs	48c		48c
Newfoundland	Wheat meal and flour	Binding of preference	None	None		None
Northern Rhodesia	Wheat flour	Removal of preference	100 lbs	6d		None
	Oatmeal	Reduced preference	100 lbs	9d		4½d
Iceland	Rice, unground, unpolished	Duty bound	Ad valorem	2%		2%
	Corn, unground	Duty reduced	Ad valorem	3%		4%
	Wheat flour	Duty bound	Gross Kilo	2 aurar +3% ad val.		2 aurar +3% ad val.
	Oatmeal	Duty bound	Ad valorem	2%		2%
	Cornmeal	Duty bound	Ad valorem	3%		3%
	Oat grits (rolled oats)	Duty bound	Ad valorem	2%		2%
	Rice, unground, polished, including rice grits	Duty bound	Ad valorem	2%		2%
	Prepared breakfast foods	Duty reduced	Gross Kilo	7 aurar +30% ad valorem		7 aurar +10% ad valorem
Mexico	Barley malt	Duty bound	Gross Kilo	0.17 peso		0.17 peso
	Wheat	Duty reduced	Gross Kilo	0.10 peso		0.06 peso
	Oats, hulled, including oatmeal	Duty reduced	Gross Kilo	0.15 peso		0.10 peso
	Wheat flour	Duty bound	Legal Kilo	0.28 peso		0.28 peso
	Prepared cereals and flour	Duty reduced	Legal Kilo	0.80 peso		0.65 peso
	Oats, unhulled	Duty bound	Gross Kilo	0.05 peso		0.05 peso
	Barley in grain	Duty reduced	Gross Kilo	0.05 peso		0.04 peso
Peru	Oats, prepared as a foodstuff in containers with net contents not over two kilos..	Duty reduced	Gross Kilo	0.06 sole		0.04 sole
	Wheat flour	Duty bound	Gross Kilo	0.05 sole		0.05 sole
	Flour of oats, rye, corn, rice, "Mayuelo" and farina in containers with net contents not over two kilos	Duty reduced	Gross Kilo	0.072 sole		0.04 sole
Uruguay	Flours and the like, including malted milk	Duty bound	100 legal kilos	$.594 pesos		$.594 pesos

*Wheat flour made entirely of wheat grown in the United States is accorded a preference of 40%.

†The Netherlands Government undertakes to purchase annually a quantity of milling wheat originating in the United States equivalent to not less than 5% of the annual total consumption of foreign milling wheat in the Netherlands, provided the price is competitive with the world price for wheat of comparable grade and quality.

‡The Netherlands Government undertakes to purchase annually from mills in the United States a quantity of wheat flour equivalent to not less than 5% of the annual total wheat flour consumption in the Netherlands, provided the delivered price is competitive with that of other foreign flour of comparable grade and quality.

§Assurance is given that the monopoly import fee on rolled oats, packaged or not, shall not exceed 1⅔ (one and two-thirds) times whatever monopoly import fee may be in effect at any time for oats.

**This item includes all cereals other than polished rice, maize, wheat, oats, rye, cereals and comestible seeds in their natural state, and cereals that are toasted or cooked.

††Rate of duty reduced to 0.10 bolivar per gross kilo as an emergency measure by Venezuelan decree of Sept. 11, 1939.

‡‡Rate of duty reduced to 0.30 bolivar per gross kilo as an emergency measure by Venezuelan decree of Sept. 11, 1939.

***Most favored nation benefits on buckwheat, corn meal, rye, wheat, wheat flour, rye flour, buckwheat flour and semolina.

The duties given in the last column for Canada are those of the second agreement; those in the preceding column are those of the first agreement.

(*) In effect at present except in case of Bermuda. †Actual preference at present, 2½% ad valorem.

TRADE AGREEMENTS

(Prepared by the Office of International Trade Operations of the United States Department of Commerce.)

Trade agreements between the United States and foreign countries have been made effective as follows:

Country—	Date signed	Date effective	
Cuba	Aug. 24, '34	Sept. 3,	'34
Belgium and Luxemburg ...	Feb. 27, '35	May 1,	'35
Haiti	Mch. 28, '35	June 3,	'35
Sweden	May 25, '35	Aug. 5,	'35
Brazil	Feb. 2, '35	Jan. 1,	'36
Canada (see revised agreement below)	Nov. 15, '35	Jan. 1,	'36
Kingdom of the Netherlands (Netherlands in Europe, Netherlands in India, Surinam and Curacao)	Dec. 20, '35	Feb. 1,	'36
Switzerland	Jan. 9, '36	Feb. 15,	'36
Honduras	Dec. 18, '35	Mch. 2,	'36
Colombia	Sept. 13, '35	May 20,	'36
Guatemala	April 24, '36	June 15,	'36
France and its colonies, dependencies, and protectorates other than Morocco	May 6, '36	June 15,	'36
Nicaragua*	Mch. 11, '36	Oct. 1,	'36
Finland	May 18, '36	Nov. 2,	'36
El Salvador	Feb. 19, '37	May 31,	'37
Costa Rica	Nov. 28, '36	Aug. 2,	'37
Czecho-Slovakia†	Mch. 7, '38	April 16,	'38
Ecuador	Aug. 6, '38	Oct. 23,	'38
United Kingdom, including Newfoundland and the British Colonial Empire..	Nov. 17, '38	Jan. 1,	'39
Canada (revision of agreement of 1935)	Nov. 17, '38	Jan. 1,	'39
Turkey	April 1, '39	May 5,	'39
Venezuela	Nov. 6, '39	Dec. 16,	'39
Cuba (supplementary agreement)	Dec. 18, '39	Dec. 23,	'39
Canada (supplementary agreement)‡	Dec. 30, '39	Jan. 1,	'40
Canada (supplementary agreement)	Dec. 13, '40	Dec. 20,	'40
Argentina	Oct. 14, '41	Nov. 15,	'41
Cuba (supplementary agreement)	Dec. 23, '41	Jan. 5,	'42
Peru	May 7, '42	July 29,	'42
Uruguay	July 21, '42	Jan. 1,	'43
Mexico	Dec. 23, '42	Jan. 30,	'43
Iran	April 8, '43	June 28,	'44
Iceland	Aug. 27, '43	Nov. 19,	'43
Paraguay.....		Sept. 12,	'46**

Specific trade agreement concessions obtained from foreign countries on individual products fall into the following categories:

(1) Reduction or removal of the duty applicable to imports from the United States before the agreement became effective;

(2) Binding of the duty applicable to imports from the United States before the agreement became effective, or binding entry free of duty, i.e., the assumption by the foreign country of an obligation not to increase the rate of duty on dutiable items or not to impose a duty on free items, during the life of the agreement;

(3) Where quantitative restrictions have been imposed on imports, an increase in the quota allotted for imports of United States products before the agreement became effective, the binding of such quota against reduction or the granting of a specific quota allotment for imports from the United States where previously no such allotment had been granted;

(4) Reduction or binding against increase of taxes or other charges applicable to imports in addition to duties;

(5) Guarantee to purchase a specified quantity of a given product in the United States.

In addition to assuring improved treatment for United States exports of specified products, the trade agreements concluded contain general provisions applicable to all exports from the United States to the country in question. These general provisions afford protection to United States trade against discriminatory treatment with respect to customs duties or other charges on imports, the method of levying such duties or charges, all rules and formalities in connection with importations, including quantitative restrictions, foreign exchange control, and all laws or regulations affecting the sale, taxation or use of imported articles within the country. They embody a definite obligation on the part of the other country to grant to any article imported from the United States, immediately and unconditionally, any advantage or favor that has been or may be granted to such article when imported from a third country. This means that all United States exports, automatically and without compensation, receive the benefit of all improvements in the treatment of imports by the country with which a trade agreement is concluded, whether such improvement has been made prior to the agreement or is made subsequently, either autonomously or through a commercial agreement with another country.

In the Convention of Commercial Reciprocity of 1902 between the United States and Cuba, provision was made for the granting of exclusive preferential customs treatment and the commercial relations between the two countries have been conducted on this basis. Whereas, the United States makes it a rule not to ask or receive more favorable treatment for its products than is accorded to imports of like products from other countries, Cuba constitutes an exception to this rule in that United States products enjoy the exclusive benefit of special preferential reductions in the normal rates of Cuban duties. In the trade agreement with Cuba not only were many reductions obtained in the rates of duty previously applicable to imports from the United States but also increases were obtained in the margin of exclusive preference as compared to imports from other countries, or the existing margin of preference was bound against reduction. These Cuban preferences are expressed in percentages, which are applicable to the lowest rates of duty payable on imports from any other foreign country. Thus, if the preference to the United States on a given article is indicated as 25%, it means that the duty payable on imports of that article into Cuba from the United States is 25% below the lowest duty assessed on the like article imported from any other country.

During the past decade many countries have resorted to the imposition of quantitative restrictions, in addition to customs duties, as a means of controlling imports. Under such restrictions, commonly referred to as import "quotas," imports of the products affected in excess of a specified quantity are prohibited. In order to assure United States exports equitable treatment under foreign import quota systems, the trade agreements concluded provide in general that if a quota is imposed the United States shall be entitled to a share of the total quantity permitted importation equivalent to the proportion of total imports of the article in question which it supplied during a previous representative period. Special provisions regarding quotas are included in trade agreements wherever the circumstances of the particular case require. For Belgium and Switzerland the amounts of the quotas allotted annually for imports from the United States were specified. Prior to the agreement with the Netherlands no specific import quotas were reserved for the United States and it is therefore impossible to measure accurately the value of quotas established in the agreement. These quotas are "minimum" in the sense that imports from the United States must be permitted up to the quantities indicated. The Netherlands can permit whatever further imports from the United States it may consider desirable and under the general quota provisions of the agreement the minimum quota allotted must be increased in the event the total quota for imports from all countries should be increased. The trade agreement with France provides for the allotment of special annual supplementary quotas for specified products, in addition to the normal quota allotments to which the United States is entitled under the representative period formula. The normal French quotas are subject to change and no special concessions regarding them were obtained in the agreement. However, France did grant the United States some supplementary quotas.

The European war, and particularly the spread and intensification of hostilities, have largely disrupted world trade channels. War or emergency measures taken by belligerent and blockaded countries have tended to overshadow the influence of trade agreements on our international commerce. Benefits accruing to some United States export products through the trade agreements have been impaired, but on the other hand, the abnormal characteristics of war trade have resulted in increased movement of numerous munitions materials and necessities, many of which did not obtain trade agreement benefits, except under the general provisions.

*The duty concessions and certain other provisions of the agreement with Nicaragua ceased to be in force as of March 10, 1938.

†The agreement with Czechoslovakia has been inoperative since April 22, 1939.

‡Superseded by supplementary agreement signed Dec. 13, 1940.

**It will come in force 30 days after its proclamation by the President of the United States and the publication of the agreement in the "Gaceta Official" of Paraguay, or 30 days after the later of these events if they do not take place on the same date.

STOCKS, SUPPLIES AND CONSUMPTION OF GRAIN AND GRAIN PRODUCTS

WHEAT SUPPLY, DISTRIBUTION, DISAPPEARANCE AND PER CAPITA CONSUMPTION IN THE UNITED STATES, 1930-46

A table prepared by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, United States Department of Agriculture, showing the supply and distribution of the wheat crop in the United States, by years beginning July 1, in bushels (000's omitted):

SUPPLY (1,000 BUS)

Year beginning July—	Stocks July 1: On farms	Interior mills, elevators and warehouses	Commercial	Merchant mills*	Commodity Credit Corp.	Total	Production	Imports (flour included)†	Total supply
1930.....	62,452	60,166	109,327	59,170	.....	291,115	886,522	354	1,177,991
1931.....	37,084	30,252	203,967	41,202	.....	312,505	941,540	7	1,254,052
1932.....	93,553	41,585	168,405	71,714	.....	376,257	756,307	10	1,131,574
1933.....	82,693	64,293	123,712	107,052	.....	377,750	552,215	153	930,118
1934.....	61,103	48,128	80,548	83,114	.....	272,893	526,052	15,569	814,514
1935.....	44,051	30,363	21,951	49,524	.....	145,889	628,227	34,617	808,733
1936.....	43,137	21,504	25,302	50,590	.....	140,433	620,380	34,455	804,768
1937.....	23,972	11,774	9,022	40,399	.....	‡33,167	873,914	634	957,715
1938.....	58,857	31,269	22,190	40,791	.....	153,107	919,913	271	1,073,291
1939.....	88,016	36,842	64,103	61,054	.....	250,015	741,180	263	991,458
1940.....	79,571	35,312	84,187	80,650	.....	279,720	813,305	3,523	1,096,548
1941.....	86,858	73,789	142,671	81,598	.....	384,916	943,127	3,664	1,331,707
1942.....	164,050	142,366	224,441	96,837	4,409	632,103	974,176	1,057	1,607,336
1943.....	192,336	103,804	162,151	104,378	58,990	621,659	841,023	136,016	1,598,698
1944.....	103,742	30,332	82,912	67,308	32,381	316,675	1,072,177	42,075	1,430,927
1945.....	89,405	42,129	67,185	58,463	23,700	280,882	1,108,224	1,958	1,391,064
1946¶.....	42,703	5,382	29,917	12,838	7,351	101,191	1,155,715	.....	.....

DISTRIBUTION

(In bushels, 000's omitted)

Year beginning July—	Total stocks June 30§	Exports and shipments: Exports (wheat only)	Exports (flour as wheat)	Shipments (flour included)**	Total	Domestic disappearance: Food	Feed††	Seed	Industrial uses	Total	Per capita consumption as food (bus)
1930...	312,505	76,365	36,063	2,850	115,278	489,575	179,747	80,886	...	750,208	3.94
1931...	375,257	96,521	26,376	2,757	125,654	482,830	190,262	80,049	...	753,141	3.86
1932...	377,150	20,887	10,979	3,023	34,889	492,368	143,054	83,513	...	718,935	3.91
1933...	272,993	18,800	6,798	2,779	28,377	448,396	102,576	77,832	44	628,848	3.54
1934...	185,889	3,019	7,512	2,783	13,314	459,089	113,586	82,585	51	655,311	3.60
1935...	140,433	311	3,896	2,889	7,096	472,563	101,029	87,555	57	661,204	3.68
1936...	102,842	3,168	6,099	2,996	12,263	477,914	115,105	96,593	51	689,663	3.70
1937...	153,107	83,740	16,320	3,321	103,381	474,644	132,398	94,146	39	701,227	3.65
1938...	250,015	84,589	22,057	2,888	109,534	481,418	156,767	75,454	103	713,742	3.67
1939...	279,720	23,636	21,232	3,471	48,339	475,352	115,105	72,853	89	663,399	3.59
1940...	384,916	10,810	22,812	3,484	37,106	478,506	121,569	74,350	101	674,526	3.58
1941...	632,103	12,632	15,082	3,676	31,390	487,821	116,204	62,303	1,886	668,214	3.62
1942...	621,659	6,555	21,723	6,233	34,511	¹537,046	292,464	64,981	56,675	951,166	²3.93
1943...	316,675	18,580	44,223	3,268	66,071	¹543,075	487,866	77,484	107,527	1,215,952	²3.93
1944...	280,882	76,063	72,028	4,874	152,965	¹542,472	291,600	80,713	82,295	997,080	²3.88
1945¶..	101,191	271,415	116,003	3,995	391,413	¹496,126	299,274	82,089	20,971	898,460	²3.51

Bureau of Agricultural Economics, Division of Statistical and Historical Research.

*In mills and mill elevators attached to mills, owned by mills and stored by others, Bureau of Census figures raised to represent all merchant mills. †From reports of Foreign and Domestic Commerce of the United States. Imports include full-duty wheat, wheat imported for feed, and dutiable flour in terms of wheat. They exclude wheat imported for milling in bond and export as flour, also flour free for export. Beginning with July, 1941, imports from Canada only. ‡1930-36 inclusive, some new wheat included in commercial stocks and merchant mill stocks. Beginning with 1937 only old crop wheat is shown in all stock positions. §Preliminary. ¶For individual items see "supply" section of this table. **Shipments are to Alaska, Hawaii, Puerto Rico and Virgin Islands (Virgin Islands prior to Dec. 31, 1934, included with domestic exports). ††Includes wheat used in mixed commercial feeds and wheat fed on farms other than where grown. This is the balancing item which reflects errors in data. ¹Includes food used by military forces.

U. S. Quarterly Grain Stocks on Farms

The following tables show stocks of wheat, corn and oats held on farms for all purposes on the first of each month specified, in thousand bushels, as estimated by the U. S. Department of Agriculture:

	Jan.	April	July	Oct.
Wheat—				
1947.	366,255	.....	.....	.....
1946.	361,031	198,481	41,606	552,715
1945.	390,990	238,386	89,405	517,823
1944.	382,726	219,679	103,742	532,270
1943.	494,662	325,387	188,675	523,816
1942.	372,809	269,145	163,700	644,146
1941.	280,840	193,244	87,366	488,311
1940.	234,514	153,776	83,146	369,447
1939.	280,088	189,090	90,838	332,213
1938.	208,510	124,652	59,113	401,411
1937.	128,314	71,463	21,851	326,503
1936.	159,390	98,978	43,988	225,505
1935.	137,504	93,699	41,926	257,242
1934.	196,508	116,298	60,323	229,900
1933.	273,012	183,185	82,309	285,330
Corn—				
1947.	2,165,776	.....	.....	.....
1946.	1,858,960	1,032,856	496,928	153,003
1945.	2,123,101	1,326,152	738,591	393,138
1944.	1,968,522	1,093,080	561,181	206,621
1943.	2,277,332	1,374,748	799,235	359,313
1942.	2,016,404	1,289,588	761,362	423,758
1941.	1,837,512	1,199,139	754,464	474,622
1940.	1,914,184	1,273,015	853,228	548,625
1939.	1,819,710	1,204,229	836,921	546,052
1938.	1,673,221	1,071,120	642,922	353,194
1937.	806,936	409,074	155,115	60,571
1936.	1,342,908	816,058	394,794	175,322
1935.	810,479	438,180	202,459	60,596
1934.	1,389,327	841,498	474,370	266,740
1933.	1,818,479	1,128,122	630,849	317,863
Oats—				
1947.	898,828	.....	.....	.....
1946.	976,631	571,372	274,862	1,155,691
1945.	742,633	426,438	209,400	1,277,410
1944.	704,811	415,576	185,293	950,861
1943.	887,575	504,869	235,060	930,126
1942.	751,428	432,020	192,398	1,132,933
1941.	795,448	471,145	220,048	952,329
1940.	593,865	345,664	143,488	1,026,452
1939.	695,695	408,543	184,877	762,506
1938.	698,431	421,840	196,065	854,323
1937.	482,158	286,301	88,156	904,790
1936.	771,452	493,787	246,952	682,920
1935.	343,779	208,185	70,492	962,036
1934.	688,284	275,435	107,577	446,287
1933.	768,195	467,976	204,373	605,005

World Wheat Carry-Over

Estimated world carry-over of wheat in four major exporting countries on or about July 1 for a series of years, as compiled by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics of the U. S. Department of Agriculture. The figures are in millions of bushels:

	United States*	Canada†	Argentina	Australia	Total
1946‡.....	101	90	115	67	373
1945‡.....	281	318	175	50	824
1944.....	317	400	290	159	1,166
1943.....	622	630	288	200	1,740
1942.....	632	449	238	142	1,461
1941.....	385	517	201	75	1,178
1940.....	280	322	102	135	839
1939.....	251	136	264	65	706
1938.....	154	38	99	62	353
1937.....	83	53	61	52	249
1936.....	141	162	74	53	430
1935.....	146	230	107	68	551
1934.....	273	324	145	101	743
1933.....	382	237	98	70	787
1932.....	391	160	73	58	682
1931.....	328	157	94	77	656
1930.....	294	153	70	57	574
1929.....	232	152	155	47	586
1928.....	115	128	107	43	393
1927.....	111	69	89	46	315
1926.....	101	64	85	27	277
1925.....	111	50	73	37	271
1924.....	137	71	79	38	325
1923.....	134	47	67	42	290

Compiled as follows:

United States—Stocks on farms, in interior mills and elevators, commercial owned and stored for others in merchant mills and elevators, and Commodity Credit Corp. stocks not otherwise included.

Canada—Carry-over July 31, plus net exports and estimated retention of flour for July.

Argentina—Carry-over on Dec. 31, plus exports and estimated domestic consumption, July 1 to Dec. 31.

Australia—Carry-over on Dec. 1, plus net exports and estimated domestic consumption July 1 to Nov. 30.

*Includes United States wheat in Canada. Includes small quantities of new wheat prior to 1937.

†Includes Canadian wheat in the United States.

‡Preliminary.

WHEAT USE BY CLASSES IN UNITED STATES

Estimated supply and distribution of wheat in the United States, by classes, as calculated by the Department of Agriculture, in million bushels:

	Av. 1937-41	1942	1943*	1944	1945*	1946*
ALL WHEAT			Year beginning July			
Stocks, July 1	230	632	622	317	281	100
Production	858	974	841	1,072	1,108	1,156
Imports	1	1	136	42	2	...
Supply	1,089	1,607	1,599	1,431	1,391	1,256
Exports**	65	34	66	153	391	...
Carry-over	340	622	317	281	100	...
Domestic disappearance	684	951	1,216	997	900	...
HARD RED WINTER						
Stocks, July 1	103	293	317	113	111	37
Production	364	477	357	469	521	582
Supply	467	770	674	582	632	619
Exports	36	21	34	112	233	...
Carry-over	154	317	113	111	37	...
Domestic disappearance	277	432	527	359	362	...
SOFT RED WINTER						
Stocks, July 1	28	55	32	19	20	11
Production	217	160	133	223	213	197
Supply	245	215	165	242	233	208
Exports	4	1	2	10	68	...
Carry-over	36	32	19	20	11	...
Domestic disappearance	205	182	144	212	154	...
HARD RED SPRING						
Stocks, July 1	68	208	207	150	113	39
Production	148	215	231	244	221	214
Imports	1	1	135	39	2	...
Supply	217	424	573	433	336	253
Exports	4	2	14	24	53	...
Carry-over	106	207	150	133	39	...
Domestic disappearance	107	215	409	296	244	...
DURUM						
Stocks, July 1	13	35	28	15	9	5
Production	36	45	37	33	33	36
Imports	...	...	1	3	...	...
Supply	49	80	66	51	42	41
Exports	...	1	1	2	1	...
Carry-over	20	28	15	9	5	...
Domestic disappearance	29	51	50	40	36	...
WHITE						
Stocks, July 1	18	41	38	20	28	8
Production	93	77	83	103	120	127
Supply	111	118	121	123	148	135
Exports	21	9	15	5	36	...
Carry-over	24	38	20	28	8	...
Domestic disappearance	66	71	86	90	104	...

*Subject to revision. **Includes flour made from United States wheat, also includes shipments.

WHEAT FLOUR PRODUCTION, INTERNATIONAL TRADE AND CONSUMPTION BY 20 AMERICAN REPUBLICS

The following table was prepared by the Office of International Trade of the United States Department of Commerce and shows the 1937-43 average production, international trade and consumption of wheat flour by 20 American Republics, in sacks of 100 lbs:

Country	Production	Imports	Exports	Apparent consumption	Per capita consumption	Imports % of consumption
Argentina	33,098,510	5,217	1,697,486	31,406,241	236	*
Bolivia	1,106,972	275,935	1	1,382,906	39	20
Brazil	16,616,317	616,832	10,744	17,222,405	42	4
Chile	9,522,716	101,152	3,788	9,620,080	196	1
Colombia	1,469,194	34,474	.....	1,503,668	16	2
Costa Rica	1,118	229,384	.....	230,502	35	100
Cuba	.....	2,318,349	.....	2,318,349	54	100
Dominican Republic	23,693	106,130	.....	129,823	7	82
Ecuador	266,126	222,148	2,976	485,298	14	64
El Salvador	91,903	68,177	13	160,067	9	43
Guatemala	158,271	201,861	.....	360,132	11	56
Haiti	.....	174,171	.....	174,171	6	100
Honduras	65,768	25,133	1	90,900	8	28
Mexico	6,541,022	2,434	377	6,543,079	33	*
Nicaragua	5,062	106,410	.....	111,472	11	95
Panama	.....	227,606	.....	227,606	4	100
Paraguay†	239,502	323,228	111	562,619	41	58
Peru	2,769,985	36,617	6	2,806,596	45	1
Uruguay	4,465,261	38	151,041	4,314,258	197	*
Venezuela	76,034	707,990	.....	784,024	20	90
Total, excluding Argentina, Chile, Uruguay	29,430,967	5,676,879	14,229	35,093,617	33	16
Grand total	76,517,454	5,783,286	1,866,544	80,434,196	63	7

*Less than one half of 1%. †Five-year average.

ARGENTINE WHEAT AND FLOUR PRODUCTION AND CONSUMPTION

A table prepared by the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, United States Department of Commerce, gives details of the consumption of wheat and flour in Argentina, wheat in bushels, flour in 196-lb barrels (000's omitted in both cases):

CALENDAR YEAR FOLLOWING HARVEST

Crop year—	Wheat: Production of wheat	Exports	Balance remaining in country	Amount ground	Wheat flour: Production	Exports	Consumption*
1946-47.....	221,342	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1945-46.....	143,518	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1944-45.....	150,106	86,614	63,492	95,532	21,348	913	20,435
1943-44.....	249,853	85,471	164,382	94,165	20,524	2,492	18,032
1942-43.....	235,157	71,849	163,308	80,696	17,872	959	16,913
1941-42.....	234,134	79,960	144,174	77,885	17,044	597	16,447
1940-41.....	299,463	87,805	211,653	75,286	16,497	488	16,009
1939-40.....	130,733	133,749	.....	76,805	16,374	796	15,578
1938-39.....	379,142	174,382	204,760	79,088	17,194	1,110	16,084
1937-38.....	207,600	71,295	136,305	78,431	17,261	945	16,310
1936-37.....	249,910	142,828	107,082	71,797	15,967	1,071	14,896
1935-36.....	141,462	59,171	82,291	71,432	15,462	897	14,565
1934-35.....	240,669	141,831	98,838	74,409	16,151	996	15,155
1933-34.....	286,120	176,138	109,982	75,257	15,916	1,242	14,674
1932-33.....	240,839	144,372	96,516	69,786	15,073	1,113	13,960
1931-32.....	219,696	126,466	93,230	67,426	14,565	652	13,913
1930-31.....	232,285	133,697	98,588	69,856	14,930	969	13,961
1929-30.....	162,676	81,327	81,249	66,384	13,982	1,173	12,809
1928-29.....	349,051	242,996	106,055	67,533	14,617	1,541	13,076
1927-28.....	282,299	194,587	87,713	69,260	14,969	1,902	13,067

*Includes carry-over.

UNITED STATES STOCKS OF WHEAT
Quarterly Wheat Stocks April 1, 1946

Stocks of wheat by states in interior mills, elevators and warehouses on April 1, 1945 and 1946, with the 1935-44 averages, and stocks of wheat stored in merchant mills, off farms, on farms, with total in all positions, as reported by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, United States Department of Agriculture. Figures in bushels (000's omitted):

State—	In interior mills, elevators and warehouses, April 1 Average 1935-44	1945	1946	Merchant mills April 1, 1946	Off farms total† April 1, 1946	On farms April 1, 1946	†Total all positions April 1, 1946
New England	261	445	295	*	314	10	324
New York	800	997	721	5,559	7,849	2,622	10,471
New Jersey	114	90	68	*	232	225	457
Pennsylvania	676	425	272	335	2,410	3,837	6,247
Ohio	1,689	1,190	858	3,028	4,507	7,929	12,436
Indiana	1,780	619	472	1,959	2,549	2,154	4,703
Illinois	1,546	694	652	2,797	4,261	1,283	5,544
Michigan	1,233	1,521	1,089	820	1,909	6,091	8,000
Wisconsin	278	317	83	275	3,071	480	3,551
Minnesota	3,821	3,680	910	4,648	10,467	7,528	17,995
Iowa	747	230	132	1,214	1,779	412	2,191
Missouri	1,299	468	279	4,334	8,772	2,477	11,249
North Dakota	15,557	27,420	6,450	600	7,495	67,993	75,488
South Dakota	4,209	5,500	1,950	163	2,242	17,349	19,591
Nebraska	3,759	2,480	1,762	1,100	4,274	11,078	15,352
Kansas	11,526	20,950	4,420	8,778	17,382	24,955	42,337
Delaware	40	21	12	9	21	85	106
Maryland	237	186	85	425	1,670	378	2,048
Virginia	266	361	110	357	472	1,065	1,537
West Virginia	47	30	16	32	48	424	472
North Carolina	112	180	92	317	409	995	1,404
South Carolina	33	47	60	125	185	116	301
Georgia	32	80	87	58	145	366	511
Kentucky	624	379	155	1,204	1,534	369	1,903
Tennessee	343	370	120	735	968	479	1,447
Alabama	9	10	15	*	73	16	89
Mississippi	‡39	46	49	*	64	19	83
Arkansas	16	43	19	....	19	57	76
Louisiana	....	....	....	....	1,150	....	1,150
Oklahoma	3,488	6,300	803	2,226	3,802	4,255	8,057
Texas	4,073	7,520	427	4,210	8,303	1,044	9,347
Montana	5,681	10,853	1,652	2,158	3,877	19,627	23,504
Idaho	5,820	4,700	2,106	928	3,034	4,297	7,331
Wyoming	102	96	33	68	101	1,138	1,239
Colorado	1,779	1,290	930	1,268	2,291	3,809	6,100
New Mexico	66	35	25	5	30	233	263
Arizona	125	51	31	38	69	35	104
Utah	575	1,000	590	719	1,636	1,509	3,145
Nevada	54	57	14	....	14	116	130
Washington	15,385	18,610	6,268	2,737	11,371	4,109	15,480
Oregon	5,485	8,820	2,415	1,427	5,881	2,298	8,179
California	2,390	3,275	949	524	1,486	729	2,215
Unallocated*	....	....	....	719	5,987	....	5,987
United States	96,082	130,386	37,478	55,899	134,663	203,991	338,644

*Unallocated—to avoid disclosing individual operations.
†Includes, in addition to stocks in interior mills, elevators and warehouses and merchant mills, commercial stocks reported by Grain Branch, PMA, at terminals and those owned by Commodity Credit Corp. and stored in their own bins.
‡Short-time average.

UNITED STATES STOCKS OF WHEAT
Quarterly Wheat Stocks, July 1, 1946

Stocks of wheat by states in interior mills, elevators and warehouses on July 1, 1945, and 1946, with the 1935-44 averages, and stocks of wheat stored in merchant mills, off farms, on farms, with total in all positions, as reported by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, United States Department of Agriculture. Figures in bushels (000's omitted):

State—	In interior mills, elevators and warehouses, July 1 Average 1935-44	1945	1946	Merchant mills July 1, 1946	Off farms total† July 1, 1946	On farms July 1, 1946	†Total all positions July 1, 1946
New England	215	205	60	*	267	2	269
New York	572	506	233	2,242	5,757	702	6,459
New Jersey	71	115	29	*	552	93	645
Pennsylvania	282	340	70	40	1,148	1,716	2,864
Ohio	760	680	279	316	1,317	2,135	3,452
Indiana	823	336	144	*	1,001	718	1,719
Illinois	672	190	68	125	701	513	1,214
Michigan	627	506	140	195	335	1,384	1,719
Wisconsin	236	360	36	*	5,181	225	5,406
Minnesota	2,822	1,187	413	1,040	5,442	1,075	6,517
Iowa	548	61	38	391	846	274	1,120
Missouri	607	150	54	399	2,809	1,013	3,822
North Dakota	10,678	6,700	1,500	923	2,423	10,523	12,946
South Dakota	2,774	2,500	630	70	700	3,154	3,854
Nebraska	3,134	617	231	340	771	1,704	2,475
Kansas	5,069	5,125	500	723	5,007	4,159	9,166
Delaware	20	11	0	1	1	7	8
Maryland	91	99	20	13	1,774	172	1,946
Virginia	122	135	34	201	344	410	754
West Virginia	25	13	2	*	22	212	234
North Carolina	79	95	9	56	65	528	593
South Carolina	11	32	1	25	26	58	84
Georgia	25	12	1	7	8	157	165
Kentucky	299	205	4	179	189	290	479
Tennessee	91	122	17	166	193	293	486
Alabama	26	8	*	*	1	10	11
Mississippi	‡20	41	*	*	1	6	7
Arkansas	22	27	6	....	6	26	32
Louisiana	....	....	....	*	941	....	941
Oklahoma	1,173	280	*	49	675	1,064	1,739
Texas	1,475	965	19	138	2,900	418	3,318
Montana	3,854	2,800	1,142	1,684	2,826	4,907	7,733
Idaho	3,015	2,267	564	231	795	1,228	2,023
Wyoming	45	50	18	48	66	253	319
Colorado	727	163	77	144	275	1,058	1,333
New Mexico	32	17	2	5	7	163	170
Arizona	47	11	*	0	*	5	5
Utah	355	520	700	391	1,193	480	1,673
Nevada	22	24	2	....	2	19	21
Washington	7,798	3,454	587	941	2,907	632	3,539
Oregon	2,847	4,804	405	224	1,257	313	1,570
California	832	1,296	421	90	523	104	627
Unallocated*	....	....	48	1,451	7,500	....	7,500
United States	51,736	42,129	8,504	12,838	58,759	42,703	101,462

*Unallocated—to avoid disclosing individual operations.
†Includes, in addition to stocks in interior mills, elevators and warehouses and merchant mills, commercial stocks reported by Grain Branch, PMA, at terminals and a preliminary estimate of those owned by Commodity Credit Corp. and stored in their own bins.
‡Short-time average.

DISTRIBUTION OF WHEAT CROPS IN CANADA

Distribution of Canadian wheat crops in the last seven crop years, August 1-July 31, as compiled from statistics published by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, in bushels (000's omitted):

	1939-40	1940-41	1941-42	1942-43	1943-44	1944-45	1945-46
Production	520,623	540,199	314,825	558,684	284,480	416,835	318,512
Carry-over of wheat at July 31	102,911	300,473	480,129	423,752	594,626	356,531	258,073
Imports, wheat & wheat flour	444	123	29	3	433	404	74
Available for distribution	623,978	840,786	794,983	980,439	879,519	773,570	576,659
Domestic use—							
Human consumption	49,895	43,900	48,000	50,000	50,000	50,000	58,600
Animal feed	36,782	43,100	70,000	94,000	92,500	83,462	70,000
Seed requirements	30,516	28,250	28,000	22,000	30,000	30,000	32,300
Industrial use (alcohol)	.....	.....	.....	5,000	7,500	8,700	6,000
Remainder for export and carry-over	506,779	715,536	648,983	809,439	699,519	601,408	409,759
Exports, wheat & wheat flour	193,674	231,306	225,828	214,701	343,755	342,946	340,105

UNITED STATES STOCKS OF WHEAT
Quarterly Wheat Stocks, Oct. 1, 1946

Stocks of wheat by states in interior mills, elevators and warehouses on Oct. 1, 1945, and 1946, with the 1935-1944 averages, and stocks of wheat stored in merchant mills, off farms, on farms, with total in all positions, as reported by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, United States Department of Agriculture. Figures in bushels (000's omitted):

State—	In interior mills, elevators and warehouses, Oct. 1 Average 1935-44	1945	1946	Merchant mills Oct. 1, 1946	Off farms total† Oct. 1, 1946	On farms Oct. 1, 1946	†Total all positions Oct. 1, 1946
New England	237	360	190	*	510	60	570
New York	1,276	1,549	687	7,807	18,019	2,560	20,579
New Jersey	158	165	105	*	391	868	1,259
Pennsylvania	1,328	855	800	1,230	3,465	10,360	13,825
Ohio	3,208	3,378	3,082	7,780	14,158	21,621	35,779
Indiana	3,174	2,411	1,414	2,812	5,380	8,894	14,274
Illinois	2,900	1,965	1,019	4,863	9,960	5,063	15,023
Michigan	1,852	3,237	2,234	1,174	3,408	11,929	15,337
Wisconsin	410	217	159	*	5,247	1,976	7,223
Minnesota	5,157	3,509	2,743	6,596	17,127	17,715	34,842
Iowa	1,265	482	428	1,867	3,408	1,482	4,890
Missouri	2,688	1,344	888	9,293	23,564	8,870	32,434
North Dakota	24,742	25,400	26,900	1,651	28,551	101,428	129,979
South Dakota	5,951	7,350	6,550	215	6,765	37,604	44,369
Nebraska	6,270	5,833	5,890	3,351	14,945	52,404	67,349
Kansas	22,810	24,610	22,567	19,722	63,482	106,167	169,649
Delaware	115	88	27	104	131	418	549
Maryland	581	320	314	800	4,711	1,760	6,471
Virginia	496	259	361	890	1,623	5,086	6,709
West Virginia	74	42	41	66	107	986	1,093
North Carolina	304	138	117	725	850	3,324	4,174
South Carolina	78	165	48	196	244	922	1,166
Georgia	44	62	43	98	141	785	926
Kentucky	1,353	800	255	2,925	3,809	1,294	5,103
Tennessee	923	518	261	1,494	2,079	1,441	3,520
Alabama	21	42	16	*	67	92	159
Mississippi	‡31	30	23	*	48	69	117
Arkansas	32	24	23	....	23	176	199
Louisiana	....	....	....	*	648	....	648
Oklahoma	7,420	7,604	7,595	5,548	21,919	23,745	45,664
Texas	8,215	5,720	8,616	9,636	30,419	14,476	44,895
Montana	10,495	10,871	10,897	3,300	14,197	43,908	58,105
Idaho	12,857	12,040	11,840	2,064	13,904	11,994	25,898
Wyoming	214	174	158	*	337	3,361	3,698
Colorado	3,378	3,520	3,200	2,427	6,271	18,590	24,861
New Mexico	161	100	40	12	52	698	750
Arizona	236	125	108	175	283	142	425
Utah	968	1,330	1,360	2,534	4,736	4,103	8,839
Nevada	106	170	185	....	185	360	545
Washington	32,974	38,195	39,807	3,440	48,218	20,636	68,854
Oregon	11,600	13,507	12,500	1,665	17,291	8,273	25,564
California	5,000	2,900	3,077	884	3,982	4,056	8,038
Unallocated*	....	....	....	7,134	2,170	....	2,170
United States	181,084	181,410	176,568	114,478	396,825	559,696	956,521

*Unallocated—to avoid disclosing individual operations.
†Includes, in addition to stocks in interior mills, elevators and warehouses and merchant mills, commercial stocks reported by Grain Branch, PMA, at terminals and a preliminary estimate of those owned by Commodity Credit Corp. and stored in their own bins.
‡Short-time average.

UNITED STATES STOCKS OF WHEAT
Quarterly Wheat Stocks, Jan. 1, 1947

Stocks of wheat by states in interior mills, elevators and warehouses on Jan. 1, 1946, and 1947, with the 1936-45 averages, and stocks of wheat stored in merchant mills, off farms, on farms, with total in all positions, as reported by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, United States Department of Agriculture. Figures in bushels (000's omitted):

State—	In interior mills, elevators and warehouses, Jan. 1 Average 1936-45	1946	1947	Merchant mills Jan. 1, 1947	Off farms total† Jan. 1, 1947	On farms Jan. 1, 1947	†Total all positions Jan. 1, 1947
New England	260	252	209	*	221	13	234
New York	1,270	1,209	844	9,522	24,988	1,864	26,852
New Jersey	122	106	105	*	427	542	969
Pennsylvania	925	570	545	895	1,894	7,367	9,261
Ohio	2,297	2,206	1,643	5,600	8,459	12,130	20,589
Indiana	2,218	1,269	776	2,576	3,897	4,157	8,054
Illinois	2,061	774	407	4,376	6,248	2,346	8,594
Michigan	1,644	2,300	2,687	1,162	3,849	8,700	12,549
Wisconsin	382	145	122	*	2,536	1,539	4,075
Minnesota	4,631	2,007	1,533	7,913	11,317	13,811	25,128
Iowa	1,011	205	829	1,256	4,243	828	5,071
Missouri	2,076	595	481	7,005	14,162	3,944	18,106
North Dakota	22,567	14,050	15,970	1,518	17,488	72,708	90,196
South Dakota	5,548	4,600	4,070	146	4,216	29,258	33,474
Nebraska	5,078	2,697	5,800	2,583	9,430	35,363	44,794
Kansas	17,976	15,330	19,910	15,426	45,332	60,695	106,027
Delaware	74	19	40	36	76	195	271
Maryland	383	90	132	400	1,894	952	2,846
Virginia	400	235	247	730	1,297	2,253	3,550
West Virginia	67	15	43	81	124	630	754
North Carolina	204	94	94	550	652	2,081	2,733
South Carolina	50	100	7	163	170	406	576
Georgia	36	120	177	120	297	398	695
Kentucky	904	447	183	1,866	2,209	249	2,458
Tennessee	643	279	191	1,169	1,560	582	2,142
Alabama	13	25	9	*	101	26	127
Mississippi	‡36	32	20	*	20	24	44
Arkansas	31	26	14	....	14	97	111
Louisiana	....	....	....	*	870	....	870
Oklahoma	6,015	3,852	2,978	4,362	11,535	15,005	26,540
Texas	6,668	3,610	3,920	6,873	17,374	8,179	25,553
Montana	9,152	6,008	6,926	3,000	9,926	29,326	39,252
Idaho	9,900	7,780	6,880	1,354	8,234	9,060	17,294
Wyoming	134	70	217	235	452	2,360	2,812
Colorado	2,723	2,355	2,010	2,450	4,622	12,978	17,600
New Mexico	100	65	20	86	106	521	627
Arizona	79	77	77	83	160	96	256
Utah	785	870	810	2,023	3,410	3,490	6,900
Nevada	73	40	130	....	130	218	348
Washington	25,432	24,487	27,334	2,797	33,748	14,813	48,561
Oregon	9,135	8,050	8,900	1,431	12,029	5,034	17,063
California	3,865	1,715	1,709	906	2,615	2,016	4,631
Unallocated*	....	....	....	6,376	4,396	....	4,396
United States	146,949	103,776	118,999	97,069	276,728	366,255	642,983

*Unallocated—to avoid disclosing individual operations.
†Includes, in addition to stocks in interior mills, elevators and warehouses and merchant mills, commercial stocks reported by Grain Branch, PMA, at terminals and a preliminary estimate of those owned by Commodity Credit Corp. which are stored in their own bins or are in transit.
‡Short-time average.

FLOUR STOCKS HELD BY MILLS

The following table shows the amount of stocks of wheat flour and rye flour held by mills, including flour in transit and flour both sold and unsold, in sacks, as reported by the Bureau of the Census, Department of Commerce; rye flour reported only from June 30, 1945:

1946—	Wheat flour	Rye flour	1944—	Wheat flour	Rye flour
Dec. 31	6,304,000	81,390	Dec. 31	6,997,554	.....
Sept. 30	4,322,000	68,330	Sept. 30	6,799,292	.....
June 30	1,776,000	8,610	June 30	6,709,797	.....
March 31	4,675,000	104,830	March 31	8,116,630	.....
1945—			1943—		
Dec. 30	6,662,352	111,540	Dec. 31	7,891,625	.....
Sept. 30	5,162,940	106,043	Sept. 30	9,700,348	.....
June 30	6,012,457	97,705	June 30	9,907,739	.....
March 31	6,618,293	.....	March 31	8,300,729	.....

UNITED STATES WHEAT MARKETINGS

Department of Agriculture estimates of the percentage of wheat sold by farmers of the United States by months:

	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mch.	Apr.	May	June	Season
1945-46.....	5.7	22.6	18.6	10.3	8.6	4.8	3.6	3.1	3.2	2.0	1.7	9.5	1.3	100.0
1944-45.....	7.0	22.4	12.5	9.1	7.9	4.9	4.3	3.4	4.9	5.6	4.9	6.0	3.6	100.0
1943-44.....	3.9	16.9	10.8	8.5	6.8	7.2	8.3	10.1	7.9	5.9	5.5	4.7	3.5	100.0
1942-43.....	3.3	14.5	9.0	9.0	7.4	5.2	6.6	7.5	8.1	11.2	9.2	4.9	4.1	100.0
1941-42.....	5.0	21.9	14.4	11.4	7.4	5.2	6.1	6.2	6.1	5.1	4.0	4.1	3.1	100.0
1940-41.....	5.6	22.0	13.0	8.9	6.1	4.1	3.8	3.8	3.8	6.3	5.8	5.8	5.8	100.0
1939-40.....	7.6	23.0	13.4	9.0	6.1	4.1	5.2	3.5	6.6	7.9	10.5	2.4	1.1	100.0
1938-39.....	5.8	24.9	17.2	11.6	7.8	4.7	4.7	3.6	3.2	3.7	3.9	5.2	3.7	100.0
1937-38.....	9.1	30.2	16.3	10.4	6.0	3.8	4.0	3.8	3.9	3.3	2.9	3.3	2.0	100.0
1936-37.....	5.8	35.4	15.8	8.7	6.8	4.3	5.6	3.1	3.4	3.8	2.7	2.9	1.7	100.0
1935-36.....	2.5	19.3	25.8	17.7	9.7	4.5	3.8	3.7	2.5	3.4	3.6	2.2	2.4	100.0
1934-35.....	11.9	30.4	15.3	9.4	5.2	4.2	4.4	2.9	3.5	2.9	4.4	3.5	2.0	100.0
1933-34.....	9.3	21.9	19.8	13.3	7.0	5.0	3.7	3.7	3.4	3.5	2.7	3.1	3.6	100.0
1932-33.....	4.9	18.5	19.3	14.0	7.9	5.5	4.8	3.6	3.5	3.5	4.4	5.4	4.7	100.0
1931-32.....	6.2	26.9	18.5	10.0	7.9	4.6	4.5	3.9	5.5	3.4	3.4	3.3	1.4	100.0
1930-31.....	4.4	26.0	20.2	11.9	6.9	4.4	4.7	4.7	4.8	3.5	3.2	4.0	1.3	100.0
1929-30.....	5.2	25.6	22.2	14.0	8.6	4.8	4.5	3.1	2.9	2.5	2.4	3.6	1.6	100.0
1928-29.....	1.4	18.8	18.4	17.3	12.0	7.2	5.4	4.2	4.2	3.5	2.8	2.7	2.1	100.0
1927-28.....	2.7	15.1	18.0	19.8	12.6	7.8	5.3	4.5	4.0	3.7	2.5	2.7	1.3	100.0
1926-27.....	1.7	22.3	20.8	13.6	9.5	5.9	5.1	4.6	4.7	3.7	2.7	3.4	2.2	100.0

MONTHLY MARKETINGS BY STATES, 1945-46

	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mch.	Apr.	May	June
	1945							1946					
Maine	..	2	5	7	7	9	10	8	9	13	15	12	3
New York	..	4	60	16	6	3	2	1	1	1	1	4	1
New Jersey	..	45	16	8	5	5	4	4	3	3	3	2	2
Pennsylvania	..	26	22	12	10	6	4	4	4	3	2	4	3
Ohio	..	46	25	6	4	3	2	4	2	1	1	4	2
Indiana	..	52	25	5	3	2	1	3	2	1	1	2	3
Illinois	..	75	12	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1
Michigan	..	20	32	10	7	4	4	6	4	2	1	8	2
Wisconsin	..	8	17	18	10	6	4	11	9	10	2	4	1
Minnesota	..	5	28	17	10	5	5	6	2	3	3	15	1
Iowa	..	29	43	6	7	2	1	2	1	1	1	1	1
Missouri	..	60	24	5	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
North Dakota	..	5	16	17	15	6	4	8	3	2	4	19	2
South Dakota	..	5	22	18	13	6	4	8	3	1	3	15	2
Nebraska	..	21	36	6	5	3	3	8	6	2	1	7	2
Kansas	7	34	14	5	6	4	4	10	4	3	1	8	..
Delaware	..	60	15	9	4	3	2	3	1	6	3	2	2
Maryland	..	44	22	14	4	4	1	3	2	1	1	3	1
Virginia	..	31	19	13	8	6	4	5	4	3	2	2	3
West Virginia	..	20	24	15	10	5	4	5	4	4	3	3	3
North Carolina	.. 21	25	12	7	5	5	4	4	5	4	3	5	..
South Carolina	.. 25	16	12	11	7	5	4	4	4	4	4	4	..
Georgia	50	18	10	5	3	3	2	2	2	2	2	1	..
Kentucky	..	65	12	5	4	2	1	4	2	2	1	1	1
Tennessee	17	39	11	6	5	5	3	3	4	2	2	3	..
Alabama	35	32	13	7	4	3	2	1	1	1	1	0	..
Mississippi	40	26	17	8	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	..
Arkansas	20	21	18	15	8	4	3	2	2	3	2	2	..
Oklahoma	34	32	9	5	4	2	1	5	2	1	1	4	..
Texas	44	33	6	2	2	1	1	4	1	1	1	4	..
Montana	..	5	21	21	10	3	1	11	2	1	1	21	3
Idaho	..	3	8	20	18	10	6	16	5	1	1	10	2
Wyoming	..	4	13	26	16	8	6	7	3	3	3	10	1
Colorado	..	19	32	11	6	4	3	9	4	1	1	7	3
New Mexico	19	46	4	3	3	4	1	5	2	1	1	11	..
Arizona	16	37	6	5	4	3	3	14	2	5	3	2	..
Utah	..	6	11	17	15	13	12	9	4	5	3	3	2
Nevada	..	2	20	20	15	10	1	13	6	5	5	2	1
Washington	..	5	15	14	16	12	7	14	5	3	1	7	1
Oregon	..	4	7	5	17	17	15	16	6	5	2	5	1
California	6	22	16	19	13	5	5	7	2	1	1	3	..

CARRYOVER OF CANADIAN GRAIN AT END OF CROP YEARS

Stocks of Canadian grain in Canada and the United States at the close of crop years since 1930, as reported by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, in bushels:

	Wheat	Oats	Barley	Flaxseed	Rye
1946*.....	69,858,181	75,221,488	29,634,689	1,643,259	714,486
1945.....	258,072,830	93,255,162	28,919,181	2,932,111	2,023,933
1944.....	356,531,079	108,543,320	45,873,970	3,649,125	5,576,061
1943.....	594,626,019	149,324,136	69,253,707	3,740,121	15,277,088
1942.....	423,752,337	28,607,188	10,821,462	1,027,040	3,353,203
1941.....	480,129,311	41,563,379	10,642,658	620,313	4,919,122
1940.....	300,473,465	46,931,028	12,653,875	583,307	5,351,661
1939.....	102,910,853	48,887,155	12,804,186	118,822	2,921,434
1938.....	24,536,858	19,498,653	6,630,934	219,027	1,000,576
1937.....	37,048,839	18,266,043	4,796,213	464,967	408,864
1936.....	127,362,598	40,379,860	10,234,224	269,287	3,685,252
1935.....	213,852,118	26,470,703	6,018,787	312,979	3,165,715
1934.....	202,902,177	31,060,497	11,092,030	471,295	4,050,207
1933.....	217,657,066	42,044,758	11,338,322	1,179,575	6,006,488
1932.....	135,941,347	29,849,319	7,195,655	1,321,358	5,766,334
1931.....	138,597,835	63,444,729	29,580,254	833,914	14,419,542
1930.....	126,582,090	21,723,135	24,637,747	538,412	9,795,946

*Preliminary.

UNITED STATES SUPPLY AND DISTRIBUTION OF RYE

The following table showing the supply and distribution of rye in the United States was prepared by the Production and Marketing Administration of the United States Department of Agriculture, bushels (000's omitted):

	Stocks at beginning of period							Disappearance				
	Farm	Commercial	Interior mills	Total	Production	Imports‡	Total supply	Industrial*	Feed	Seed	Exports†	Total
1946-47—												
July-Sept.	1,160	322	905	2,387	18,685	45	21,117	1,863	3,737	2,340	79	8,019
Oct.-Dec.	9,759	1,126	2,213	13,098	.....	‡430	13,528	‡2,410	62	3,340	‡175	4,987
Jan.-March	4,000	2,476	2,065	8,541	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1945-46—												
July-Sept.	3,600	6,599	2,537	12,736	23,952	789	37,477	6,308	4,572	2,233	2,075	15,190
Oct.-Dec.	14,254	4,732	3,301	22,287	.....	1,080	23,367	4,311	2,387	2,234	1,120	10,052
Jan.-March	6,550	4,544	2,221	13,315	.....	60	13,375	3,376	756	280	1,257	5,549
April-June	3,326	3,113	1,387	7,826	.....	67	7,893	2,059	1,604	130	1,713	5,506
Season	3,600	6,599	2,537	12,736	23,952	1,996	38,684	15,954	9,319	4,869	6,165	36,297
1944-45—												
July-Sept.	5,000	20,150	5,835	30,985	25,500	670	57,155	6,918	11,836	2,681	†	21,435
Oct.-Dec.	16,111	14,728	4,881	35,720	.....	2,629	38,349	5,913	3,116	2,680	†	11,709
Jan.-March	10,300	12,207	4,133	26,640	.....	235	26,875	2,623	3,599	291	†	6,513
April-June	6,562	10,252	3,538	20,352	.....	625	20,977	3,090	2,235	175	2,741	8,241
Season	5,000	20,150	5,835	30,985	25,500	4,149	60,634	18,544	20,786	5,827	2,741	47,898
1943-44—												
July-Sept.	15,300	23,309	8,505	47,114	30,452	155	77,721	4,927	15,497	2,812	10	23,246
Oct.-Dec.	23,000	22,907	8,568	54,475	.....	610	55,085	3,405	6,106	2,812	54	12,377
Jan.-March	14,100	21,051	7,557	42,708	.....	3,537	46,295	2,704	7,057	327	23	10,111
April-June	8,890	21,148	6,146	36,184	.....	3,962	40,146	2,692	6,283	163	23	9,161
Season	15,300	23,309	8,505	47,114	30,452	8,314	85,880	13,728	34,943	6,114	110	54,895
1942-43—												
July-Sept.	12,600	17,034	.....	29,634	57,673	177	87,484	3,164	17,388	3,455	....	24,007
Oct.-Dec.	45,000	18,477	.....	63,477	.....	7	63,484	2,447	4,292	3,456	....	10,195
Jan.-March	33,400	19,889	.....	53,289	.....	7	53,296	2,626	5,798	401	13	8,838
April-June	24,000	20,458	.....	44,458	.....	1,299	45,757	2,623	4,324	200	2	7,148
Season	12,600	17,034	.....	29,634	57,673	1,490	88,797	10,859	31,802	7,512	15	50,188
1941-42—												
July-Sept.	13,100	5,639	.....	18,739	45,364	7,453	71,556	3,151	11,265	3,887	10	18,313
Oct.-Dec.	36,000	17,243	.....	53,243	.....	1,081	54,324	4,038	5,922	3,888	2	13,850
Jan.-March	23,000	17,474	.....	40,474	.....	....	40,474	3,835	1,628	451	9	5,923
April-June	17,000	17,551	.....	34,551	.....	224	34,775	3,661	1,283	225	2	5,141
Season	13,100	5,639	.....	18,739	45,364	8,758	72,861	14,685	20,098	8,451	23	43,227

*Calculated from trade sources related to the census reports. †Less than 500 bus. ‡Grain only. ‡Partly estimated.

UNITED STATES SUPPLY AND DISTRIBUTION OF DURUM WHEAT

The following table showing the supply and distribution of durum wheat in the United States was prepared by the Production and Marketing Administration of the United States Department of Agriculture, in bushels (000's omitted):

Items of Supply and Distribution	1941-42	1942-43	1943-44	1944-45	1945-46	1946-47
Supply—Stocks, July 1:						
Farm	7,226	14,349	13,068	7,263	5,827	2,149
Interior mills & elevators	9,546	10,435	6,195	1,129	1,414	336
Commercial	5,313	5,464	2,497	2,203	276	1,593
Merchant mills	3,380	4,429	6,441	4,178	1,104	841
Total	25,464	34,677	28,201	14,763	8,621	4,923
Crop*	42,660	45,491	36,544	32,789	33,285	36,317
Total domestic supply	68,124	80,168	64,745	47,552	41,906	41,240
Imports	†	†	‡840	‡3,093	‡1,192	‡350
Tot. supply, July-Dec.	68,124	80,168	65,585	50,645	43,098	41,590
Distribution, July-Dec.:						
Mill grindings	9,320	11,138	11,236	12,770	12,664	11,429
Feed, cereal mfg. and other uses	4,890	13,153	16,237	7,685	6,010	1,249
Exports	671	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	14,881	29,291	27,473	20,455	18,674	12,678
Stocks, December 31:						
Farm	25,686	29,159	22,030	19,762	17,645	18,929
Interior mills & elevators	12,893	11,949	6,513	4,883	2,025	3,991
Commercial	8,970	4,332	2,939	1,185	652	835
Merchant mills	5,694	5,437	6,630	4,360	3,102	5,157
Total	53,243	50,877	38,112	30,190	24,424	28,912
Imports, Jan.-June	†	‡469	‡2,027	‡1,257	‡345	.....
Tot. supply, Jan.-June	53,243	51,346	40,139	31,447	24,769	.....
Distribution, Jan.-June:						
Mill grindings	9,641	12,742	9,173	13,261	9,579	.....
Seed requirements	2,998	3,050	3,016	2,815	3,482	.....
Feed, cereal mfg. and other uses	5,549	7,353	13,187	6,764	6,785	.....
Exports	378	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Stocks, June 30	34,677	28,201	14,763	8,607	4,923	.....

Compiled or computed by Grain Branch, PMA. *All states. †Negligible. ‡Canadian durum shipped into the United States.

WHEAT PRODUCTION, INTERNATIONAL TRADE AND CONSUMPTION BY 20 AMERICAN REPUBLICS

The following table was prepared by the Office of International Trade of the United States Department of Commerce and shows the 1937-43 average production, international trade and consumption of wheat by 20 American Republics, in bushels:

Country	Production	Imports	Exports	Apparent disappearance	Imports as per cent of consumption
Argentina	248,614,211	234	108,851,945	139,762,500	*
Bolivia	1,208,000	1,629,934	.....	2,837,934	57
Brazil	6,038,998	35,040,194	26	41,129,166	85
Chile	31,761,181	759,824	138,607	32,382,398	2
Colombia	4,471,856	690,238	393	5,161,701	13
Costa Rica	.....	†18,791	.....	†18,791	100
Cuba	.....	58,344	.....	58,344	100
Dominican Republic	.....	56,862	.....	56,862	100
Ecuador	889,429	1	2,098	887,332	....
El Salvador	46,714	172,379	6	219,087	79
Guatemala	620,428	77	22	620,483	*
Honduras	48,857	146,040	8,622	185,275	78
Nicaragua	10,000	7,149	.....	17,149	73
Paraguay‡	52,000	550,854	.....	602,854	100
Peru	3,720,713	4,610,656	46	8,231,323	55
Uruguay	12,299,857	284,410	1,252,642	11,331,625	3
Venezuela	196,286	5,824	.....	202,110	3
Total, excluding Argentina, Chile, Uruguay	32,624,562	46,409,368	11,223	79,022,707	59
Grand total	325,299,811	47,453,836	110,254,417	362,499,230	13

*Less than one half of 1%. †1943 only. Local mill started operations in 1943. ‡Five-year average. Note—No data available for Haiti and Panama.

DALLAS GRAIN EXCHANGE

President, J. C. Crouch; vice president, L. R. Perkinson; secretary-treasurer, G. H. Rogers; directors: W. A. Howard, J. H. Pearlstone, Wiley Akins, G. L. Collins and J. C. Mitchell.

FAMILY FLOUR CONSUMPTION

Approximately one fourth of the total wheat flour production in 1945 was marketed for use and consumption in the home, the Bureau of the Census, U. S. Department of Commerce, reports in announcing the results of a special survey.

The survey, covering 931 companies which operate 1,052 mills, was undertaken at the request of the milling industry to determine how wheat flour manufactured during 1945 was distributed according to uses or purposes.

Bakery flour, or flour produced and packed for commercial bakeries, institutions, hotels, restaurants and government agencies, except direct exports, accounted for 59% of the total; other commercial flour for the domestic market, industrial flour and flour for direct export, made up the remainder.

Wheat flour production in 1945 was distributed as follows, according to the bureau report:

Use	% of total	Production, 1,000 sacks
Home baking*	24.5	69,251
Bakery	58.8	165,920
Blenders	1.8	5,199
Semolina and durum	3.3	10,633
Export	6.5	18,316
Industrial	4.6	12,959
	100.00	282,278

*This item includes all-purpose flour, and prepared flour mixes, including flour packed in cartons, which was 1.4% of the total.

U. S. WHEAT STOCKS BY CLASSES, JULY 1

Stocks of old wheat in interior mills, elevators and warehouses, together with stock held on farms on July 1, 1946, and 1945, by classes are reported by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, United States Department of Agriculture in bushels (000's omitted):

Class—	Aver. 1935-44	1945	1946
Hard red winter	50,089	36,149	16,206
Soft red winter	18,781	15,829	10,120
Hard red spring	45,669	54,806	17,739
Durum	9,990	7,241	2,644
White	15,466	17,509	4,488
Totals	139,995	131,534	51,207

STORAGE CAPACITY OF GRAIN ELEVATORS AT IMPORTANT CENTERS

ELEVATORS AT CENTERS

Number and estimated capacity of elevators at leading United States and Canadian grain storage centers, Jan. 1, 1947:

	No. of elevators	Capacity, bus
Minneapolis, Minn.	66	91,854,700
Chicago, Ill.	41	46,701,000
Duluth, Minn.	24	50,225,000
Albany, N. Y.	1	13,500,000
New York, N. Y.	3	4,450,000
Buffalo, N. Y.	36	57,403,000
Kansas City, Mo.	41	61,499,000
Detroit, Mich.	6	900,000
Indianapolis, Ind.	8	7,900,000
Toledo, Ohio	13	13,389,000
Cincinnati, Ohio	14	4,290,500
Cleveland, Ohio	6	895,000
St. Louis, Mo.	36	20,700,500
New Orleans, La.	2	2,873,000
San Francisco and near-by points	17	*294,000
	1	2,250,000
Seattle, Wash.	8	6,725,000
		‡1,230,000
		*247,300
Portland, Oregon	16	
Tacoma, Wash.	4	‡466,000
		1,610,000
Baltimore, Md.	5	12,750,000
Boston, Mass.	3	2,500,000
Omaha, Neb.	18	28,185,000
St. Joseph, Mo.	10	10,007,000
Milwaukee, Wis.	20	31,515,000
Philadelphia, Pa.	4	5,105,000
Galveston, Texas	3	7,365,000
Houston, Texas	..	5,000,000
Texas City, Texas	..	500,000
Port Arthur, Texas	..	500,000
Nashville, Tenn.	14	3,000,000
Memphis, Tenn.	9	4,000,000
Norfolk, Va.	2	500,000
Fort Worth, Texas	13	25,850,000
Evansville, Ind.	6	1,915,000
Enid, Okla.	12	22,099,500
Wichita, Kansas	13	16,205,000
Hutchinson, Kansas	14	16,025,000
CANADA		
Fort William and Port Arthur, Ont.		90,753,210
Montreal, Que.		15,913,000
Port Colborne, Ont.		5,250,000
Port McNicoll, Ont.		6,500,000
Vancouver, B. C.		19,583,500
Collingwood, Ont.		2,000,000
Goderich, Ont.		3,600,000
Midland, Ont.		13,650,000
Halifax, N. S.		2,200,000
Sarnia, Ont.		3,000,000
Kingston, Ont		2,350,000
Owen Sound, Ont.		4,000,000
Prescott, Ont.		5,500,000
Quebec, Que.		**7,000,000
Toronto, Ont		4,000,000
St. Boniface, Man.		1,709,000
Three Rivers, Que.		2,000,000
Winnipeg, Man.		2,277,000
Transcona, Man.		1,600,000
North Transcona, Man.		1,000,000
Sorel, Que.		3,000,000

*Capacity in tons for sacked grain. ‡Capacity in bushels for sacked grain. **Includes 3,000,000 temporary storage.

Minneapolis Elevators

Public and private elevators with owners and capacities:

"REGULAR" ELEVATORS

	Capacity, bus
Archer-Daniels-Midland Co. (three)	14,740,700
Bunge Elevator Corp.	2,500,000
Cargill, Inc.	4,837,000
Cereal Grading Co.	950,000
Rahr Malting Co.	1,200,000
Leval & Co., Inc.	4,000,000
Hallet & Carey Elevator Co.	1,300,000
International Milling Co.	1,250,000
Osborne-McMillan Elevator Co.	2,500,000
Russell-Miller Milling Co.	4,200,000
Searle Grain Co.	2,000,000
Spencer Kellogg & Sons, Inc.	1,000,000
Van Dusen Harrington Co. (nine)	13,760,000
Victoria Elevator Co.	650,000
Total	54,837,700

PUBLIC BUT NOT "REGULAR"

Archer-Daniels-Midland Co.	2,250,000
Farmers Union Grain Co., Terminal Ass'n	1,300,000
Froedtert Grain & Malting Co.	1,500,000
General Mills, Inc., Central Div.	109,000
Total	5,159,000

PRIVATE ELEVATORS

Archer-Daniels-Midland Co. (three)	7,458,000
Atkinson Milling Co.	820,000
Cargill, Inc.	255,000
Commander-Larabee Milling Co.	488,000
Fleischmann Malting Co. (three)	3,250,000
General Mills, Inc., Central Div.	5,391,000
Hales & Hunter (Belco No. 1 and 2)	1,500,000
Kurth Malting Co.	1,000,000
Pillsbury Mills, Inc. (three)	3,425,000
General Mills, Inc., Purity Oats Division	225,000
Rahr Malting Co.	1,500,000
Ralston Purina Co.	280,000
Spencer Kellogg & Sons, Inc.	1,725,000
Standard Milling Co.	1,150,000
Van Dusen Harrington Co. (four)	2,160,000
12 additional feed mills and miscellaneous storage	1,181,000
Total	31,808,000
Grand total	91,854,700

SOUTHWEST ELEVATORS

Kansas City

Kansas City has 41 public and private elevators with a combined storage capacity of 61,499,000 bus. Names of large elevators with capacity and names of companies operating them (does not include mills):

	Capacity, bus
Alton Elevator—Salina Terminal Elevator Co.	1,000,000
Burlington—Norris Grain Co.	2,500,000
Checkerboard Elevator Co.	800,000
C. G. W., Great Western Elevator—Wolcott & Lincoln Co.	1,000,000
Corn Products Refining Co.	500,000
Elevator "A," Santa Fe—Davis-Noland-Merrill Grain Co.	10,000,000
K.C.S.—Moore-Seaver Grain Co.	1,400,000
Kansas-Missouri—Continental Grain Co.	5,500,000
Katy Elevator—Uhlmann Grain Co.	3,300,000
Mid-Continent—Mid-Continent Grain Co.	750,000
Milwaukee Elevator—Cargill, Inc.	2,900,000
Norris Elevator—Norris Grain Co.	2,800,000
River-Rail—Hart-Bartlett-Sturtevant Grain Co.	3,000,000
Rock Island Elevator—Simonds-Shields-Theis Grain Co.	4,000,000
Wabash Elevator—Uhlmann Grain Co.	4,100,000
Feed mills, smaller elevators (14)	1,567,000
	45,117,000

KANSAS CITY FLOUR MILL ELEVATORS

Continental Baking Co.	500,000
Kansas Flour Mills Corp.	2,315,000
Larabee Flour Mills Co.	1,100,000
Midland Flour Milling Co.	400,000
Rodney Milling Co.	2,450,000
Southwestern (Standard Milling Co.)	5,000,000
United Mills	400,000
Waggoner-Gates Milling Co. (Independence, Mo.)	350,000
General Mills, Inc., Central Div.	3,867,000
	16,382,000
Kansas City total	61,499,000

Enid (Okla.)

Enid has 12 elevators with a combined capacity of 22,099,500 bus. Names of concerns operating and capacity in bus:

Continental Grain Co.	2,000,000
Enid Elevator Corp.	2,000,000
General Mills, Inc., S. W. Div.	2,100,000
Pillsbury Mills, Inc.	2,500,000
Salina Terminal Elevator	1,000,000
Union Equity Co-op Exchange	12,000,000
Feed mills and miscellaneous storage	495,500
Total	22,099,500

Wichita

Wichita has 13 elevators, with a combined capacity of 16,205,000 bus. Names of concerns operating and capacity in bushels:

Consolidated Flour Mills Co.	1,000,000
Farmers Co-op Commission	750,000
Kansas Milling Co.	2,100,000
Pillsbury Mills, Inc.	2,250,000
Public Terminal Elevator	2,750,000
General Mills, Inc., Central Div.	4,250,000
Wichita Flour Mills	1,000,000
Wichita Terminal Elevator	2,000,000
Feed mills and miscellaneous storage	105,000
Total	16,205,000

Hutchinson

Public Elevators:	
Geo. E. Gano Grain Corp.	3,300,000
Security Elevator Co., "A"	2,000,000
Security Elevator Co., "C"	100,000
C. D. Jennings Grain Co.	3,100,000
Farmers' Co-op. Commission Co.	2,500,000
Western Terminal Elevator Co.	1,000,000
Collingwood Grain Co.	1,000,000
Smoot Grain Co.	685,000
Davidson Grain Co.	360,000
Kansas Grain Co.	125,000
Total	14,170,000
Private Elevators and Mills:	
Security Elevator "B"	25,000
Wm. Kelly Milling Co.	1,000,000
Commander-Larabee Milling Co.	700,000
Consolidated Flour Mills Co.	130,000
Total	1,855,000
Total elevator capacity	16,025,000

Omaha

Elevators at Omaha, Neb., including the terminal district of Omaha-Council Bluffs (Iowa), with storage capacity of each, in bushels:

Allied Mills, Inc.	500,000
Archer-Daniels-Midland Co.	1,750,000
Butler-Welsh Grain Co.—	
"Gateway"	350,000
Milwaukee "A"	500,000
"R. I."	1,500,000
Cargill, Inc.	10,000,000
Continental Grain Co.	1,450,000
Loveland Elevator Co.	450,000
Maney Milling Co. "A"	800,000
Kellogg Co.	110,000
Nebraska Consolidated Mills Co.	600,000
Nebraska-Iowa Grain Co.	1,200,000
Omaha Elevator Co.	2,500,000
Omar, Inc.	925,000
Rosenbaum Brothers	1,000,000
Scoular-Bishop Grain Co.	300,000
Updike Grain Corp. "D"	3,500,000
Westcentral Co-op. Grain Co. "A"	1,750,000
Total	28,185,000

Fort Worth

	Capacity, bus
Bewley Mills	650,000
Burrus Mill & Elevator Co.	*10,000,000
Uhlmann Elevators Co. of Texas—	
Katy Plant	3,600,000
Rock Island Plant	2,200,000
Kimbell Milling Co.	4,000,000
Producers Grain Corp., Elev. B.	2,000,000
E. G. Rall Grain Co.	850,000
Great West Grain Co., Elev. A.	700,000
Great West Grain Co., Elev. B.	100,000
Universal Mills	850,000
Feed mills and miscellaneous storage	900,000
Total	25,850,000

*1,000,000-bu addition under construction.

St. Joseph

Commander-Larabee Milling Co.	1,750,000
Dannen Grain & Milling Co.	455,000
Hart-Bartlett-Sturtevant Grain Co.	2,500,000
Quaker Oats Co.	2,240,000
Russell-Miller Milling Co.	900,000
Stratton Grain Co.	2,000,000
Feed mills and miscellaneous storage	162,000
Total	10,007,000

LAKE PORT ELEVATORS

Chicago Private

Grain warehouses in the Chicago district, except those declared "regular" under the rules of the Chicago Board of Trade, and those under federal license, whose certificates are accepted for delivery on Chicago Board of Trade contracts, Jan. 3, 1947, with capacities:

Operated by—	Bus
†E. R. Bacon Grain Co., Keystone	1,150,000
†Chicago Grain Corp., Irondale	700,000
Columbia Malting Co.	750,000
Corn Products Refining Co.	1,350,000
†B. A. Eckhart Milling Co.	850,000
*Gerstenberg & Co. (3)	940,000
Glidden & Co.	2,000,000
Fleischmann Malting Co.	1,950,000
Hales & Hunter (3)	2,500,000
†Norris Grain Co.	1,045,000
A. Schwill & Co.	3,000,000
Spencer Kellogg & Sons, Inc.	1,000,000
Arcady Farms Mlg. Co.	95,000
American Maize Prod. Co.	450,000
Archer-Daniels-Midland Co.	220,000
†J. J. Badenoch Co.	160,000
Bisbee Linseed Co.	135,000
*Santa Fe Elev. Corp.	200,000
Klein Brothers	50,000
H. C. Knoke & Co.	25,000
*Stratton Grain Co.	350,000
General Mills, Inc., Central Div.	375,000
Total	19,288,000

*Operated under custodian rule of Board of Trade. †Part custodian.

PREVIOUS TOTALS

1946	19,228,000	1937	43,296,000
1945	19,388,000	1936	38,052,000
1944	20,198,000	1935	38,626,000
1943	20,198,000	1934	34,644,000
1942	22,802,000	1933	33,144,000
1941	25,302,000	1932	34,016,000
1940	24,811,000	1931	34,201,000
1939	24,820,000	1930	34,672,000
1938	27,658,000	1929	35,073,000

Chicago Public

Regular warehouses for storage of grain under the rules of the Chicago Board of Trade on Jan. 3, 1947, with capacities in bushels:

Under state supervision, regular for delivery on Chicago Board of Trade contracts.	Bus
Norris Grain Co.—	
Norris Elevator (part of)	1,052,000
Chicago Grain Corp.—	
Irondale Elevator A (part of)	1,544,000
Edward R. Bacon Grain Co.—	
Keystone Elevator (part of)	550,000
J. J. Badenoch Co.—	
*Badenoch (part of)	450,000
Total, state supervision	3,596,000

*Under U. S. supervision, but not regular for delivery on Board of Trade contracts.

Under federal license; certificates accepted for delivery on Chicago Board of Trade contracts under Commodity Exchange Act, section 5A (7):

	Bus
General Mills, Inc., Star Grain Division—Rialto Elevator	2,510,000
Santa Fe Elevator Corp.—	
Santa Fe Elevator	1,600,000
Rosenbaum Bros.—	
Calumet Elevator	2,500,000
Cargill, Inc.—	
C. & N. W. Terminal and Annex.	9,307,000
Norris Grain Co.—	
Wabash Elevator	1,300,000
Continental Grain Corp.—	
Rock Island Terminal C and D.	3,500,000
Rosenbaum Bros.—	
*New York Central	1,000,000
*Norris Grain Co.—	
Elevator J	700,000
*Stratton Grain Co.—	
Dickinson	750,000
*Rosenbaum Bros. Belt Elevator	650,000
Total, federal license	23,817,000
Total, all public elevators	27,413,000

*Federal license, but not regular for delivery on Chicago Board of Trade contracts.

PREVIOUS TOTALS

1946	26,763,000	1939	29,407,000
1945	27,313,000	1938	26,563,000
1944	27,559,000	1937	12,068,000
1943	27,559,000	1936	15,912,000
1942	31,417,000	1935	14,678,000
1941	32,917,000	1934	17,460,000
1940	34,418,000	1933	19,660,000

Buffalo

LAKE ELEVATORS

	Capacity, bus
Standard	5,000,000
Concrete—Central	4,500,000
Superior (Cargill)	3,250,000
Dellwood	1,700,000
Cargill Electric	7,550,000
American	3,250,000
Mutual	3,500,000
Co-op. G.L.F.	1,750,000
Kellogg	1,100,000
Marine "A"	2,100,000
Great Eastern (Cargill)	2,250,000
General Mills, Inc., Eastern Div.	6,000,000
Connecting Terminal	1,048,000
Monarch	500,000
Canadian Pool Terminal	2,000,000
Lake and Rail	5,000,000
Total	49,498,000

RAIL ELEVATORS

Black Rock	750,000
Eastern States Mill	1,000,000
Hecker H-O Co.	800,000
Meyer Malt & Grain	750,000
Perot Sons	950,000
Ralston Purina Checkerboard	1,500,000
12 elevators operated in connection with industries	2,155,000
Total	7,905,000
Grand total, 35 elevators	57,403,000

Milwaukee

Archer-Daniels-Midland Co.	425,000
C., M., St. P. & P.	3,000,000
Froedtert Grain & Malting Co.	6,825,000
Krause, Charles A., Milling Co.	550,000
Kurth Malting Co.	3,700,000
Ladish-Stoppenbach	4,000,000
Milwaukee Western Malt Co.	1,600,000
Pabst Corp.	1,400,000
Riebs Co. (two)	975,000
Schlitz, Joseph, Brewing Co.	2,250,000
Stratton Grain Co. (two)	3,900,000
Weschler, D. D., & Sons, Inc.	925,000
Seven smaller elevators operated in connection with industries	865,000
Wisconsin Malting Co.	1,000,000
Total	31,515,000

Duluth-Superior

Public and private elevators, with capacities, in bushels, as reported by the Duluth Board of Trade:

General Mills, Inc., Elevator Div.	3,900,000
Norris Grain Co.	3,600,000
Globe Elevator Co.	4,000,000
Great Northern Elevators	12,100,000
Itasca Elevator Co.	2,400,000
Superior Terminal Elevator Co.	3,200,000
Capitol Elevator Co.	4,000,000
King Midas Flour Mills	1,250,000
Duluth Universal Milling Co.	25,000
Duluth Peavey Terminal	6,000,000
Kellogg Elevator	1,250,000
Occident Terminal Co.	4,500,000
Farmers Union Grain Terminal	4,000,000
Total	50,225,000

Toledo

Cargill Toledo Elevator	3,139,000
B. & O. Elev. (Norris Grain Co.)	500,000
East Side Iron—East Side Iron Elevator Co. (Norris Grain Co.)	1,500,000
National Milling Branch of National Biscuit Co.	6,400,000
Nine elevators operated for storage grain and soybeans	1,850,000
Total, bus	13,389,000

ATLANTIC SEABOARD ELEVATORS

New York

Name—	Capacity, bus
New York State Canal Grain Elevator (port of N. Y. Authority)	2,000,000
West Shore, Weehawken	2,000,000
Lehigh Valley R. R.	450,000
Total	4,450,000

Boston

Boston & Maine	1,500,000
Boston & Albany (N. Y. C., Lessee)	1,000,000
Totals	2,500,000

Baltimore

Locust Point—B. & O. R. R.	4,000,000
Canton—Pennsylvania R. R. Co.	4,250,000
Port Covington—W. Maryland Ry.	4,000,000
2 Miscellaneous	500,000
Total, bus	12,750,000

Philadelphia

Port Richmond	2,500,000
Girard Point	2,225,000
Twentieth Street	235,000
Tidewater Elevator	145,000
Totals	5,105,000

Reported by the Commercial Exchange of Philadelphia.

Hampton Roads

Norfolk and Newport News, Va.

Norfolk Municipal, operated by Norfolk & Western	500,000
Total	500,000

GULF SEABOARD ELEVATORS

Galveston

	Capacity, bus
Elevator B—Galveston Wharf Co..	6,865,000
Star Mill—Texas Star Flour Mills.	500,000
Sunset—Sunset Elevator Co.	1,000,000

Houston

Houston Public Elevator	3,500,000
Arrow Mills	1,500,000

Texas City

Texas City Terminal Elevator ...	500,000

Port Arthur

KCS Elevator	500,000
Total	13,365,000

New Orleans

	Capacity, bus
Dock Board Elevator	2,622,000
New Basin—J. T. Gibbons	250,000
Total	2,872,000

Memphis

	Capacity, bus
Municipal Elevator	1,750,000
Quaker Oats Co.	1,000,000
Seven miscellaneous	1,250,000
	4,000,000

CENTRAL STATES ELEVATORS

Cincinnati

	Capacity, bus
Early & Daniel Co.	2,299,350
13 smaller elevators operated in connection with industries	1,990,650
Totals	4,290,500

Detroit

	Capacity, bus
Private elevators	900,000
Total, bus	900,000

Evansville

	Capacity, bus
Igleheart Brothers, Incorporated..	1,500,000
4 miscellaneous elevators	415,000
Total	1,915,000

Indianapolis

	Capacity, bus
Acme-Evans Co.	1,250,000
Cleveland Grain Co.	1,750,000
Early & Daniel Co.	1,000,000
Noblesville Milling Co.	700,000
Glidden Co.	250,000
National Starch Co.	100,000
Indiana Grain Co-operative, Inc...	2,250,000
Evans Milling Co.	600,000
Total	7,900,000

Nashville

	Capacity, bus
13 Elevators for miscellaneous storage and operated in connection with industries	3,000,000

St. Louis

St. Louis elevators, with concerns operating, exclusive of flour mills, as reported by the St. Louis Merchants Exchange:

	Capacity, bus
Cargill "R"—Cargill, Inc.	5,000,000
Cargill "B"—Cargill, Inc.	150,000
Continental Grain Co.—	
Missouri Pacific	3,800,000
Elevator "C"	700,000
Continental	700,000
Brooklyn	750,000
Terminal	100,000
Corneli—Corneli Seed Co.	350,000
Burlington—Norris Grain Corp....	2,250,000
Mississippi—Mississippi Elev. Co. (Alton, Ill.)	350,000
Anheuser-Busch Brewing Assn. ...	1,500,000
Checkerboard "A"—Checkerboard Elevator Co.	1,250,000
Feed mills—Smaller storage (19)..	1,750,500
	18,650,500

ST. LOUIS FLOUR MILL STORAGE

Lawrence Mlg. Co.	75,000
Saxony Mills	100,000
Valier & Spies Milling Corp.....	1,000,000
Russell-Miller Milling Co. (Standard-Tilton Mlg. Co., Alton, Ill.).	525,000
J. F. Imbs Milling Co. (Belleville, Ill.)	350,000
	2,050,000
St. Louis total	20,700,500

PACIFIC COAST ELEVATORS

California

Elevator capacities at San Francisco and neighboring points are:

	Capacity, tons
San Francisco	90,000
At Oakland—	
Albers Milling Co.	35,000
West Coast Wharf & Storage Co...	*1,250,000
Stockton	109,000
Miscellaneous—	
Grangers Warehouse at Eckley....	50,000
General Mills, Inc., Sperry Division, at South Vallejo	*1,000,000
Miscellaneous space	10,000

*In bushels.

Tacoma

Grain storage capacity, in bushels, according to the Tacoma Merchants' Exchange:

	Bulk	Sacked
General Mills, Inc., Sperry Division	1,000,000	.....
Port of Tacoma	600,000	.....
Albers Hay Warehouse ..	10,000	466,000
Totals	1,610,000	466,000

Seattle

Bulk and sacked grain storage capacities in bushels:

	Bulk	Sacked
Hanford Street Elevator.	3,100,000	.....
Hanford Street Dock ...	.....	250,000
Bell Street Dock	.....	250,000
Fisher Flouring Mills Co..	2,600,000	200,000
Novelty Mill Co.	25,000	40,000
Chas. H. Lilly Co.	250,000	130,000
Albers Bros. Milling Co...	750,000	360,000
Totals	6,725,000	1,230,000

Portland (Oregon)

Eighteen grain warehouses and elevators for miscellaneous storage and operated in connection with industries, in tons:

Albers No. 1	5,000
Albers No. 2.....	2,000
Albers No. 3.....	3,000
Crown Mills Dock.....	10,000
Crown Mills Elevator	20,000
Globe Grain Dock.....	8,000
Globe Grain Elevator.....	9,000
Irving Dock	22,000
Northwestern Dock and Elevator.	20,000
Kerr Gifford Dock.....	16,800
Kerr Gifford Elevator.....	23,000
Columbia Milling Co.....	4,600
Terminal No. 4 Elevator	60,000
Terminal No. 4 Dock	37,000
Terminal Flour Mills Co.....	6,700
General Mills, Inc., Sperry Division	1,000
Total	247,300

Kansas Mills' Storage Capacity

Wheat storage capacity of Kansas mills, outside of Kansas City, showing storage at mills (total of 50,000 bus or more) and supplementary storage controlled, in bushels:

Town—	No. mills	At mill	Supplementary
Abilene	2	1,000,000	335,000
Arkansas City ..	2	900,000	41,000
Atchison	2	2,050,000	2,100,000
Beloit	1	120,000	.....
Buhler	1	350,000	15,000
Cherryvale	1	140,000	.....
Claflin	1	240,000	40,000
Clay Center	1	125,000	.....
Clyde	1	110,000	140,000
Coffeyville	1	625,000	50,000
Concordia	1	100,000	.....
Dodge City	1	225,000	145,000
Ellinwood	1	375,000	90,000
Fort Scott	1	175,000	.....
Great Bend	2	525,000	70,000
Gypsum	1	225,000	60,000
Hays	1	300,000	350,000
Hudson	1	250,000	150,000
Hutchinson	3	1,830,000	276,000
Independence	1	150,000	.....
Inman	1	150,000	15,000
Junction City	1	150,000	.....
Kingman	1	350,000	123,000
Kiowa	1	43,500	.....
Lawrence	1	80,000	.....
Leavenworth	1	250,000	.....
Liberal	1	335,000	170,000
Lindsborg	1	400,000	200,000
McPherson	2	790,000	139,000
Moundridge	1	315,000	25,000
Newton	4	2,216,400	781,500
Norton	1	60,000	40,000
Ottawa	1	150,000	.....
Russell	1	450,000	40,000
Salina	4	5,150,000	1,300,000
Sterling	1	100,000	.....
Topeka	2	525,000	.....
Wellington	1	700,000	.....
Whitewater	1	380,000	.....
Wichita	3	5,500,000	700,000
Wilson	1	130,000	37,000
Winfield	1	427,500	466,500
	58	28,467,400	7,949,000

Oklahoma Mills' Storage Capacity

Wheat storage capacity of principal Oklahoma mills, showing storage at mill and supplementary storage controlled, in bus:

Town—	No. mills	At mill	Supplementary
Altus	1	435,000	35,000
Alva	1	600,000	.....
Ardmore	1	135,000	.....
Blackwell	1	625,000	125,000
El Reno	2	1,300,000	80,000
Chickasha	1	500,000	150,000
Cordell	1	85,000	.....
Enid	1	2,500,000	.....
Geary	1	75,000	25,000
Hennessey	1	225,000	30,000
Jefferson	1	245,000	25,000
Kingfisher	2	1,285,000	82,000
Okeene	1	325,000	35,000
Oklahoma City ..	2	1,335,000	.....
Ponca City	1	500,000	.....
Shawnee	1	1,000,000	400,000
Stillwater	1	125,000	140,000
Yukon	2	660,000	.....
	22	11,955,000	1,127,000

Nebraska Mills' Storage Capacity

Wheat storage capacity of principal Nebraska mills, showing storage at mill and supplementary storage controlled, in bushels:

Town—	No. mills	At mill	Supplementary
Brainard	1	10,000	25,000
Chadron	1	75,000	.....
Crete	1	1,000,000	250,000
Fairbury	1	60,000	20,000
Fremont	1	135,000	.....
Grand Island	1	318,000	70,000
Hastings	1	143,000	.....
Holdrege	1	200,000	.....
Humboldt	1	85,000	41,000
Lexington	1	25,000	125,000
Lincoln	1	1,850,000	.....
Neligh	1	60,000	.....
Norfolk	1	29,500	45,000
Omaha	3	2,410,000	.....
Scottsbluff	1	55,000	.....
Scribner	1	90,000	.....
Superior	1	65,000	.....
Wymore	1	50,000	50,000
	20	6,710,500	526,000

Texas Mills' Storage Capacity

Wheat storage capacity of principal Texas mills, showing storage at mill and supplementary storage controlled, in bushels:

Town—	No. mills	At mill	Supplementary
Amarillo	1	1,200,000	.....
Brownwood	1	400,000	.....
Clifton	1	600,000	.....
Dallas	2	1,600,000	.....
Denton	2	625,000	56,000
El Paso	1	250,000	.....
Fort Worth	3	9,750,000	115,000
Gainesville	1	450,000	.....
Galveston	1	600,000	.....
Graham	1	400,000	.....
Greenville	1	1,350,000	.....
Hamilton	1	200,000	100,000
Hereford	1	6,300	485,000
Houston	1	1,500,000	4,000,000
Jacksboro	1	175,000	.....
New Braunfels ..	1	440,000	.....
Paris	1	450,000	.....
Plainview	1	1,000,000	50,000
San Antonio	1	300,000	.....
Seguin	1	300,000	.....
Sherman	2	2,850,000	.....
Stamford	1	50,000	.....
Wichita Falls ...	1	1,759,000	.....
	28	26,255,300	4,806,000

CANADIAN ELEVATORS

Number and capacity of grain elevators in Canada (temporary storage figures not included) as reported by the Board of Grain Commissioners, summarized by provinces, season of 1946-47:

	Elevators	Capacity
Manitoba—		
Public country	703	24,347,100
Private country	2	40,000
Mill	6	1,775,000
Private terminal	3	2,465,000
Semi-public terminal ..	2	3,500,000
	716	32,127,100
Saskatchewan—		
Public country	3,166	102,775,200
Private country	1	25,000
Mill	8	4,449,500
Public terminal	2	11,000,000
	3,177	118,249,700
Alberta—		
Public country	1,732	68,730,500
Private country	3	205,000
Mill	12	3,156,000
Private terminal	4	1,285,000
Public terminal	3	6,100,000
	1,754	79,476,500
British Columbia—		
Public country	22	964,000
Mill	10	1,048,110
Public terminal	1	1,250,000
Semi-public terminal ..	8	20,474,500
	41	23,736,610
Ontario—		
Public country	4	60,000
Mill	3	1,480,000
Private terminal	1	85,000
Semi-public terminal ..	28	90,367,210
Eastern	19	56,275,000
	55	148,767,210
Eastern—		
Quebec	8	24,912,000
New Brunswick	3	3,076,800
Nova Scotia	1	2,200,000
	12	30,188,800
Grand totals	5,755	432,545,920

Eastern Canada Elevators

Location and capacity in bushels of public elevators embraced in the eastern grain inspection division of Canada, as reported by the Board of Grain Commissioners:

Collingwood, Ont.	2,000,000
Depot Harbour, Ont.	1,600,000
Goderich, Ont.	3,600,000
Humberstone, Ont.	2,000,000
Kingston, Ont.	2,350,000
Lakefield, Ont.	1,500,000
Midland, Ont.	13,650,000
Owen Sound, Ont.	4,000,000
Port Colborne, Ont.	5,250,000
Port McNicoll, Ont.	6,500,000
Prescott, Ont.	5,500,000
Sarnia, Ont.	3,000,000
Toronto, Ont.	4,000,000
Walkerville, Ont.	1,325,000
Montreal, Que.	15,912,000
Quebec, Que.	*7,000,000
Sorel, Que.	3,000,000
Three Rivers, Que.	2,000,000
Halifax, N. S.	2,200,000
St. John, N. B.	500,000
West St. John, N. B.	2,576,800
	89,463,800

*Includes 3,000,000 temporary storage.

Western Canada Grain Storage

Elevator capacity in use for a series of crop years, including storage at Port Arthur, Fort William, Keewatin, Kenora and points in Manitoba, Alberta, Saskatchewan and British Columbia, in bushels:

1946-7....	424,939,020	1929-30...	305,744,790
1945-6....	475,739,670	1928-9....	305,744,790
1944-5....	511,339,787	1927-8....	243,508,200
1943-4....	511,339,787	1926-7....	238,636,560
1942-3....	513,052,896	1925-6....	229,790,620
1941-2....	509,353,519	1924-5....	227,014,620
1940-1....	434,498,047	1923-4....	216,994,620
1939-40...	341,828,770	1922-3....	203,927,620
1938-9....	340,160,420	1921-2....	197,455,620
1937-8....	338,941,820	1920-1....	197,033,620
1936-7....	340,730,130	1919-20...	192,451,970
1935-6....	341,976,630	1918-9....	189,489,964
1934-5....	343,353,660	1917-8....	172,270,000
1933-4....	342,933,460	1916-7....	163,144,000
1932-3....	341,534,360	1915-6....	158,181,000
1931-2....	338,523,360	1914-5....	139,429,000
1930-1....	336,083,310	1913-4....	113,622,000

Canadian Upper Lake Terminals

Elevator storage capacity at Fort William and Port Arthur, as reported by the Board of Grain Commissioner, in bushels:

FORT WILLIAM

On the water front—	
The Ogilvie Flour Mills Co., Ltd.	3,000,000
Federal Grain Limited	3,000,000
Manitoba Pool Elevators, No. 3..	1,750,000
Lakehead Terminals Limited	1,000,000
N. M. Paterson & Co., Ltd.....	4,000,000
Western Grain Co., Ltd.	3,100,000
The Canadian Consolidated Grain Co., Ltd.	1,750,000
The Fort William Elevator Co., Ltd.	1,750,000
Northland Terminals, Ltd.—"D"..	7,500,000
Canadian Pacific Railway Co.—"B" and "F"	2,500,000
National Grain Co., Ltd.	5,750,000
Searle Grain Co., Ltd.	5,000,000
Ogilvie Flour Mills Co., Ltd.	180,000
Inland—	
Empress Grain Co., Ltd.	20,000
National Grain Co., Ltd.	25,000
J. W. Davidson	10,000
Total	40,335,000

PORT ARTHUR

On the water front—	
Manitoba Pool Elevators, No. 2..	1,400,000
Eastern Terminal Elevator Co., Ltd.	5,500,000
United Grain Growers Terminals, Ltd.	5,500,000
Saskatchewan Pool Terminals, Ltd., No. 4	6,568,410
No. 5 (partially destroyed by explosion. No storage available.)	
No. 6	7,398,800
No. 7	6,900,000
McCabe Bros. Grain Co., Ltd ...	3,250,000
The Canadian Consolidated Grain Co., Ltd.	1,500,000
Manitoba Pool Elevators, No. 1...	1,300,000
Manitoba Pool Elevators, No. 9...	2,000,000
Superior Elevator Co., Ltd.	900,000
Federal Grain, Ltd.	2,250,000
Reliance Grain Co., Ltd.	3,550,000
Federal Grain, Ltd.	2,350,000
Total	50,367,210
Grand total	90,702,210

Winnipeg Elevators

Grain elevators at Winnipeg and surrounding territory with capacities, in bushels:

WINNIPEG

	Capacity, bus
Ogilvie Flour Mills Co., Ltd.—Two mills	575,000
Canada Malting Co., Ltd.—Private terminal	1,340,000
Laing Bros., Ltd.—Private country	10,000
The Sherwin Williams Co. of Canada, Limited—Mill	75,000
Manitoba Feed Supply Co.—Country elevator	40,000
Federal Grain, Ltd.—Country elevator	76,000
Soo Line Mills, Ltd.—Country elevator	91,000
Steele, Briggs Seed Co., Ltd.—Mill	5,000
Dawson Grain Co., Ltd.— Country elevator	55,000
Economy Feed Co.—Country elevator	10,000
Total	2,277,000

TRANSCONA

Dominion Malting Co., Ltd.—Private terminal	1,600,000

NORTH TRANSCONA

Eastern Terminal Elevator Co., Ltd. —Semi-public terminal	1,000,000

ST. BONIFACE

Dominion Linseed Oil Co., Ltd.—Mill	70,000
Purity Flour Mills, Ltd.—Mill ..	1,050,000
Red River Grain Co., Ltd.— Country elevator	150,000
McCabe Bros. Grain Co., Ltd.— Country elevator	90,000
St. Boniface Grain & Feed Co., Ltd. —Country elevator	192,000
Central Grain Co.—Country elevator	32,000
Searle Grain Co., Ltd.—Country elevator	100,000
*Soubry Grain & Feed Co., Ltd....	25,000
	1,709,000
Grand total	6,586,000

*Not licensed.

Note: Temporary storage facilities not included.

Vancouver Elevators

Grain elevators at Vancouver, B. C., with capacities, in bushels, as reported by the Vancouver Merchants Exchange and Canada Wheat Board:

Alberta Pool Elevators, Ltd., No. 1	5,150,000
Alberta Wheat Pool No. 2.....	1,650,000
United Grain Growers Terminals, Ltd.	2,705,000
Midland Pacific Terminal, Ltd.....	1,500,000
Pacific Elevators Annex	200,000
Pacific Elevators, Ltd.	7,111,500
Brackman-Ker Milling Co.	30,000
Buckerfield's, Ltd., No. 1	520,000
McLellan & McCarter, Ltd.....	15,000
United Milling & Grain Co., Ltd...	25,000
United Distillers, Ltd.	35,000
Marpole Grain Co. and Richmond Feed, Ltd.	7,000
Empire Milling Co., Ltd	5,000
James Richardson & Sons, Ltd....	600,000
	19,583,500

MOVEMENT OF GRAIN, FLOUR AND FEEDINGSTUFFS IN THE UNITED STATES

WHEAT MOVEMENT AT UNITED STATES CENTERS

Receipts and shipments of wheat at leading United States centers, by calendar years, in bushels (000's omitted):

RECEIPTS

	1946	1945	1944	1943	1942	1941	1940	1939	1938
Chicago	21,217	27,797	67,473	48,744	20,529	22,050	28,164	26,710	30,069
New York	11,294	33,795	13,729	19,848	17,004	26,744	13,430	21,286	8,042
Minneapolis	117,992	126,109	189,171	208,976	138,708	134,375	113,373	94,301	60,191
Duluth-Superior	117,661	145,330	128,139	87,387	58,975	65,844	55,306	49,074	52,565
Boston	5,797	11,510	3,111	5,741	2,543	7,052	4,241	3,575	230
Toledo	19,564	33,285	$30,045	$21,853	$15,577	16,861	13,453	13,305	12,347
Indianapolis	10,712	13,081	16,163	17,590	5,272	5,497	5,621	5,386	4,019
St. Joseph	16,522	18,744	17,226	17,070	10,546	7,908	9,278	11,280	10,546
Omaha	37,412	33,572	28,692	37,366	18,358	22,336	14,983	21,567	23,698
Kansas City	126,338	121,842	121,334	127,406	73,820	84,781	69,918	80,549	99,621
St. Louis	18,374	21,639	29,978	19,651	11,880	15,035	19,501	26,753	21,163
Philadelphia	34,567	47,543	16,321	23,157	4,405	6,939	10,903	6,321	2,519
Cincinnati	....	....	....	9,796	....	5,499	5,278	6,045	4,013
Milwaukee	3,666	5,894	8,943	3,496	1,698	4,033	2,070	4,100	5,197
Nashville	....	*1,386	*2,776	....	....	....	....	....	....
New Orleans	3,990	....	*445	728	*112	2,600	109	14,038	15,207
Fort Worth	*18,269	*17,875	*19,618	*14,728	*10,151	11,139	8,024	14,105	16,176
Seattle*	13,397	11,137	8,478	10,836	7,772	8,582	7,255	8,516	8,556
Tacoma*	12,000	8,313	8,244	8,455	6,593	9,081	9,042	10,287	9,016
Portland, Ore.	26,414	16,780	13,190	12,238	....	14,702	16,085	28,658	32,547
San Francisco†	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1,630
Buffalo‡	93,462	186,758	159,003	110,927	74,228	89,509	82,027	103,805	69,904
Memphis	....	1,231	673	930	....	909	284	516	612

SHIPMENTS

	1946	1945	1944	1943	1942	1941	1940	1939	1938
Chicago	19,020	26,530	59,021	43,177	24,230	13,442	20,087	23,395	25,170
New York	14,662	35,800	11,125	21,194	20,232	23,644	15,766	15,131	10,509
Minneapolis	49,379	68,648	101,523	117,744	58,647	32,267	26,138	26,607	37,763
Duluth-Superior	116,717	145,850	130,305	96,285	53,920	49,998	49,194	43,076	39,286
Boston	8,178	12,910	2,083	5,759	2,361	7,332	4,228	1,652	229
Toledo	9,216	20,740	16,541	6,965	5,642	5,348	4,703	4,203	4,303
Indianapolis	6,128	6,382	8,718	9,653	3,410	2,700	1,730	2,183	2,346
St. Joseph	9,879	11,361	9,551	13,018	6,203	3,804	7,224	7,945	10,262
Omaha	34,108	22,551	17,758	37,912	8,732	9,703	7,026	9,441	14,306
Kansas City	99,673	88,583	67,376	107,355	43,630	47,191	33,975	47,139	51,190
Baltimore	39,374	70,325	14,935	11,715	13,441	14,819	14,521	3,137	547
Philadelphia	35,961	46,266	9,775	15,091	1,788	5,279	11,276	2,680	938
Cincinnati	....	....	....	4,230	....	5,089	5,073	4,772	3,984
Milwaukee	3,341	7,144	8,205	3,959	2,636	1,788	1,788	4,279	7,048
Nashville	....	*1,488	*2,047	....	....	....	....	....	....
New Orleans	22,350	....	*783	*669	*42	166	224	60	35
Portland, Ore.	**15,478	....	....	....	....	1,352	8,661	23,942	17,641
Fort Worth	*9,756	*12,943	*10,386	*12,902	*4,903	5,444	5,910	9,586	12,738

*Carloads, 000's not omitted. †Centals of 100 lbs, 000's omitted. ‡Lake receipts only. §Includes barge receipts. ‖Includes lake shipments. **Waterbound.

FLOUR MOVEMENT AT UNITED STATES CENTERS

Receipts and shipments of wheat flour at leading United States centers, by calendar years, in sacks (000's omitted):

RECEIPTS

	1946	1945	1944	1943	1942	1941	1940	1939	1938	1937
Baltimore	6,403	5,284	3,732	2,411	2,072	1,921	1,284	1,613	1,744	1,339
Boston	....	....	....	....	....	1,835	1,976	2,011	2,019	2,015
Chicago	27,001	29,841	25,364	23,549	23,752	19,765	21,354	22,687	21,499	20,237
Fort Worth	‡100	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Milwaukee	1,159	579	1,166	1,417	1,611	1,835	1,646	1,688	1,764	1,492
Minneapolis	*....	*....	*....	*....	13,216	*....	*....	*....	947	945
New Orleans	....	....	....	3,150	....	*....	*....	*....	*....	*....
New York	16,624	25,687	20,596	17,142	12,761	15,837	16,131	16,215	15,253	14,247
Philadelphia	3,691	3,738	3,519	1,789	3,416	15,243	3,348	3,320	2,987	2,936
San Francisco	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	3,857
St. Joseph	....	....	....	49	....	....	....	....	....	....
Tacoma‡	....	....	401	806	713	862	728	....	....	....
Seattle‡	....	....	1,540	1,447	2,108	1,830	1,821	....	....	....

SHIPMENTS

	1946	1945	1944	1943	1942	1941	1940	1939	1938	1937
Baltimore	*....	....	....	....	....	....	....	90	116	55
Boston	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	10	10	20
Chicago	10,868	5,108	9,310	10,884	11,125	11,049	12,340	14,277	13,820	12,914
Fort Worth	‡6,365	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Milwaukee	491	276	404	564	515	710	551	294	94	510
Minneapolis	14,327	14,207	13,115	12,726	11,328	11,507	11,517	12,475	12,289	12,248
New Orleans	....	....	....	1,376	*....	*....	*....	*....	*....	*....
New York	11,128	*....	*....	*....	*....	3,930	4,675	4,484	4,757
Philadelphia	2,798	2,143	3,653	2,022	1,558	25	20	2	18	12
Portland	†2,313	*....	*....	*....	1,356	6,786	6,786	4,226	4,063	3,738
St. Joseph	....	2,807	....	2,283	2,119	2,172	1,758	1,703	1,887	1,864

*Not available. ‡Cars. †Waterbound.

MINNEAPOLIS GRAIN, FLOUR AND FEED MOVEMENT

Receipts and shipments of grain, flour and millfeed at Minneapolis, by calendar years (000's omitted):

RECEIPTS

	Flour, sacks	Millfeed, tons	Bushels: Wheat	Corn	Oats	Barley	Rye	Flaxseed	Totals, grain
1946	*..	*..	117,992	18,971	70,981	62,653	4,808	14,218	289,621
1945	*..	*..	126,109	30,744	72,302	58,230	6,128	19,224	312,737
1944	*..	*..	189,171	11,365	52,457	59,431	4,629	17,936	334,979
1943	*..	*..	208,976	12,087	58,905	78,560	13,943	26,951	400,478
1942	*..	*..	138,708	19,169	45,689	58,307	13,346	25,142	300,361
1941	*..	*..	134,375	16,205	32,450	54,215	18,941	19,685	275,869
1940	*..	*..	113,373	19,656	21,146	39,721	8,762	16,148	218,806
1939	*..	*..	94,301	13,069	26,555	49,504	12,587	12,593	213,609
1938	947	22	60,191	30,619	17,157	36,114	9,061	4,953	158,095
1937	945	27	52,389	13,065	22,074	29,466	7,730	7,149	131,873
1936	925	27	45,528	10,446	21,166	36,859	6,134	4,413	123,836
1935	617	19	61,471	5,388	25,871	26,398	4,891	5,955	131,975
1934	639	21	42,910	16,167	8,173	23,660	3,185	4,283	98,380
1933	612	14	64,076	17,964	23,512	23,613	5,456	4,189	137,810
1932	676	17	57,586	6,037	12,504	14,521	4,302	5,186	100,226
1931	417	23	74,668	8,081	10,003	13,730	4,443	7,606	118,531
1930	435	37	92,833	13,329	17,899	20,162	10,088	8,765	163,076
1929	543	53	101,602	12,610	25,042	20,206	7,620	9,013	176,093
1928	463	52	126,792	11,941	22,478	28,456	6,713	12,706	209,088
1927	653	56	112,886	11,434	21,836	17,406	4,889	12,209	181,049

*Figures not available.

SHIPMENTS

	Flour, sacks	Millfeed, tons	Bushels: Wheat	Corn	Oats	Barley	Rye	Flaxseed	Totals, grain
1946	14,327	867	49,379	15,542	71,251	50,394	3,533	5,047	195,646
1945	14,307	930	68,648	37,509	51,935	45,895	4,340	3,839	202,135
1944	13,115	1,008	101,523	9,618	46,867	47,192	5,730	2,963	213,893
1943	12,726	835	117,744	11,328	48,780	57,111	9,180	3,720	248,363
1942	13,216	528	58,647	17,289	37,350	41,264	7,727	3,186	165,463
1941	11,507	400	32,267	21,239	25,589	35,005	7,182	1,900	123,181
1940	11,517	362	26,138	12,323	19,413	30,809	5,345	3,266	97,204
1939	12,475	345	26,607	16,772	20,437	31,729	5,263	2,263	103,081
1938	12,289	307	27,763	21,416	21,302	32,150	4,374	914	107,918
1937	12,248	325	19,180	6,882	19,299	24,021	5,832	897	76,962
1936	14,038	420	22,699	7,619	17,208	26,501	5,349	1,783	83,159
1935	13,755	343	26,269	9,739	16,498	20,675	2,470	1,559	77,210
1934	14,796	383	22,600	12,610	16,443	17,170	2,446	977	72,246
1933	14,886	376	26,097	11,518	12,770	14,571	3,834	1,467	70,857
1932	15,062	388	25,209	2,579	4,448	7,883	2,302	1,809	47,230
1931	19,016	521	36,409	6,804	10,113	12,139	3,491	1,953	70,899
1930	22,358	649	42,056	9,540	19,439	15,007	4,186	3,099	93,326
1929	22,385	698	46,050	8,177	16,602	13,208	5,780	3,347	93,163
1928	24,632	774	55,307	9,044	26,208	22,682	4,181	4,578	135,370
1927	23,904	718	48,745	6,322	23,360	15,872	6,272	2,651	121,636

MINNEAPOLIS CAR-LOT CALENDAR YEAR SHIPMENTS

Table prepared by H. H. Thomas, of the Soo road, showing car loadings of flour and millfeed by Minneapolis mills for the calendar year ended Dec. 31, 1946, with comparisons:

	Rock Island	C., B.&Q.	C.,M.,St. P. & P.	Oma-ha	Great West	Great North.	M. & St. L.	M., & S.	N. Pac.	Soo	Totals
Atkinson Milling Co.	37	63	1,155	303	43	10	150	19	26	155	1,961
King Midas Mill Co.	29	49	184	338	39	12	112	..	70	178	1,011
Comm.-Lar. M. Co.	371	98	2,519	455	61	41	130	73	67	311	4,126
Standard Mlg. Co.	208	559	556	792	447	96	517	..	35	782	3,992
Pillsbury Mills, Inc.	582	1,223	1,315	1,547	519	639	464	..	229	768	7,276
Russell-Miller M. Co.	142	314	524	429	1,854	412	408	7	65	281	4,436
Minn. Line'd Oil Co.	142	20	289	218	38	87	51	..	44	72	961
General Mills, Inc.	632	2,030	2,090	1,986	1,167	370	1,247	29	430	2,033	12,014
Misc. feed mills	503	1,053	3,209	2,762	516	453	729	1,151	483	1,470	12,329
Arch.-Daniels-M. Co.	548	401	1,241	1,994	1,235	540	593	14	245	875	7,686
Spencer Kellogg Co.	310	146	310	361	472	324	199	..	144	130	2,396
Totals, 1946	3,504	5,956	13,392	11,185	6,391	2,974	4,600	1,293	1,841	7,055	58,191
1945	3,636	6,005	13,994	11,577	6,271	3,043	3,828	1,252	1,842	6,911	58,359
1944	5,330	5,980	12,483	12,605	7,537	3,334	4,687	1,342	1,760	7,012	62,070
1943	4,937	5,257	11,319	12,965	5,334	3,329	4,707	1,803	1,594	6,299	57,544
1942	4,464	4,439	9,669	11,155	3,787	3,041	4,504	1,562	1,824	5,265	49,710
1941	3,978	4,021	9,303	10,533	3,893	3,784	4,239	813	2,637	4,925	48,126
1940	3,470	3,522	8,342	9,049	3,521	3,543	3,797	743	2,610	4,647	43,044
1939	3,139	3,467	7,505	8,440	3,383	4,058	3,733	834	2,538	4,493	41,590
1938	2,755	3,238	7,224	8,006	3,223	4,060	3,863	534	2,426	4,565	39,894

Kansas City Grain Movement

Receipts and shipments of grain at Kansas City, by calendar years, in bushels (000's omitted):

RECEIPTS

	Wheat	Corn	Oats	Rye	Barley
1946	126,338	26,970	9,576	402	3,966
1945	121,842	48,105	8,860	585	7,280
1944	121,334	31,297	4,124	1,060	7,373
1943	127,406	35,268	8,480	2,253	5,939
1942	73,820	38,610	5,018	611	4,893
1941	84,781	10,696	2,792	381	3,074
1940	69,918	16,771	1,216	113	338
1939	80,549	11,229	2,118	417	394
1938	99,621	12,311	3,068	507	339
1937	96,083	12,243	3,396	476	565
1936	63,744	17,481	3,242	213	998
1935	49,701	18,054	3,806	321	747
1934	44,058	25,236	1,998	177	314
1933	49,115	18,831	2,658	210	503
1932	80,294	7,631	1,604	134	598
1931	125,022	22,044	3,110	133	1,057
1930	95,968	30,022	5,594	468	2,864
1929	101,552	32,417	5,156	204	2,677
1928	97,519	42,185	4,400	228	2,995
1927	89,378	24,765	4,194	442	1,264
1926	87,500	17,181	4,221	568	265
1925	52,046	18,255	13,506	225	511
1924	90,824	23,113	7,693	323	683
1923	68,735	17,575	13,984	337	1,623
1922	85,449	16,100	7,799	357	961

Receipts of kafir corn, milo maize and feterita in the years since records were kept, in bushels:

1946	4,826,500	1934	978,600
1945	21,274,750	1933	1,325,000
1944	12,859,000	1932	1,392,000
1943	6,850,550	1931	1,465,200
1942	1,762,600	1930	2,480,500
1941	2,662,800	1929	5,173,300
1940	1,090,600	1928	4,588,300
1939	931,000	1927	4,050,200
1938	1,002,400	1926	3,315,400
1937	800,800	1925	4,282,300
1936	1,255,800	1924	4,637,000
1935	635,600	1923	1,772,100

SHIPMENTS

	Wheat	Corn	Oats	Rye	Barley
1946	99,673	14,887	8,288	325	3,526
1945	88,583	30,298	6,306	582	7,187
1944	67,376	18,772	3,280	786	5,726
1943	107,355	21,802	7,044	1,146	4,376
1942	43,630	24,309	4,108	470	4,032
1941	47,191	7,269	1,514	276	2,069
1940	33,975	4,724	574	47	66
1939	47,139	6,167	2,012	86	186
1938	51,190	7,280	2,144	195	78
1937	53,121	3,734	2,914	114	165
1936	32,352	9,192	3,294	72	378
1935	26,556	15,945	1,692	119	322
1934	31,344	19,149	1,442	186	326
1933	26,931	8,226	1,004	107	333
1932	38,532	1,293	588	111	374
1931	84,359	16,815	1,584	166	1,131
1930	62,919	22,087	3,980	273	1,982
1929	64,727	23,365	2,832	156	1,715
1928	56,524	36,438	2,156	282	2,454
1927	55,431	13,161	3,856	498	820
1926	43,148	9,714	5,445	402	146
1925	34,985	14,122	5,483	105	230
1924	61,051	12,584	4,345	376	802
1923	35,621	8,233	6,858	183	593
1922	65,201	8,876	4,317	250	350

Shipments of kafir corn, milo maize and feterita in the years since records were kept, in bushels:

1946	4,077,500	1935	471,600
1945	20,499,500	1934	998,400
1944	11,669,000	1933	1,157,800
1943	4,823,600	1932	1,496,600
1942	1,972,800	1931	1,261,000
1941	1,632,400	1930	1,960,000
1940	864,000	1929	4,116,000
1939	825,600	1928	3,987,000
1938	936,000	1927	3,125,500
1937	554,400	1926	2,428,000
1936	652,800	1925	2,939,000

Minneapolis Grain and Flour Movement

Receipts and shipments at Minneapolis, crop year ended Aug. 31 (000's omitted):

RECEIPTS

	1946-47	1944-45	1943-44	1942-43
Wheat, bus.	115,402	135,610	199,652	198,957
Corn, bus	19,371	29,355	9,437	13,320
Oats, bus	85,171	57,581	52,589	55,593
Barley, bus	60,187	55,636	65,620	71,789
Rye, bus	5,776	3,789	6,668	17,091
Flaxseed, bus	20,295	13,778	27,051	25,836

SHIPMENTS

	1946-47	1944-45	1943-44	1942-43
Wheat, bus.	54,533	65,771	129,780	90,840
Corn, bus	16,949	26,549	7,416	15,645
Oats, bus	71,489	51,655	44,687	45,338
Barley, bus	50,310	45,347	52,156	49,687
Rye, bus	4,314	3,734	7,591	9,519
Flaxseed, bus	4,244	2,469	3,792	3,240
Millfeed, tons	950	902	1,023	649
Flour, sacks.	13,471	13,889	12,575	13,187

Kansas City Feed Movement

Receipts and shipments of bran and shorts at Kansas City by years, in tons:

	Receipts	Shipments
1946	28,440	297,960
1945	26,910	389,460
1944	22,080	377,880
1943	69,120	414,900
1942	106,745	270,390
1941	109,025	303,375
1940	69,400	260,925
1939	68,725	301,150
1938	75,425	333,275
1937	79,900	319,500
1936	74,000	277,375
1935	41,975	265,906
1934	38,700	256,875
1933	26,960	218,560
1932	29,280	209,800
1931	33,430	236,420
1930	56,400	225,500

MANUFACTURED FEED (TONS)

	Shipments
1946	426,690
1945	440,190
1944	443,520
1943	430,230
1942	426,350
1941	350,700
1940	219,200
1939	204,875
1938	163,350
1937	204,200
1936	274,050
1935	155,875
1934	197,075
1933	122,000
1932	121,000
1931	197,700
1930	389,850

St. Louis Grain Receipts

Local receipts of grain at St. Louis, by rail, water and trucks, as reported by the St. Louis Merchants Exchange, by years, in bushels (000's omitted):

	Wheat	Corn	Oats	Rye	Barley
1946	18,374	25,325	10,697	90	2,209
1945	21,639	29,563	9,469	97	3,068
1944	29,978	17,825	4,506	322	2,719
1943	19,651	25,959	8,748	331	3,902
1942	11,880	26,042	3,240	86	1,902
1941	15,035	13,491	2,784	149	2,155
1940	19,501	14,840	3,466	44	1,801
1939	26,753	17,189	3,010	28	1,859
1938	21,153	30,851	4,483	85	1,855
1937	22,396	23,579	5,513	137	3,171
1936	14,916	20,082	7,256	176	2,329
1935	12,007	10,346	4,909	181	1,426
1934	15,778	11,463	3,488	249	914
1933	15,810	16,932	5,772	326	1,189
1932	14,257	15,326	4,488	38	1,423
1931	25,300	14,652	9,873	76	1,439
1930	32,505	20,718	12,639	169	1,351

Terms of Shipment

At the annual meeting of directors, delegates and members of the Millers National Federation in Chicago, April 9, 1915, these definitions applying to shipment of flour and feed were adopted:

"Immediate," shipment within three days from date of receipt of shipping instructions, including day instructions are received.

"Quick," shipment within seven days from date of receipt of shipping instructions, including day instructions are received.

"Prompt," shipment within 14 days from date of receipt of shipping instructions, including day instructions are received.

At the Federation meeting on Oct. 14, 1921, these definitions were reaffirmed, but a resolution was adopted adding the word "calendar" before the word "days" in each instance, so as to obviate any possible confusion.

At the Federation meeting Oct. 20, 1922, a resolution was adopted construing shipment "at once" as identical with "immediate" shipment.

Auguste Chouteau's Mill of 1850

In 1850 the largest mill in St. Louis was owned and operated by Auguste Chouteau. It was run by water power through Mill Creek from Chouteau's Pond. The filling of the pond to make room for the terminals of the Pacific Railroad, the first to enter the city, destroyed the mill's water supply and it was converted into a sawmill.

DULUTH-SUPERIOR LAKE SHIPMENTS

Shipments of domestic and bonded grain and flaxseed from Duluth-Superior by lake in 1946, in bushels (000's omitted), as reported by the Duluth Board of Trade:

American ports—	Domestic wheat				Bonded wheat	Coarse grain				Flaxseed
	Spring	Durum	Winter	Totals		Corn	Oats	Rye	Barley	
Buffalo	76,112	1,600	4,547	82,259	...	...	11,275	...	2,891	3,608
Chicago	286	...	...	286	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cleveland	961	...	...	961	...	...	...	...	...	1,582
Erie	1,545	1,716	2	3,263	...	...	670	...	71	...
Detroit	304	...	...	304	...	...	...	...	...	...
Oswego	6,596	109	676	7,381	...	...	...	...	...	...
Toledo	1,130	...	39	1,169	...	...	...	...	...	...
Totals	86,934	3,425	5,264	95,623	...	...	11,945	...	2,962	5,190
Canadian port—										
Tiffin	537	...	...	537	...	...	...	...	...	...
Grand totals	87,471	3,425	5,264	96,160	...	...	11,945	...	2,962	5,190
Totals 1945	127,605	679	3,916	137,200	...	3,733	17,946	...	4,935	5,675
1944	101,654	2,467	3,910	108,031	...	354	1,831	80	492	4,682
1943	51,548	471	5,317	57,336	...	1,936	316	495	3,691	7,760
1942	38,819	2,782	4,092	46,230	...	14,093	846	1,148	2,549	6,623
1941	38,286	3,592	4,974	46,852	15,967	20,306	1,433	3,756	4,710	2,657
1940	36,887	5,258	4,137	46,282	2,343	13,531	4,257	3,127	5,057	5,148
1939	30,792	5,608	3,634	40,034	...	13,564	15,552	4,448	6,704	4,192
1938	34,918	3,955	3,473	42,346	...	16,123	15,658	5,924	12,580	1,481
1937	21,077	1,418	3,500	25,995	1,194	3,572	8,522	5,355	9,150	970
1936	8,014	342	1,176	9,532	505	2,325	6,239	3,080	4,460	992
1935	13,276	724	2,228	15,328	...	1,028	8,514	2,767	7,483	2,420
1934	23,257	258	1,697	25,343	197	7,144	9,497	1,189	4,090	237
1933	34,865	4,683	2,966	42,504	427	5,865	4,258	3,153	4,553	1,902
1932	31,981	6,946	1,053	39,981	318	24	831	2,070	2,637	3,949
1931	24,897	14,430	2,461	41,788	133	2,314	2,930	1,078	1,971	3,593
1930	31,220	27,761	4,812	63,293	634	1,757	7,101	1,871	6,312	6,478
1929	30,029	28,966	7,728	66,723	330	2,063	3,309	4,938	14,803	3,621
1928	38,744	47,508	6,526	92,778	339	487	2,923	12,619	29,136	5,919
1927	45,893	36,906	11,474	94,274	787	...	7,643	31,378	22,616	8,052

BUFFALO RECEIPTS BY LAKE

Receipts of grain, at Buffalo, N. Y., by lake, as reported by the Corn Exchange of Buffalo, by calendar years (000's omitted), in bus:

Year—	Wheat	Corn	Oats	Barley	Rye	Flaxseed
1946	93,462	3,853	14,572	5,489	1,405	3,104
1945	186,758	6,527	51,666	5,297	2,193	4,900
1944	159,003	1,326	49,583	4,531	4,035	3,683
1943	110,927	3,650	27,163	20,243	311	13,068
1942	74,228	13,929	9,061	3,279	915	8,636
1941	89,509	28,322	4,563	5,694	5,170	2,068
1940	82,027	22,012	10,819	4,870	3,120	4,225
1939	103,805	26,697	11,945	12,140	4,751	3,140
1938	69,904	22,875	6,648	5,025	2,071	614
1937	54,950	15,484	4,038	5,988	3,065	726
1936	77,396	11,957	3,302	6,748	1,227	715
1935	87,438	4,522	6,483	6,687	1,998	979
1934	86,590	21,669	5,008	4,198	390	371
1933	87,972	28,464	5,349	4,970	2,194	688
1932	98,869	24,501	8,366	2,886	3,338	3,245
1931	127,765	11,367	6,073	7,171	1,640	2,538
1930	148,155	10,152	6,880	6,681	1,688	5,999
1929	138,189	9,996	5,538	15,154	1,328	1,835
1928	210,591	10,036	9,951	35,688	7,724	5,654
1927	188,451	11,648	10,778	28,991	11,439	6,403

EXPORT FLOUR INSURED

ALL RISKS

THE SEA INSURANCE CO., LTD.
of LIVERPOOL

Our certificates of insurance are payable in case of loss at all large ports of the world, and we maintain for handling claims on flour a special organization which includes agents and surveyors at the principal flour ports of Europe for dealing with this commodity alone.

CHUBB & SON

United States Managers

90 John Street - - NEW YORK
Insurance Exchange Building CHICAGO
Royal Bank Building - MONTREAL
Hurt Building - ATLANTA, GEORGIA

ORIGINATORS *of* ALL RISKS INSURANCE ON FLOUR

Chicago Grain and Flour Movement

Receipts and shipments of flour and grain at Chicago as reported by the Chicago Board of Trade, by routes during 1946 (000's omitted):

RECEIPTS

By lake—	Wheat	Corn	Oats	Rye
From Duluth-Superior	289	...	...	...
Fort William	...	...	...	581
Totals, lake	289	...	...	581

	Flour, sacks	Wheat	Corn	Oats	Soybeans
Ill. waterways	...	692	17,164	3,006	1,420
N. Western	3,036	3,584	13,582	6,982	593
Ill. Central	825	1,280	17,399	4,371	2,633
R. Island	457	1,636	9,316	4,556	686
Burlington	4,573	4,074	11,960	7,483	1,444
Chi. & Alt.	1,200	685	4,524	1,486	948
Chi. & E.I. C., M., St. P. & P.	537	471	3,971	763	1,508
	3,606	1,994	9,702	5,516	463
Wabash	468	1,605	4,901	1,731	1,056
Gt. West	2,370	1,450	2,832	1,315	160
Santa Fe	4,641	894	2,599	886	513
Soo Line	59	400	231	1,030	2
E. J. & E.	...	12	567	314	268
E. & S. E. Line	229	2,073	14,749	3,031	4,343
Motor trucks	...	78	2,605	385	1,031
Totals, 1946	27,001	21,217	116,092	43,345	17,118
Totals—					
1945	30,441	27,797	101,938	33,052	18,545
1944	25,364	67,463	88,780	17,635	13,045
1943	23,549	44,440	81,458	17,140	18,136
1942	23,034	20,529	105,817	19,150	9,784
1941	19,764	22,050	100,166	20,859	12,322
1940	21,354	28,164	93,127	18,544	9,910
1939	22,687	26,710	83,985	21,946	..
1938	21,499	30,069	155,801	24,544	..
1937	20,237	38,106	66,727	24,445	..
1936	20,800	20,169	58,457	21,954	..
1935	18,355	21,701	32,970	17,664	..
1934	17,554	23,780	55,500	14,413	..

SHIPMENTS

By lake	Flour, sacks	Wheat	Corn	Oats	Soybeans
	...	8,921	4,324	465	1,369
Ill. waterways	...	24	390	134	...
N. West	588	718	3,156	159	37
Ill. Central	1,080	814	5,113	2,063	908
R. Island	10	2	927	25	17
Burlington	51	10	648	77	4
C. & Alt.	135	73	328	630	64
C. & E. Ill.	472	139	218	196	3
C., M., St. P. & P.	127	41	419	263	137
Wabash	1,288	1,199	4,316	2,485	2,437
Gt. West.	4	14	61	2	2
Sante Fe	151	10	100	144	15
Soo Line	...	...	4	4	15
E. & S. E. Lines	6,962	7,064	39,579	36,023	4,305
Totals, 1946	10,868	19,029	59,583	42,670	9,298
Totals—					
1945	10,612	19,265	46,311	28,121	4,486
1944	9,330	59,021	42,150	14,097	4,324
1943	10,884	43,177	58,406	17,055	5,230
1942	11,125	24,230	63,746	18,019	3,519
1941	11,049	13,442	66,979	16,021	3,781
1940	13,575	20,287	66,224	16,233	4,325
1939	14,206	23,395	54,199	20,763	..
1938	13,820	25,170	93,580	22,669	..
1937	12,914	32,009	30,025	27,064	..
1936	11,586	11,566	15,784	17,091	..
1935	12,932	14,520	14,875	11,561	..
1934	11,834	18,011	39,327	13,389	..

LAKE GRAIN RECEIPTS AT BUFFALO

The following table showing the receipts of grain in bushels by lake at Buffalo appeared in the annual report of the Lake Carriers' Association:

	Grain unloaded bus	Winter storage bus	Total bus
1945	238,510,974	18,547,264	257,058,238
1944	205,000,753	20,811,034	225,811,787
1943	157,056,000	16,715,846	173,771,846
1942	100,496,957	13,822,339	114,319,296
1941	124,384,483	11,620,189	136,004,652
1940	118,104,768	10,406,888	128,511,656
1939	152,389,034	15,769,753	168,158,787
1938	91,515,688	17,151,441	108,667,129
1937	76,212,926	8,799,662	85,012,588
1936	93,817,904	8,420,736	102,238,640
1935	90,217,865	20,879,679	111,097,544
1934	99,956,212	20,080,188	120,036,400
1933	108,622,206	21,658,544	130,280,750
1932	124,779,898	16,252,354	141,032,252
1931	131,606,136	25,095,422	156,701,558
1930	147,451,781	33,597,098	181,048,879
1929	143,862,501	28,572,404	172,434,905
1928	252,500,000	27,166,342	279,666,342
1927	233,813,090	25,257,545	259,070,635
1926	185,840,596	23,922,219	209,762,815
1925	252,790,299	18,671,641	271,461,940
1924	249,082,158	36,974,178	286,056,336
1923	163,637,090	19,368,018	183,005,108
1922	233,695,004	27,778,005	261,473,009
1921	191,458,949	29,819,756	221,278,705
1920	110,026,538	4,215,205	114,241,743
1919	127,356,220	5,503,855	133,360,075

Duluth Wheat Movement by Type

Receipts and shipments of domestic wheat at Duluth, according to varieties, as reported by the Duluth Board of Trade, by calendar years, in bushels (000's omitted):

RECEIPTS

	Spring	Winter	Durum	Totals
1946	102,681	9,020	5,960	117,661
1945	128,545	7,363	9,422	145,330
1944	116,033	7,920	4,186	128,139
1943	74,856	6,734	5,797	87,387
1942	45,078	4,061	9,200	*58,975
1941	49,928	5,126	10,790	65,844
1940	42,552	8,732	4,022	55,306
1939	35,730	9,536	3,808	49,074
1938	42,718	4,142	5,705	52,565
1937	23,826	3,564	3,553	30,933
1936	7,764	3,319	1,799	11,882
1935	14,730	3,548	1,790	20,068
1934	17,750	4,922	1,965	24,637
1933	38,537	5,923	1,442	45,902
1932	33,367	6,108	1,371	40,846
1931	22,712	17,776	4,060	44,548
1930	36,097	33,901	2,760	72,758

SHIPMENTS

	Spring	Winter	Durum	Totals
1946	105,739	4,661	6,117	116,717
1945	133,407	2,867	9,576	145,850
1944	121,101	4,394	4,809	130,304
1943	87,491	5,840	3,154	96,285
1942	41,949	4,308	6,987	53,920
1941	40,428	5,076	4,494	49,998
1940	37,306	7,645	4,243	49,194
1939	32,207	6,929	3,940	43,076
1938	36,161	3,879	4,786	39,826
1937	23,669	3,501	4,232	31,402
1936	14,846	2,095	8,544	25,485
1935	14,476	3,220	2,569	20,265
1934	24,217	6,293	1,720	32,230
1933	35,161	6,719	3,118	44,998
1932	32,845	10,012	1,152	44,009
1931	25,510	18,043	2,538	46,091
1930	32,385	30,682	5,228	68,295

*Includes 636 bus feed wheat received and 677 bus shipped.

White wheat received in 1937, 40,300 bus; 1936, 20,000; shipped in 1937, 69,000; 1936, 35,000.

CHICAGO GRAIN AND FLOUR MOVEMENT

Receipts and shipments of grain and grain products at Chicago, Ill., as reported by the Chicago Board of Trade, by calendar years (000's omitted):

RECEIPTS

	Flour, sacks	Wheat	Corn	Oats	Rye	Barley	Flaxseed	Tons Mill-feed	Tons Oil cake
1946	27,001	21,217	116,092	43,345	2,146	17,348	761	372	..
1945	29,541	27,797	101,938	33,052	5,887	19,734	1,069	505	16
1944	25,364	67,473	88,780	17,635	4,012	20,919	1,102	486	21
1943	23,549	48,744	94,714	21,085	11,073	20,941	1,673	455	19
1942	23,034	20,529	105,817	19,150	3,981	16,329	2,181	238	15
1941	19,764	22,050	100,166	20,859	5,535	13,833	1,818	173	9
1940	21,354	28,164	93,127	18,544	3,009	13,041	1,052	151	1
1939	22,687	26,710	83,985	21,946	2,009	12,130	366	158	1
1938	21,499	30,096	135,801	24,544	3,307	10,800	796	141	*1
1937	20,237	38,106	66,727	24,445	5,285	10,819	978	106	13
1936	20,800	23,483	60,503	21,987	7,255	15,691	862	130	1
1935	18,355	21,701	32,970	17,664	5,396	8,240	1,534	96	1
1934	17,554	23,780	55,500	14,413	8,688	10,503	970	116	3
1933	17,344	13,501	92,879	21,163	6,712	8,771	1,398	151	3
1932	17,228	13,898	70,893	28,346	842	4,130	804	156	4
1931	20,394	60,173	57,405	17,782	1,913	4,078	1,464	173	5
1930	22,336	27,759	73,678	29,210	3,578	7,163	1,023	185	3
1929	23,683	34,237	81,581	37,605	8,591	8,553	1,357	185	21
1928	24,208	37,153	117,775	53,760	4,841	16,459	2,360	183	16

SHIPMENTS

	Flour, sacks	Wheat	Corn	Oats	Rye	Barley	Flaxseed	Tons Mill-feed*	Tons Oil cake
1946	10,868	19,029	59,583	42,670	2,376	4,602	352	518	..
1945	5,108	26,530	50,360	29,632	10,583	7,918	203	700	4
1944	9,310	59,021	42,150	14,097	7,045	6,015	295	688	4
1943	10,884	43,177	58,406	17,055	2,856	5,881	482	758	3
1942	11,125	24,230	63,746	18,019	3,277	5,248	1,401	723	4
1941	11,049	13,443	66,979	16,021	2,729	3,373	457	609	6
1940	13,575	20,087	66,224	16,233	2,504	2,620	726	530	5
1939	14,206	23,395	54,199	20,763	1,877	2,707	390	491	3
1938	13,820	25,170	93,580	22,669	1,967	2,956	150	485	1
1937	12,914	32,009	30,025	27,064	6,514	3,013	812	422	95
1936	11,586	20,762	26,333	17,915	6,544	3,810	835	388	1
1935	12,932	14,520	14,878	11,561	8,261	2,273	400	330	1
1934	11,834	18,011	39,327	13,389	4,961	2,279	89	344	1
1933	10,678	16,282	51,742	17,577	1,978	1,616	31	338	3
1932	10,178	17,235	47,607	24,754	1,343	918	9	422	9
1931	9,930	10,393	28,700	13,598	3,227	3,011	45	413	85
1930	14,449	29,649	37,428	34,077	5,613	2,350	10	594	548
1929	11,838	13,139	46,144	21,378	699	3,769	33	601	8
1928	12,879	19,660	53,893	34,004	1,407	6,921	18	504	16

*Thousands not omitted in millfeed shipments.

KANSAS CITY GRAIN MOVEMENT BY MONTHS

Receipts and shipments of wheat, corn and oats at Kansas City, in bushels, by months, for three years:

RECEIPTS

1946—	Wheat	Corn	Oats
January	8,928,000	2,731,900	1,248,000
February	8,037,000	2,874,700	628,000
March	6,249,600	1,497,700	496,000
April	2,363,400	676,600	198,000
May	6,672,600	1,735,700	142,000
June	12,438,000	999,600	200,000
July	35,096,400	1,441,600	1,076,000
August	15,890,400	1,224,000	1,798,000
September	9,282,600	1,052,300	1,300,000
October	6,579,000	1,844,500	986,000
November	5,657,400	4,148,000	838,000
December	9,144,000	6,743,900	666,000
Total	126,338,400	26,970,500	9,576,000
1945—	Wheat	Corn	Oats
January	4,505,400	6,165,900	218,000
February	3,506,400	3,444,200	218,000
March	3,299,400	5,038,300	280,000
April	4,073,400	6,018,000	452,000
May	7,194,600	6,201,900	182,000
June	7,000,200	3,945,700	342,000
July	36,181,800	3,097,400	384,000
August	27,973,800	1,720,400	1,960,000
September	10,175,400	3,954,200	2,362,000
October	6,750,000	1,859,800	1,008,000
November	4,701,600	2,867,900	768,000
December	6,480,000	3,690,700	686,000
Totals	121,842,000	48,104,900	8,860,000
1944—	Wheat	Corn	Oats
January	8,721,000	7,791,000	554,000
February	8,100,000	4,661,400	518,000
March	6,244,200	1,110,100	344,000
April	4,347,000	878,900	330,000
May	6,980,400	1,492,600	228,000
June	11,437,200	1,662,600	228,000
July	37,090,800	1,011,500	192,000
August	18,153,000	804,100	460,000
September	4,543,200	1,485,800	380,000
October	5,018,400	1,706,800	396,000
November	5,673,600	5,249,600	248,000
December	6,025,600	3,442,500	346,000
Totals	121,334,400	31,296,900	4,124,000

SHIPMENTS

1946—	Wheat	Corn	Oats
January	11,320,300	1,813,500	1,388,000
February	10,364,900	1,629,000	876,000
March	11,055,100	1,339,500	622,000
April	4,386,000	676,500	262,000
May	2,434,400	609,000	166,000
June	6,128,500	645,000	42,000
July	13,630,600	1,155,000	546,000
August	10,810,300	866,500	1,152,000
September	7,457,900	678,000	1,262,000
October	6,730,300	768,000	894,000
November	6,053,700	1,948,500	560,000
December	9,300,700	2,769,000	518,000
Total	99,672,700	14,887,500	8,288,000
1945—	Wheat	Corn	Oats
January	4,834,800	3,385,500	134,000
February	2,799,900	2,391,000	148,000
March	2,916,500	3,358,500	148,000
April	6,216,900	3,583,500	212,000
May	9,579,500	4,347,000	142,000
June	6,686,100	3,217,500	176,000
July	10,091,200	2,725,500	246,000
August	8,034,200	763,500	980,000
September	7,369,500	2,359,500	1,598,000
October	8,457,500	1,222,500	1,124,000
November	8,702,300	1,230,000	798,000
December	9,895,700	1,714,500	600,000
Total	85,583,100	30,298,500	6,306,000
1944—	Wheat	Corn	Oats
January	6,988,700	3,381,000	514,000
February	6,750,700	2,701,500	500,000
March	5,817,400	1,569,000	372,000
April	4,302,700	984,000	278,000
May	5,242,800	966,000	144,000
June	5,389,000	1,008,000	124,000
July	6,830,800	631,500	102,000
August	6,529,700	411,000	294,000
September	4,578,100	748,500	260,000
October	5,222,400	754,500	248,000
November	5,763,000	2,895,000	224,000
December	3,961,000	2,722,500	220,000
Totals	67,376,100	18,772,500	3,280,000

Omaha Grain Movement

Receipts and shipments of grain at Omaha, Neb., by calendar years, in bushels (000's omitted):

RECEIPTS

	Wheat	Corn	Oats	Rye	Barley
1946..	37,412	32,103	9,933	2,280	3,645
1945..	33,573	53,603	12,674	3,049	5,144
1944..	28,692	31,672	7,773	1,811	4,404
1943..	37,366	38,809	12,234	3,180	8,490
1942..	18,358	24,849	7,268	1,234	5,112
1941..	22,336	12,891	2,682	843	2,495
1940..	14,983	19,297	1,885	533	260
1939..	21,567	11,075	4,156	700	658
1938..	23,698	15,352	4,367	1,132	830
1937..	22,618	14,061	7,760	931	1,221
1936..	20,815	16,141	6,244	627	1,622
1935..	16,489	7,620	7,688	491	2,261
1934..	15,427	17,417	1,884	202	200
1933..	14,674	16,902	3,370	659	414
1932..	17,594	5,961	2,228	225	133
1931..	40,408	13,145	3,099	132	269
1930..	44,664	24,369	7,048	784	1,339
1929..	43,186	18,761	8,290	1,904	1,779
1928..	39,420	27,146	7,746	1,453	2,051

SHIPMENTS

	Wheat	Corn	Oats	Rye	Barley
1946..	34,108	33,526	12,290	2,217	3,679
1945..	22,551	50,908	10,112	2,746	5,518
1944..	17,758	33,491	8,270	1,611	3,474
1943..	37,912	42,152	10,402	2,840	8,143
1942..	8,732	26,829	6,851	1,408	4,933
1941..	9,703	17,263	2,113	610	2,211
1940..	7,026	9,770	1,881	469	274
1939..	9,441	12,573	4,027	663	877
1938..	14,306	12,775	4,973	1,070	691
1937..	13,650	7,450	8,910	914	869
1936..	12,557	13,663	8,939	758	2,302
1935..	9,348	10,440	3,636	374	1,145
1934..	9,292	16,657	3,195	328	154
1933..	15,821	9,384	1,798	497	253
1932..	13,348	3,742	1,573	157	102
1931..	25,442	14,778	2,542	108	344
1930..	31,766	24,822	8,020	883	1,582
1929..	32,831	17,879	8,910	2,205	1,730
1928..	23,556	31,101	8,826	1,672	2,094

Receipts and shipments of grain in Omaha during 1946, by months, in bushels (000's omitted):

RECEIPTS

1946—	Wheat	Corn	Oats	Rye	Barley
January	2,208	3,416	1,124	136	394
February	2,231	2,620	931	164	242
March	1,655	1,348	762	122	256
April	879	1,421	480	161	228
May	2,023	5,355	136	76	100
June	959	974	130	2	118
July	9,294	3,135	1,047	163	609
August	5,232	2,488	1,874	340	756
September	3,630	1,777	1,058	382	518
October	2,283	1,695	992	369	206
November	1,851	3,243	867	188	114
December	2,107	4,581	532	177	104
Totals	37,412	32,103	9,933	2,280	3,645

SHIPMENTS

1946—	Wheat	Corn	Oats	Rye	Barley
January	3,562	4,220	1,738	130	458
February	3,426	2,577	1,032	126	321
March	3,101	3,244	1,848	184	443
April	1,459	1,385	1,021	168	252
May	978	3,948	418	108	196
June	1,959	3,760	263	9	166
July	5,147	3,071	898	104	419
August	4,224	2,142	1,311	295	518
September	2,790	2,475	1,155	338	378
October	2,299	2,068	994	324	198
November	2,166	2,507	947	258	162
December	2,987	4,129	665	173	168
Totals	34,108	33,526	12,290	2,217	3,679

Seattle Grain Receipts

Receipts of grain by rail at Seattle, Wash., in cars, by calendar years:

	Wheat	Oats	Barley	Corn	Rye
1946..	13,397	572	233	641	17
1945..	11,137	743	895	639	27
1944..	8,478	1,319	421	700	100
1943..	10,836	986	982	505	49
1942..	7,772	598	605	681	69
1941..	8,582	426	240	461	73
1940..	7,255	456	244	722	26
1939..	8,516	533	185	667	7
1938..	8,556	622	160	498	35
1937..	8,485	100	195	9	161
1936..	6,063	26	763	139	39
1935..	6,482	338	118	18	23
1934..	9,162	1,190	159	476	49
1933..	8,857	425	204	432	30
1932..	6,793	302	162	378	34
1931..	11,271	363	343	771	28
1930..	8,657	317	147	1,138	31

LAKE SHIPMENTS OF GRAIN

The following table, which appeared in the annual report of The Lake Carriers' Association, gives the shipments of grain by lake in bushels:

Year	Wheat bus	Other grain bus	Total grain bus
1945....	493,942,070	180,338,482	674,280,552
1944....	420,472,660	163,416,143	583,888,803
1943....	304,279,041	117,682,684	421,961,725
1942....	225,299,883	73,938,043	299,237,926
1941....	298,519,590	90,512,197	389,031,787
1940....	230,843,754	105,017,000	335,860,757
1939....	261,618,792	*122,151,306	383,770,098
1938....	192,810,389	*184,514,630	377,325,019
1937....	140,401,415	*65,792,214	206,193,629
1936....	189,377,144	*65,056,251	254,933,395
1935....	189,809,917	*44,912,857	234,722,774
1934....	193,679,772	79,950,061	273,629,833
1933....	210,366,591	94,990,814	305,357,405
1932....	214,772,836	100,128,946	314,901,782
1931....	250,382,301	83,950,567	334,332,868
1930....	260,581,227	85,446,825	346,028,052
1929....	243,562,993	107,477,144	351,040,137
1928....	415,510,713	160,235,669	575,746,382
1927....	355,706,051	159,487,483	515,193,534
1926....	299,488,428	131,243,352	430,731,780
1925....	305,266,054	184,146,191	489,412,245
1924....	343,992,685	199,654,871	543,647,556
1923....	302,491,589	108,261,567	410,753,156
1922....	311,939,980	197,471,151	509,411,131
1921....	239,709,161	221,428,039	461,137,200
1920....	155,587,661	75,533,166	231,120,827
1919....	151,073,097	67,726,348	218,799,445
1918....	166,564,457	77,426,932	243,991,389
1917....	188,921,956	79,196,500	268,118,456

*Do not include bulk freight movement of 1,558,000 bus of soybeans in 1935; 1,921,000 bus in 1936; 1,282,000 bus in 1937; 2,305,000 bus in 1938; 10,467,000 bus in 1939.

Chicago Lake Shipments

Shipments of wheat, flour, corn and oats by lake, as reported by the Chicago Board of Trade, for two years (000's omitted):

FLOUR AND WHEAT

	1945 Flour sacks	1945 Wheat bus	1946 Flour sacks	1946 Wheat bus
Buffalo	...	4,159	...	4,845
Port McNicoll	...	...	...	...
Erie	...	269	...	...
Oswego	...	1,041	...	4,076
Toledo	...	512	...	...
Totals	...	5,981	...	8,921

CORN AND OATS (BUS)

	1945 Corn	1945 Oats	1946 Corn	1946 Oats
Buffalo	2,948	521	3,859	465
Oswego	...	...	360	...
Toledo	82	...	...	...
Toronto	110	...	...	...
Sarnia	531	...	...	...
Totals	3,671	521	4,324	465

1946—RECEIPTS AND SHIPMENTS BY ERIE CANAL

Receipts and shipments of grain (bushels) by Erie Canal, as supplied by the New York Department of Public Works, Albany, N. Y., for 1946, are as follows:

Forwarded from—	Wheat	Corn
Buffalo	10,377	....
Oswego	443,716	10,072
Albany	2,715	....
Total	456,808	10,072
Received at—		
Albany	454,093	10,072
Buffalo	2,715	....
Total	456,808	10,072

Canadian Grain Receipts at Buffalo

Receipts of Canadian grain at Buffalo, N. Y., as reported by the Corn Exchange of Buffalo, by calendar years, in bushels (000's omitted):

	Wheat	Oats	Barley	Flaxs'd	Rye
1946..	8,438	2,339	2,411	...	1,303
1945..	82,191	36,881	1,734	660	285
1944..	79,039	47,235	3,974	5,914	3,329
1943..	60,804	26,917	16,511	7,673	24
1942..	30,998	8,316	705	2,417	268
1941..	45,754	3,129	2,256	380	1,061
1940..	34,437	7,437	288	55	1,476
1939..	56,337	3,489	6,144	283	...
1938..	14,899	...	890	365	20
1937..	12,635	...	565	696	...
1936..	56,040	73	2,559	...	790
1935..	64,816	819	272	...	310
1934..	49,713	397	802	...	...
1933..	36,016	...	500	...	327
1932..	44,447	33	129	293	870
1931..	65,773	889	4,406	330	1,077
1930..	88,832	646	1,715	938	...

Duluth-Superior Lake Shipments

Lake shipments of grain from Duluth-Superior, as reported by the Duluth Board of Trade, by calendar years, in bushels (000's omitted):

DOMESTIC GRAIN

	Wheat	Corn	Oats	Rye	B'l'y	F'xs'd
1946..	96,160	...	11,946	...	2,962	5,190
1945..	137,200	3,733	17,946	....	4,935	5,675
1944..	108,031	354	1,831	80	492	4,682
1943..	56,353	1,936	316	495	3,691	7,760
1942..	46,230	11,222	846	1,148	2,549	6,623
1941..	46,853	20,305	1,433	3,756	4,710	2,657
1940..	46,282	13,531	4,257	3,127	5,057	5,148
1939..	40,035	13,565	15,552	4,448	6,703	4,192
1938..	41,010	9,242	11,527	4,670	5,708	1,481
1937..	25,996	3,573	3,522	5,355	9,149	970
1936..	9,532	2,326	6,598	3,030	4,582	992
1935..	14,823	1,028	5,513	2,767	7,381	2,420
1934..	25,342	7,144	9,498	1,189	4,057	237
1933..	42,269	5,865	4,258	3,153	4,553	1,901
1932..	39,981	24	821	2,070	2,637	3,949
1931..	41,789	2,314	2,920	1,078	1,971	3,593
1930..	63,293	1,757	7,101	1,871	6,312	6,478
1929..	66,722	2,063	3,309	4,938	14,803	3,621
1928..	92,778	487	2,922	12,618	29,137	5,919
1927..	94,274	....	7,644	31,378	22,615	8,051

Western Canada Wheat Inspection

Inspections of wheat at Winnipeg and other points in western Canada, in bushels, by crop years ended July 31:

1945-46..	287,038,065	1933-34..	229,193,694
1944-45..	414,222,513	1932-33..	325,197,667
1943-44..	396,282,614	1931-32..	259,656,899
1942-43..	170,298,564	1930-31..	290,527,680
1941-42..	296,749,848	1929-30..	221,663,280
1940-41..	294,190,690	1928-29..	466,480,153
1939-40..	373,710,121	1927-28..	398,664,675
1938-39..	278,956,568	1926-27..	336,231,814
1937-38..	119,138,676	1925-26..	353,760,220
1936-37..	183,673,022	1924-25*.	214,389,710
1935-36..	218,140,000	1923-24..	291,268,150
1934-35..	227,362,000	1922-23..	301,136,839

*For 11 months ending July 31, 1925.

Tacoma Grain Receipts

Receipts of grain by rail at Tacoma, Wash., in cars, by calendar years:

	Wheat	Corn	Oats	Rye	Barley
1946..	12,000	599	317	5	336
1945...	8,313	318	368	3	766
1944...	8,244	325	318	16	487
1943...	8,455	237	416	19	896
1942...	6,593	520	243	45	481
1941...	9,081	551	227	4	358
1940...	9,042	647	194	1	265
1939..	10,287	498	211	2	290
1938...	9,016	450	240	10	225
1937...	6,193	144	260	13	84
1936...	7,559	36	194	122	46
1935...	9,368	40	191	4	113
1934...	8,875	294	84	3	139
1933...	7,580	299	126	4	142
1932...	6,239	291	92	3	116
1931...	8,124	537	180	10	200
1930...	8,192	590	102	13	145
1929...	9,083	442	175	752	11
1928...	7,845	665	176	8	210
1927...	7,310	620	95	9	204
1926...	6,377	337	162	675	9
1925...	4,917	371	278	42	184
1924...	5,921	415	280	17	378
1923...	8,469	492	254	38	139

United States Wheat Receipts by Grade

Total amounts of wheat of each class and grade, in terms of carloads, inspected on arrival at all inspection points by inspectors licensed under the United States Grain Standards Act, as reported by the Grain Branch, Production and Marketing Administration, U. S. Department of Agriculture, by crop years:

	1943-44	1944-45	1945-46
Dark nor. spring—			
No. 1 heavy	88,254	31,645	38,241
No. 1	137,090	38,965	44,502
No. 2	46,459	18,402	15,906
No. 3	27,313	10,418	11,309
All others	17,427	5,622	1,998
Totals	316,542	105,252	111,956
Northern spring—			
No. 1 heavy	3,569	3,744	9,897
No. 1	5,384	25,014	34,243
No. 2	3,877	18,334	16,767
No. 3	2,011	12,225	13,481
All others	2,002	16,385	6,750
Totals	16,843	75,072	81,138
Red spring—			
No. 1 heavy	25	9	12
No. 1	11	1	23
No. 2	14	1	31
No. 3	16	2	37
All others	16	4	12
Totals	82	17	115
Tot. hard red spring	**333,467**	**180,971**	**193,209**
Hard amber durum—			
No. 1	4,872	922	2,370
No. 2	6,661	907	1,351
No. 3	1,985	319	362
All others	1,111	333	171
Totals	14,629	2,481	4,254
Amber durum—			
No. 1	1,183	739	2,110
No. 2	2,944	1,379	1,992
No. 3	1,356	772	438
All others	1,672	1,178	294
Totals	7,154	4,068	4,834
Durum—			
No. 1	83	340	1,752
No. 2	159	1,070	2,070
No. 3	116	1,204	626
All others	559	5,652	726
Totals	917	8,266	5,174
Red durum—			
No. 1	384	533	713
No. 2	484	471	580
No. 3	340	212	336
All others	369	223	435
Totals	1,577	1,439	2,064
Total durum	**26,459**	**26,723**	**24,277**
Dark hard winter—			
No. 1	87,129	43,621	57,397
No. 2	39,886	15,977	21,344
No. 3	5,865	5,164	6,680
All others	2,253	4,309	4,313
Totals	135,133	69,071	89,734
Hard winter—			
No. 1	96,387	114,053	165,118
No. 2	53,107	69,665	103,718
No. 3	11,200	32,815	32,191
All others	5,838	27,266	21,029
Totals	166,532	243,799	322,056
Yellow hard winter—			
No. 1	1,033	480	887
No. 2	572	600	3,802
No. 3	149	539	3,345
All others	83	1,029	540
Totals	1,837	2,698	8,574
Tot. hard red winter	**303,552**	**315,568**	**420,364**
Red winter—			
No. 1	991	11,364	2,931
No. 2	4,432	19,470	28,646
No. 3	4,253	3,858	16,368
All others	4,914	1,532	3,584
Totals	14,589	36,224	51,529
Western red—			
No. 1	1,273	1,015	965
No. 2	371	189	375
No. 3	57	34	52
All others	44	18	38
Totals	1,745	1,256	1,430
Total soft red winter	**16,334**	**37,480**	**52,959**
Hard white—			
No. 1	9,945	8,709	6,154
No. 2	3,327	2,413	4,165
No. 3	327	244	1,112
All others	235	262	546
Totals	13,834	11,628	11,977
Soft white—			
No. 1	20,073	13,650	11,666
No. 2	8,897	8,818	18,813
No. 3	1,247	772	5,346
All others	529	643	923
Totals	30,746	23,883	36,748
White club—			
No. 1	2,558	3,753	3,086
No. 2	1,329	1,250	4,469
No. 3	230	74	404
All others	91	45	75
Totals	4,208	5,122	8,034
Western white—			
No. 1	1,134	773	1,057
No. 2	557	518	1,738
No. 3	52	26	206
All others	41	13	40
Totals	1,784	1,330	3,041
Total white wheat	**50,572**	**41,963**	**59,800**
Mixed wheat—			
No. 1	4,010	4,588	2,901
No. 2	2,131	5,124	6,106
No. 3	2,151	1,456	4,400
All others	1,324	1,241	1,941
Totals	9,616	12,409	15,348
Amber mixed durum—			
No. 1	199	60	147
No. 2	182	95	121
No. 3	113	88	110
All others	138	110	55
Totals	632	353	433
Mixed durum—			
No. 1	112	71	101
No. 2	94	71	107
No. 3	74	80	78
All others	89	231	101
Totals	369	453	387
Total mixed wheat	**10,617**	**13,215**	**16,168**
Grand totals	**738,819**	**605,451**	**758,826**

Dockage in Wheat Receipts in United States

A table, prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture, showing the dockage by crop years for all wheat receipts, based on the total of final supervised inspections for each class:

	1945 Crop					
	Hard red spring		Durum		Red durum	
% of dockage	cars	%	cars	%	cars	%
0	3,033	14.1	155	11.6	12	3.5
1	7,232	33.6	341	25.4	56	16.4
2	4,767	22.2	312	23.3	57	16.7
3	2,811	13.1	241	18.0	65	19.1
4	1,697	7.9	140	10.4	46	13.5
5	992	4.6	82	6.1	33	9.7
6	515	2.4	42	3.1	25	7.3
7	229	1.1	17	1.3	23	6.7
8	106	.5	6	.4	10	2.9
9	71	.3	2	.1	5	1.5
10	26	.1	1	.1	3	.9
11	13	.1	1	.1	3	.9
12	9	..	..	..	1	.3
13	3	..	..	..	..	..
14	1	..	..	..	..	..
15	1	..	..	..	2	.6
17	2	..	..	..	..	..
18	1	..	..	..	..	..
21	1	..	..	..	..	..
22	1	..	..	..	..	..
26	1	..	..	..	..	..
Total	21,512	..	1,340	..	341	..

	1945 Crop					
	Hard red winter		Soft red winter		White	
% of dockage	cars	%	cars	%	cars	%
0	18,901	79.1	3,356	91.6	5,532	79.4
1	3,764	15.8	182	5.0	1,223	17.6
2	733	3.1	90	2.5	139	2.0
3	272	1.1	17	.5	30	.4
4	93	.4	9	.2	14	.2
5	51	.2	8	.2	8	.1
6	24	.1	1	..	11	.2
7	15	.1	1	..	5	.1
8	11	..	..	..	3	..
9	6	..	..	..	..	..
10	6	..	1	..	..	..
11	2	..	..	..	..	..
12	2	..	..	..	..	..
13	1	..	..	..	..	..
14	..	..	..	..	1	..
16	2	..	..	..	..	..
21	..	..	..	..	1	..
22	1	..	..	..	..	..
Total	23,884	..	3,665	..	6,967	..

Soybean Movement at Centers

Receipts and shipments of soybeans at leading United States centers for 1944, 1945 and 1946, in bushels:

RECEIPTS

	1944	1945	1946
Baltimore	32,299	99,055	212,883
Boston	.....	177,370	.....
Chicago	13,045,000	18,545,000	17,118,000
Indianapolis	3,386,200	5,258,000	3,405,000
Kansas City	.....	3,848,800	.....
Milwaukee	422,400	868,800	558,400
Minneapolis	3,151,500	4,320,000	9,551,000
Nashville	†145	†233	.....
New Orleans	.....	.....	898,319
New York	.....	626,666	.....
Omaha	2,166,085	1,970,429	1,397,416
Philadelphia	11,328	48,400	287,367
St. Joseph	.....	1,631,000	1,414,000
St. Louis	6,911,047	7,319,222	8,589,046
Toledo	5,236,200	5,355,200	4,869,900
Wichita	232,000	367,200	232,200

SHIPMENTS

	1944	1945	1946
Boston	.....	250,728	.....
Chicago	4,324,000	3,502,000	9,298,000
Indianapolis	1,149,000	2,790,000	2,990,000
Kansas City	.....	4,188,800	.....
Baltimore	103,000	99,055	173,146
Milwaukee	1,500	.....	.....
Nashville	†170	†95	.....
New York	.....	353,000	.....
Omaha	2,620,800	1,412,800	950,400
Philadelphia	.....	311,100	37,453
St. Joseph	.....	225,750	204,750
Toledo	2,596,800	2,283,600	2,081,300
Wichita	.....	5,400	.....

Canadian Mill Wages

Rates of wages per hour prevailing in Canadian flour mills in 1945, in cents:

Millwrights	70@85
Electricians	60@70
Bolters and grinders	55@85
Packers	45@55
Elevator help	40@55
General help	40@55
Watchmen	30@40

It is compulsory for all employers in Canada to pay a cost of living bonus in addition to the wages earned by the worker. The amount of this bonus is determined by fluctuations in the cost of living rate.

LAKE GRAIN SHIPMENTS BY YEARS

The following table which appeared in the annual report of the Lake Carriers' Association, gives the shipments of specified grains by years in bushels:

	Wheat	Corn	Oats	Rye	Barley	Flax
1945	*493,942,070	7,644,546	*103,390,352	6,602,222	50,911,372	10,651,463
1944	420,472,660	2,645,975	82,331,805	8,766,022	56,891,162	12,521,079
1943	304,278,941	7,440,375	39,652,385	5,696,382	47,820,454	17,072,088
1942	225,299,883	29,115,742	17,887,684	2,293,174	13,090,823	11,545,620
1941	298,519,590	48,155,978	10,328,845	10,248,500	16,284,844	4,994,030
1940	230,843,754	54,804,924	21,395,134	6,971,034	15,074,230	6,971,631
1939	261,618,792	48,441,733	34,560,675	9,083,613	24,939,240	5,126,045
1938	192,810,389	*118,929,121	25,861,375	7,491,811	30,142,717	2,089,600
1937	140,401,415	10,651,648	19,450,244	9,044,294	25,269,834	1,371,134
1936	189,877,144	11,974,530	19,395,534	7,645,186	24,479,187	1,561,514
1935	189,309,917	1,643,981	21,225,998	3,523,663	15,616,394	2,903,521
1934	193,679,772	33,357,035	26,272,204	2,197,481	17,557,343	566,998
1933	210,366,591	52,558,501	24,372,754	6,268,764	8,692,130	3,098,665
1932	214,772,836	42,353,500	29,601,391	11,669,773	11,129,622	5,374,660
1931	250,382,301	19,138,878	30,145,693	4,685,209	23,991,404	5,989,383
1930	260,581,227	19,370,905	29,210,490	7,627,840	20,347,930	8,889,680
1929	243,562,993	21,652,751	36,526,680	12,217,439	31,838,506	5,241,768
1928	415,510,713	19,612,018	37,689,027	23,749,444	*68,743,187	10,441,993
1927	355,706,051	23,589,108	29,899,537	45,003,137	45,854,040	11,841,671
1926	299,488,428	19,579,583	46,367,227	17,238,358	39,372,093	8,184,991
1925	305,266,054	17,137,601	85,619,558	19,997,591	46,946,980	14,444,461
1924	343,992,685	27,529,176	64,902,413	*52,039,618	36,736,223	*18,447,441
1923	302,491,589	20,695,494	36,352,471	24,569,086	18,301,361	8,343,155
1922	311,939,980	75,753,473	51,094,439	47,391,683	17,616,554	5,614,984
1921	239,709,161	102,081,410	74,661,566	18,197,671	17,512,548	8,974,844
1920	162,214,922	11,100,608	22,404,180	29,742,290	10,895,857	3,287,127
1919	155,853,099	616,917	26,267,749	16,195,400	22,151,658	2,293,015
1918	167,717,891	3,256,600	53,311,204	8,797,206	7,370,579	4,849,474
1917	188,921,956	3,798,808	44,700,525	3,752,607	13,116,067	8,542,036

*Peak shipments.

UNITED STATES GRAIN PRODUCTS CONSUMPTION

Apparent civilian consumption of grain products on a per capita basis, reported by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics of the United States Department of Agriculture, by calendar years, 1935-39 average, 1943, 1944, 1945, 1946 and forecasts for 1947 with percentage comparisons*:

Commodity	Average 1935-39	1943	1944	1945	1946 prel.	Forecast for 1947
Grains—Corn products:						
Corn meal	22.9	21.0	20.0	19.0	18.0	20
Corn sirup	7.7	12.1	12.1	12.0	11.6	12.2
Corn starch	1.3	1.8	1.4	1.8	1.3	1.9
Corn sugar	2.7	4.3	4.0	3.8	3.4	4.0
Breakfast cereals	1.7	2.6	2.5	2.6	2.3	2.6
Hominy	1.2	1.8	1.8	1.7	1.5	1.8
Oatmeal	3.9	4.0	3.2	4.1	4.4	4.4
Barley food products‡	1.2	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.4
Wheat:						
Flour¶	153.1	162.7	162.2	164.2	154.6	153
Breakfast cereals	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.4	3.8
Rye flour	2.6	3.1	2.6	2.6	1.9	2.0
Rice, milled	5.6	5.8	4.9	4.8	4.2	5

*Data for 1946 preliminary, 1947 forecasts.
‡All barley food products in terms of malt equivalent.
¶Includes white, whole wheat and semolina flour.

NUTRITIVE VALUE OF GRAIN-PRODUCT FOODS

The following table, prepared by the Bureau of Human Nutrition and Home Economics in co-operation with the National Research Council, gives the nutritive value in 1 lb of grain-product foods as purchased:

Food item	Food energy	Protein	Fat	Carbohydrate	Calcium	Phosphorus	Iron	Vitamin A value	Thiamine	Riboflavin	Niacin	Ascorbic acid	
GRAIN PRODUCTS:	Cal-							Inter-					
Corn meal—	ories	Grams			Milligrams			nat'l units	Milligrams				
White, degerminated	1612	34.0	5.0	357.8	45	636	4.5	*0	.72	.42	4.3	0	
White, whole-grain	1658	41.3	16.8	335.5	82	1126	12.3	*0	1.86	.55	7.9	0	
Yellow, degerminated	1615	37.7	5.4	354.1	45	636	4.5	1360	.68	.27	4.1	0	
Yellow, whole-grain	1658	41.3	16.8	335.5	82	1253	12.3	2330	2.04	.75	9.3	0	
Flour—													
Buckwheat, light	1607	28.6	5.0	361.8	50	400	4.5	*0	1.41	.36	9.5	0	
Rye, light	1624	40.4	4.1	356.4	82	1262	5.9	*0	.68	.31	4.1	0	
Rye, whole-grain	1638	50.8	7.7	341.4	277	1675	21.8	*0	2.13	.94	7.9	0	
Soy	1591	158.4	82.2	*54.5	1031	2660	36.3	490	5.18	1.40	9.4	†	
Wheat, patent	1611	49.0	4.1	344.6	86	422	3.0	*0	.30	.15	3.5	0	
Wheat, patent, enriched	1611	49.0	4.1	344.6	86	422	*13.2	*0	*2.0	*1.2	*16.0	0	
Wheat, self-rising	1546	46.3	4.1	331.0	1000	1500	2.7	*0	.10	.10	3.0	0	
Wheat, self-rising, enriched	1546	46.3	4.1	331.0	1000	1500	*13.2	*0	*2.0	*1.2	*16.0	0	
Whole wheat	1633	59.0	9.1	32.87	173	1748	17.3	*0	2.53	.56	25.3	0	
BAKED GOODS:													
Bread—													
Rye, light	1194	*29.1	*15.4	*234.7	*100	*436	3.6	*0	.71	.13	5.0	0	
White, enriched	1186	38.6	9.1	237.4	*254	*454	*8.2	*0	*1.10	*.70	*10.0	0	
Whole wheat	1187	43.1	15.9	217.9	*272	1680	11.8	*0	1.28	.70	16.1	0	
Cake, light batter type	1486	29.1	37.2	258.8	281	*572	9.1	..	.15	.44	3.0	0	
Cookies, assorted, plain	1990	27.2	57.7	340.5	*100	*295	*2.7	*0	*.16	*.16	*2.3	0	
Cracker-meal; crackers, assorted	1914	43.1	46.8	330.1	100	463	6.8	*0	*.31	*0	2.7	0	
Crackers, graham	1903	36.3	45.4	337.3	91	922	3.6	*0	1.36	.54	6.8	0	
Fig bars	1649	19.1	21.8	344.1	*313	*313	*5.9	*0	*.11	*.27	4.1	*0	
Pie, apple	1205	*13.2	*43.6	*190.7	*50	*100	3.6	*0	*.23	*.18	1.8	*0	
Pie, cream	1014	*12.7	*44.5	*140.7	91	*173	2.3	*0	.15	.38	.9	*0	
Rolls, plain, enriched	1380	37.2	27.7	245.6	*254	*454	*8.2	*0	*1.10	*.70	*10.0	0	
Rolls, sweet, unenriched	1379	35.4	24.5	254.2	*254	*454	2.3	*0	.35	.60	3.5	0	
BR'KF'ST CEREALS:													
Corn flakes	1631	35.9	3.2	364.6	*45	254	*4.5	*0	*.72	.39	7.2	0	
Oatmeal	1799	64.5	33.6	309.6	245	1657	23.6	*0	2.49	.63	.53	0	
Rice flakes; puffed rice	1647	32.7	1.8	375	*41	*418	4.1	*0	*.23	*.12	*6.3	0	
Wheat cereals—													
Farina	1631	52.2	4.5	345.5	95	568	3.6	*0	.28	.25	4.4	0	
Farina, enriched	1631	52.2	4.5	345.5	95	568	*6	*0	*1.66	*1.2	*6	0	
Flakes; puffed wheat	1688	54.0	6.8	352.8	150	1603	16.8	*0	.67	.56	19.3	0	
Shredded wheat	1676	47.2	6.4	357.3	*173	*1748	*17.3	*0	.93	.66	19.0	0	
Whole-grain uncooked	1671	53.1	9.1	344.1	173	1748	17.3	*0	2.02	.59	20.7	0	
OTHER CEREALS:													
Barley, pearled, light	1620	37.2	4.5	357.8	73	858	*9.1	*0	.55	.37	14.1	0	
Hominy	1620	38.6	3.6	358.2	50	318	4.5	*0	.68	.23	*4.3	0	
Macaroni, spaghetti	1636	59.0	6.4	335.5	100	854	5.4	*0	.59	.36	9.5	0	
Noodles	1746	64.9	22.7	320.5	109	708	3.6	*890	*.59	*.54	*9.5	0	
Rice—													
Brown	1616	34.0	7.7	352.8	177	1376	25.0	*0	1.33	0.22	20.7	0	
Converted	1593	*34.5	*1.4	*360.5	*41	*418	*2.2	*0	1.04	.18	17.2	0	
White	1593	34.5	1.4	360.5	41	418	2.2	*0	.24	.12	6.3	0	

*Indicate imputed value. †Trace or presence of small amounts.

WINNIPEG GRAIN EXCHANGE

President, Stanley N. Jones; vice presidents, Harley L. Flood and C. Gordon Smith. Council: W. J. Dowler, R. R. Emerson, C. C. Head, S. D. MacEachern, George S. Mathieson, J. M. Porteous, K. A. Powell, R. A. Purves, J. B. Richardson, S. A. Searle, C. L. Simmonds and H. Tooley. Committee of Arbitration: G. N. Heimbecker, N. L. Leach, L. A. McCorquodale, R. A. Purves, B. H. Roberts, H. L. Saunders, F. L. Tucker. Committee on Appeals: W. R. Bawlf, W. J. Dowler, Henry Gazer, C. E. Hayles, W. A. Murphy, and C. L. Simmonds.

MILLERS NATIONAL FEDERATION SALES CONTRACT

(August 14, 1944)

Contract No..... Dated.....

..... of .....

SELLER, agrees to sell to .....

of..... BUYER, and BUYER agrees to buy from SELLER the following commodities (to be manufactured) on the terms and conditions and subject to the agreements stated below and/or on the back hereof,

☐ F.O.B. carrier at shipping point, freight charges (basis carload freight rate in effect on date of this contract) to be prepaid or allowed by SELLER,

(Check one):

☐ delivered,

to .....
(Specify destination point.)

QUANTITY (ton or cwt)	COMMODITY (Flour, feed, etc.)	PACKAGES Size	PACKAGES Kind	Seller's brand or other description	PRICE* (Per cwt, if flour, per ton if feed, or as otherwise stated)
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

***AUTOMATIC INCREASE IN PRICE IN CERTAIN CASES:** If the time of shipment herein specified under caption "Time of Shipment" is a longer period than 120 days from the date hereof, then in such case on installments of this contract remaining unshipped after 120 days from the date hereof, and prior to the time fixed herein for final shipment under said caption, it is agreed that the basic price, above specified, per cwt of flour made from wheat or rye shall automatically be increased one twelfth (1/12c) cent per cwt per day, commencing on the one hundred and twenty-first (121st) day after the date hereof and continuing until date of shipment, or until time fixed for final shipment under said caption, whichever event first occurs.

TIME OF SHIPMENT: On directions to be furnished by BUYER shipment is to be made as follows:

....

....

TERMS OF PAYMENT: .....draft with bill of lading attached through.....Bank of.....

RAILROAD DELIVERY AT DESTINATION: .....

SELLER shall have the option as to routing, except as to delivering carrier.

BASIS OF SHIPMENT: .....
(Specify whether c.l., l.c.l., split car, mixed car, truck, boat or barge.)

DIFFERENTIALS: Where BUYER orders out the flour in packages of a different size or kind than specified herein, the price thereof shall be determined in accordance with SELLER'S package differential schedule in effect at the date of this contract.

ENRICHMENT OF FLOUR: Unless otherwise specified herein, the flour to be delivered hereunder shall be unenriched flour and the price has been computed accordingly. Enriched flour shall be delivered hereunder if BUYER so directs at or prior to furnishing shipping instructions or if required under any state or federal law or regulation, and in such event it is agreed that BUYER shall pay in addition to the price specified herein, the cost to SELLER of such enrichment. If this contract specifies the delivery of enriched flour, it is understood that the price herein specified is based upon the present federal standards for enriched flour, and if before shipment is made hereunder such standards are changed so as to involve additional cost to SELLER it is understood that BUYER will pay such additional cost of enrichment.

THIS CONTRACT constitutes the complete agreement between the parties hereto; and cannot be changed in any manner except in writing subscribed by BUYER and SELLER or their duly authorized officers.

This contract is subject to confirmation by the SELLER at.....

.....SELLER

By.....

.....BUYER

By.....

NET WEIGHTS: The commodities covered by this contract are sold on the basis of net weights when packed, United States Government moisture standards to govern.

COLLECTIONS: Where BUYER designates the collecting bank he shall be responsible to SELLER for any loss or damage to SELLER by reason of any failure or default on the part of said bank in connection with payment by BUYER under this contract. SELLER may, at SELLER'S option, withhold shipment or delivery until all indebtedness then due from BUYER to SELLER under this or any other contract is paid; and regardless of the terms of payment specified herein if BUYER'S credit at time for delivery is unsatisfactory to SELLER, SELLER may make deliveries on Arrival Draft or C.O.D. basis, or may require cash in advance.

TAXES: Any and all taxes, impositions, exactions or charges, or any increase therein, whether for revenue or for regulation of commerce, or for any other purpose, not in effect on the date of this contract, which may, prior to the completion of deliveries hereunder, be levied, imposed, required, or increased by the United States or any state thereof or other Governmental agency on or measured in terms of any of the finished products remaining unshipped and which are to be delivered hereunder, or on or measured in terms of any commodity used in the manufacture of such finished products or the containers therefor or commodities used in the manufacture of such containers, or the processing, purchase, sale, holding for sale, distribution, dealing in, transportation, use or handling of any of such products, commodities or containers, if paid or borne by SELLER directly or indirectly shall be billed separately to BUYER, where not prohibited by law, and where the determination of the amount of the tax, imposition, exaction, charge or increase per cwt or other unit of measure is possible of calculation by the application of any official published conversion rate or otherwise, and shall be paid by BUYER to SELLER. Any of such taxes, impositions, exactions, charges or increases which the SELLER shall be finally relieved from paying or which shall be later refunded or returned to SELLER at any time and for any cause shall be refunded or credited to BUYER by SELLER as promptly as possible after deduction by SELLER of any reasonable expenses incurred in preventing collection of such taxes, impositions, exactions, charges or increases or in obtaining or securing such refunds or returns and in making such reimbursement to BUYER, and after paying and discharging all tax liabilities to which SELLER may be subjected by reason of its having been relieved from paying such taxes, impositions, exactions, charges or increases or having secured such refunds or returns. SELLER shall be under no obligation to contest the validity of any such tax, imposition, exaction, charge or increase or to prosecute any such claims for refunds or returns.

SHIPMENTS: Where the basis of shipment is f.o.b., delivery of goods by SELLER to the carrier at point of shipment shall constitute delivery to BUYER, subject to the lien of SELLER for the unpaid purchase price. BUYER shall furnish SELLER complete shipping instructions (and on sales made on a bulk basis, the necessary containers) at least ten (10) days before the time of shipment.

If there is more than one installment of goods shipped or stipulated herein to be shipped, this contract shall be construed to be severable as to each installment, except where such construction would be in direct conflict with the provisions hereinafter set forth under "RIGHTS OF BUYER" and "RIGHTS OF SELLER," and breach or default of either BUYER or SELLER as to any installment or installments shall not give the other party a right to cancel this contract, except as herein otherwise expressly provided.

WARRANTY: SELLER expressly warrants that any goods contracted herein will be representative of the brand or grade specified herein to be sold. BUYER hereby waives any claim or defense based on the quality of the commodities specified herein, unless (1) within ten (10) days after BUYER learns by use or otherwise of the defect complained of, but in any event within twenty (20) days after receipt of notice of arrival of said commodities at destination, BUYER sends SELLER at SELLER'S main office a letter by registered mail specifying the nature of the complaint; and (2) within said twenty (20) days sends by parcel post or express prepaid to SELLER'S said office a five (5) pound sample of the goods alleged to be defective or inferior.

BUYER hereby waives any claim or defense based on insect infestation of the commodities specified herein unless BUYER promptly after discovery of such infestation and in any event within twenty (20) days after receipt of notice of arrival of said commodities at destination sends SELLER at SELLER'S main office a letter by registered mail specifying such insect infestation and (2) within said time sends by parcel post or express prepaid to SELLER'S said office a five (5) pound sample of the goods alleged to be infested.

It is understood that compliance by BUYER with the above enumerated steps shall not constitute an admission by SELLER of the merits or amount of BUYER'S said claim or defense.

RIGHTS OF BUYER: In case of default by SELLER (provided that SELLER shall, without limitation, be in "default" if SELLER becomes insolvent or is adjudged bankrupt, or if SELLER shall fail to make any payment to BUYER when due under this or any other contract between BUYER and SELLER, or if at any time the property and assets of SELLER are in liquidation, or if SELLER'S financial responsibility becomes impaired; but that SELLER shall not be in "default" for nonperformance due to fire, flood, earthquake, tornado, labor difficulties, riot, federal or state laws or regulations, acts or defaults of common carriers, or Act of God or the public enemy), BUYER may by written notice sent by registered mail to SELLER at SELLER'S main office:

1) cancel the contract; or

2) terminate the contract as to the portion thereof in default, the SELLER to pay to the BUYER the amount, if any, by which the market value of the commodity covered by this contract on the date of default at point of delivery, exceeds the contract price, plus any incidental cost or expense incurred by BUYER, and in addition thereto recover a sum equal to one per cent (1%) of the contract price named herein.

Provided: That if the default consists of a failure by SELLER to ship at the time required, BUYER may cancel or terminate the contract as above provided only after giving SELLER preliminary written notice of intention to cancel or terminate, by registered mail addressed to SELLER'S main office. If SELLER does not ship within eight (8) days after mailing of such notice, then BUYER may cancel or terminate the contract as above provided.

No waiver of any breach or default hereunder shall be deemed a waiver of a subsequent breach or default of any nature.

RIGHTS OF SELLER: In case of default by BUYER (provided that BUYER shall, without limitation, be in "default" if BUYER becomes insolvent or is adjudged bankrupt, or if BUYER shall fail to make any payment to SELLER when due under this or any other contract between BUYER and SELLER, or if at any time the property and assets of BUYER are in liquidation, or if BUYER'S financial responsibility becomes impaired; but as to any unshipped balance hereunder BUYER shall not be in "default" for delay in performance due to fire, flood, earthquake, tornado, labor difficulties, riot, federal or state laws or regulations, acts or defaults of common carriers, or Act of God or the public enemy), SELLER may by written notice sent by registered mail to BUYER at BUYER'S main office:

1) cancel the contract; or

2) terminate the contract as to the portion thereof in default or as to any unshipped balance, or both, and

A) resell any of the above goods which have been shipped and which BUYER has wrongfully failed or refused to accept, and recover from BUYER difference between the above purchase price thereof and the price obtained on resale, if latter be less than former; also any incidental loss and expense, including salesman's time and expense in connection with such resale, and all demurrage (resale anywhere in the usual course of SELLER'S business or at any terminal market or at or near destination shall be proper and conclusive in the absence of bad faith), and

B) if SELLER terminates as to unshipped balance, recover from BUYER as liquidated damages a sum to be computed by the following formula: (except as to millfeed) (a) one twelfth (1/12c) cent per day for each day from date of contract to date of termination for each cwt remaining unshipped, plus (b) ten (10c) cents for each cwt remaining unshipped as the cost of selling, plus (c) amount of decline, if any, per bushel in the market value of cash wheat or rye, as the case may be, in carload lots at SELLER'S mill between date of contract and date of termination multiplied by two and thirty-five hundredths (2.35) times the number of cwts remaining unshipped. In case of a rise in such price of such wheat or rye between said dates, SELLER shall recover the sums specified in (a) and (b), less the amount of such rise per bushel multiplied by two and thirty-five hundredths (2.35) times the number of cwts remaining unshipped. Such amount shall be credited to the amounts provided in (a) and (b) solely in reduction of damages. And as to millfeed: (a) one cent (1c) per day for each day from date of contract to date of termination for each ton remaining unshipped, plus (b) decline, if any, in market price of such feed between date of contract and date of termination. In case of a rise in such price, such rise shall be credited to the sum provided in (a) above solely in reduction of damages.

Provided: That if the default consists of a failure by BUYER to provide shipping instructions as required under "SHIPMENTS," SELLER may cancel or terminate the contract as above provided only after giving BUYER preliminary written notice of intention to cancel or terminate, by registered mail addressed to BUYER'S main office. If BUYER does not provide shipping instructions for immediate delivery of all past due shipments within eight (8) days after mailing of such notice, then SELLER may cancel or terminate the contract as above provided. Where BUYER furnishes such shipping instructions for immediate delivery within said eight (8) days period, SELLER shall have at least ten (10) days after receipt thereof within which to ship and shall have such additional time as may in SELLER'S sole discretion be reasonably necessary, having in mind the SELLER'S then milling operations and requirements.

No waiver of any breach or default hereunder shall be deemed a waiver of a subsequent breach or default of any nature.

PROVISION FOR AUTOMATIC EXTENSION: If BUYER shall fail to furnish complete shipping instructions (and necessary containers if sale is made on a bulk basis) to reach SELLER at his main office ten (10) days before the date for any shipment specified herein, or before the final date specified for shipment, as the case may be, and if BUYER shall fail to notify SELLER that he does not intend to accept any further deliveries under this contract, then (unless SELLER elects to exercise his right to cancel or terminate the contract) this contract, as to such shipment, or shipments, shall without notice automatically be extended from day to day until BUYER furnishes complete shipping instructions (and necessary containers if sale is made on a bulk basis) in accordance with the provisions of paragraph entitled "SHIPMENTS," or until BUYER notifies SELLER that he does not intend to accept any further deliveries under this contract, or until SELLER exercises his right provided herein to cancel or terminate the contract; and for each day during which the contract is thus automatically extended BUYER will pay SELLER carrying charges at the rate of one twelfth (1/12c) cent per cwt of flour per day and one (1c) cent per ton of feed per day.

LIMITATION OF ACTIONS: No action at law or in equity shall be maintained by BUYER against SELLER or any of SELLER'S other vendees to recover damages for alleged violation by SELLER or said vendee of any law, Federal or State, now in effect or hereafter enacted, pertaining to discrimination in price, services or facilities including the Clayton Act (U. S. C. Title 15, Secs. 12 to 27 inclusive) as amended by Act of Congress approved June 19, 1936, or any further amendment thereto, as respects any products delivered by SELLER to BUYER pursuant to this contract unless (1) written notice of the particular deliveries on which the claim for such damages is based shall be given by BUYER to SELLER at SELLER'S main office by registered mail within six (6) months after delivery thereof to BUYER with a full statement of the particulars of such claim then known to BUYER, and (2) action shall be commenced within one (1) year after delivery of such products to BUYER.

UNITED STATES CENSUS REPORTS ON THE FLOUR MILLING INDUSTRY

(No Census of Manufactures Since 1939)

This industry embraces establishments engaged primarily in the manufacture of flour, meal and feed from wheat, corn and other grains, including mills whose chief products are cracked and ground grain for stock and poultry feed, but not including establishments using such grain and other materials in the preparation of mixed feeds. Other mills whose principal products are the result of further manufacturing processes are classified elsewhere. For example, those making cereal breakfast foods are classified in the cereal preparations industry. Although some manufacturers of cereal preparations and prepared feeds purchase certain grain mill products and put them through further manufacturing processes, others use grain as their basic raw material and perform all the processes necessary to convert it into the finished product. The flour and other grain mill products industry does not, therefore, as defined by the United States Census Bureau, embrace all the mills that use grain as material. The manufactures census is restricted to merchant mills—that is, establishments that mill purchased grain and sell the products made therefrom. Some mills report both merchant and custom business, but all such mills are treated as merchant mills, even though their custom work constitutes more than half their total business. Establishments producing goods valued at less than $5,000 are also omitted from the census.

SUMMARY FOR THE UNITED STATES: 1899 TO 1939

Census year	No. of establishments	Wage earners (average for year)	Wages	Cost of materials, supplies, fuel, purchased electric energy, and contract work*	Value of products	Value added by manufacture†	Horsepower of prime movers
1939....	2,143	24,771	$28,369,796	$506,061,519	$649,943,088	$143,881,569	228,867
1937....	2,238	26,390	30,185,843	722,710,661	856,310,470	133,599,809	‡.....
1935....	2,193	26,495	27,104,722	716,222,181	853,219,061	136,996,880	¶.....
1933....	1,932	23,207	22,591,371	432,670,740	567,003,086	134,332,346	‡.....
1931....	2,412	22,840	27,298,079	461,090,593	598,040,724	136,950,131	‡.....
1929....	4,022	37,028	35,072,386	868,872,569	1,060,269,418	191,396,849	308,022
1927....	4,035	29,982	37,559,472	972,711,040	1,148,760,360	176,049,320	331,828
1925....	4,413	31,988	39,700,239	1,125,378,941	1,298,014,788	172,635,847	367,05b
1923....	5,232	35,194	41,704,297	885,971,543	1,048,577,459	162,605,916	413,231
1921....	6,485	35,378	43,142,734	993,809,720	1,179,740,131	185,930,411	‡.....
1919....	10,708	45,481	50,888,383	1,799,180,987	2,052,434,385	253,253,398	611,967
1914....	10,785	39,718	24,593,162	752,270,021	877,679,709	125,409,688	708,965
1909....	11,691	39,453	21,464,386	767,576,479	883,584,405	116,007,926	800,383
1904....	10,051	39,110	19,822,196	619,971,161	713,033,395	93,062,234	758,755
1899....	9,476	32,226	16,285,163	428,116,757	501,396,304	73,279,547	666,513

*Figures for years prior to 1935 do not include cost of contract work. †Value of products less cost of materials, supplies, fuel, purchased electric energy, and contract work. See general explanations—value added by manufacture. ‡Not called for on schedule. ¶Data not available.

GENERAL STATISTICS FOR UNITED STATES

	1939	1937	1935	1933
Number of establishments	2,143	2,238	2,193	1,932
Proprietors and firm members	1,913	1,864	1,694	1,559
Salaried personnel, total†	6,548	6,587	7,310	*...
Salaried officers of corporations	1,131	971	1,242	*...
Manufacturing:				
Salaried employees	4,417	....	....	....
Distribution	4,895	....	....	....
Construction	387	....	....	....
Other	377	....	....	....
Salaries paid, total†	$12,517,968	$13,821,809	$14,754,951	*...
Salaries and wages, total	$49,374,893	$44,007,652	$41,859,673	*...
To salaried officers of corporations	$4,711,539	$4,166,064	$4,823,421	*...
To supervisory employees	$7,806,429	$4,123,958	*.....	$3,760,155
Wage earners (average for year)	24,771	26,390	26,495	23,207
Wages	$28,369,796	$30,185,843	$27,104,722	$22,591,371
Cost of materials, etc., total	$506,061,519	$722,710,661	‡$716,222,181	‡$432,670,740
Cost of materials, supplies and containers	$497,474,371	$714,205,750	$707,943,746	*...
Cost of fuel	$2,256,405	$2,592,497	$2,488,025	*...
Cost of purchased electric energy	$6,226,425	$5,874,706	$5,779,982	*...
Cost of contract work	$104,318	$37,708	$10,428	*...
Value of products	$649,943,088	$856,310,470	·$853,219,061	$567,003,086
Value added by manufacture	$143,881,569	$133,599,809	$136,996,880	$134,332,346

*No data or data incomplete. †No data for employees of central administrative offices are included in the figures for any year. ‡Includes processing tax.

GENERAL STATISTICS FOR THE UNITED STATES IN DETAIL, BY STATES: 1939

United States—Total	Persons reported by: Number of establishments 2,143	Persons reported by: manufacturing establishments 35,978	Cost of materials, etc. 506,061,519	Value of products 649,943,088	Value added by manufacture 143,881,569
Alabama	11	67	457,499	627,022	169,523
Arkansas	10	28	139,265	172,012	32,747
California	26	843	13,696,456	18,985,809	5,289,353
Colorado	38	611	5,235,756	6,916,494	1,680,738
Delaware	20	97	678,990	856,460	177,470
Georgia	39	447	4,044,439	4,942,527	898,088
Idaho	28	238	2,008,012	2,729,867	721,855
Illinois	58	2,250	31,999,229	42,766,720	10,766,491
Indiana	126	1,669	17,798,418	24,567,462	6,769,044
Iowa	25	388	7,821,202	10,021,474	2,200,272
Kansas	86	3,289	55,643,571	69,858,640	14,215,069
Kentucky	134	1,143	11,571,063	15,157,323	3,586,260
Maine	5	13	115,010	153,940	38,930
Maryland	53	280	2,785,175	3,554,194	769,019
Massachusetts	7	49	710,543	796,624	86,081
Michigan	74	926	9,848,262	12,686,185	2,837,923
Minnesota	62	2,943	53,835,109	67,437,432	13,602,323
Missouri	111	2,335	39,393,604	48,096,783	8,703,179
Montana	24	342	4,528,486·	6,254,698	1,726,212
Nebraska	63	1,097	13,539,057	17,485,317	3,946,260
New Jersey	9	90	1,119,324	1,378,916	259,592
New Mexico	10	39	225,613	297,298	71,685
New York	44	2,631	58,207,845	75,590,791	17,382,946
North Carolina	118	1,015	10,069,563	12,261,290	2,191,727
North Dakota	19	382	3,996,546	5,303,788	1,307,242
Ohio	147	1,556	21,256,938	25,610,800	4,353,862
Oklahoma	40	1,397	16,727,117	23,023,319	6,296,202
Oregon	20	742	14,175,517	17,344,119	3,168,602
Pennsylvania	219	923	9,747,620	12,430,004	2,682,384
South Carolina	17	115	710,732	911,904	201,172
South Dakota	14	90	926,121	1,227,318	301,197
Tennessee	126	1,375	12,670,801	16,147,788	3,476,987
Texas	67	2,649	31,381,626	41,250,858	9,869,230
Utah	34	398	4,749,844	6,399,572	1,649,728
Virginia	155	957	11,537,507	14,338,259	2,800,752
Washington	26	1,336	18,979,821	25,018,207	6,038,386
West Virginia	32	246	1,877,550	2,461,944	584,394
Wisconsin	18	485	6,733,988	8,355,087	1,621,099
Wyoming	8	70	457,523	639,950	182,427
Other states	20	416	4,660,775	5,885,893	1,225,118

VALUE OF PRODUCTS FOR THE UNITED STATES: 1939, 1937 AND 1929

	1939	1937	1929
Flour and other grain-mill products industry, all products, total value	$649,943,088	$856,310,470	$1,060,269,418
Flour, meal, feed, etc.	592,760,885	786,651,625	995,910,661
Miscellaneous products, not specified	3,737,665		
Other products (not classified in this industry)	*43,731,197	68,990,589	
Merchandise (goods bought and sold without processing)	8,918,499		64,358,757
Receipts for contract work	794,842	668,256	
Flour meal, feed, etc., total value	634,348,050	838,706,561	1,040,185,248
Made in the industry	592,760,885	786,651,625	995,910,661
Made as secondary products in other industries	41,587,165	52,054,936	44,274,587

*Value of corn grits and hominy for human consumption, cereal breakfast foods, and prepared feeds for animals and fowls, including dog and cat food.

PRODUCTS, BY KIND, QUANTITY AND VALUE FOR THE UNITED STATES 1939, 1937 AND 1929

Product—	1939: Produced in the industry	1939: Produced in other industries	1939: Total	1937	1929
Flour, meal, feed, etc., total value	$592,760,885	$41,587,165	$634,348,050	$838,706,561	$1,040,185,248
Wheat and prepared flours—					
Total barrels	*110,536,801	831,926	*111,368,727	105,273,951	120,094,451
Total value	$455,039,488	$3,316,835	$458,356,323	$617,024,692	$737,308,663
White flour, for sale as such—Barrels	95,167,415	723,771	95,891,186		
Value	$385,602,183	$2,841,442	$388,443,625		
Blended, phosphated, self-rising, and other prepared flours (made in this industry)†—					
Total barrels	9,896,692	.....	9,896,692		
Total value	$47,608,995	.....	$47,608,995		
Blended, plain—Barrels	402,995	.....	402,995		
Value	$1,657,410	.....	$1,657,410	$101,416,069	$115,773,234
Phosphated—Barrels	3,381,296	.....	3,381,296	$591,360,916	$711,997,506
Value	$14,351,017	.....	$14,351,017		
Self-rising—Barrels	5,394,454	.....	5,394,454		
Value	$24,895,496	.....	$24,895,496		
Other prepared flours (biscuit, cake, doughnut, pancake, etc.)—					
Barrels	717,947	.....	717,947		
Value	$6,705,072	.....	$6,705,072		
Semolina flour—Barrels	¶.....	¶.....	3,393,796	2,479,030	2,959,322
Value	¶.....	¶.....	$18,423,319	$17,529,631	$16,895,342
Graham and whole-wheat flour—Barrels	¶.....	¶.....	2,187,053	1,378,852	1,361,895
Value	¶.....	¶.....	$8,830,384	$8,134,145	$8,415,715
Rye flour—Barrels	1,424,467	6,229	1,430,696	1,424,015	1,678,822
Value	$4,063,972	$27,631	$4,091,603	$6,707,573	$9,179,272
Buckwheat flour—Pounds	19,801,049	2,838,563	22,639,612	26,550,235	38,452,929
Value	$554,212	$79,395	$633,607	$844,287	$1,569,923
Other flour, except corn flour (rice, soybean, etc.)—Pounds	18,142,102	17,900,604	36,042,706	13,120,438	21,090,575
Value	$461,909	$504,421	$966,330	$1,091,501	$781,708
Pearl barley—Pounds	5,681,237	14,699,977	20,381,214	$.....	$.....
Value	$171,408	$561,555	$732,963	$.....	$.....
Corn products (other than cereal preparations and corn grits and hominy for human consumption‖)—					
Flour—Barrels (200 lbs)	279,868	37,170	317,038	310,955	589,073
Value	$759,223	$149,209	$908,432	$1,573,106	$3,120,580
Meal—Barrels (200 lbs)	5,057,715	2,016,211	7,073,926	6,950,444	10,488,063
Value	$15,491,405	$7,104,722	$22,596,127	$32,642,130	$52,399,787
Corn grits and flakes for brewers' use—					
Tons (2,000 pounds)	188,271	13,490	201,761	195,037	‖.....
Value	$5,000,599	$409,589	$5,410,188	$9,458,302	‖.....
Other corn products—					
Pounds	¶.....	¶.....	5,482,916	‖.....	‖.....
Value	¶.....	¶.....	$80,833	‖.....	‖.....
Bran and middlings—					
Tons (2,000 pounds)	4,441,092	58,831	4,499,923	4,183,806	4,681,802
Value	$90,757,068	$1,138,936	$91,896,004	$116,434,273	$141,985,187
Feed,** screenings, etc.—					
Tons (2,000 pounds)	836,640	1,165,525	2,002,165	1,596,601	2,471,661
Value	$20,439,058	$28,236,582	$48,675,640	$52,930,697	$93,840,228

*Includes the duplication of a small amount (less than ½ of 1%) of wheat flour ground in certain mills and sold to other mills classified in this industry, for making blended and prepared flours. †For production in all industries, see report for "Blended and prepared flour made from purchased flour." ‡Detailed data on blended and other prepared flours not called for on the 1937 and 1929 schedules, as a result of which data for a considerable amount of such flours were included in the figures reported for "White flour." ¶Not shown separately to avoid disclosing approximations of data reported by individual establishments. ‖Not called for on schedule. §Data on production of these items will be found in the report on the "Cereal preparations" industry. **Not including prepared feeds, statistics for which will be found in the report for the "Prepared feeds (including mineral) for animals and fowls" industry.

Principal Grains Ground and Processed in the United States, by Kind, Quantity and Cost: 1939

	Quantity	Cost
Processed into flour—	bus	
Wheat	503,099,878	$376,437,669
Rye	6,553,408	3,254,511
Buckwheat	597,634	390,764
Processed into feeds for animal or fowl consumption—		
Wheat	3,933,338	2,879,746
Corn	29,322,405	16,939,837
Oats	8,717,015	3,118,724
Rye	1,149,592	512,454
Barley	5,404,200	2,719,748
Buckwheat	185,941	115,551
Processed into cereal breakfast preparations, wheat	976,045	786,133
Processed into meal, flour, hominy and grits for human consumption, and grits and flakes for brewers' use, corn	32,144,666	19,050,686
Processed or used for other purposes (including pearl barley):		
Corn	787,457	581,343
Barley	240,924	147,139
	Lbs	
Wheat and oats*	6,809,640	74,966

*Includes a small amount of oats used for cereal preparations.

Grain (Ground or Milled) and Other Materials Consumed, by Kind, Quantity and Cost, for the United States: 1939

	Quantity	Cost
	bus	
Wheat	508,063,667	$380,134,997
Corn	62,254,528	36,571,866
Oats	8,846,555	3,162,241
Rye	7,702,000	3,766,965
Barley	5,645,124	2,866,887
Buckwheat	783,575	506,315
Rice, other grains	969,553	573,720
Soybeans—	Lbs	
Whole beans	26,388,970	339,539
Bean oil cake	58,093,718	865,496
Sugar	189,599	8,051
	Gallons	
Blackstrap molasses	6,471,506	430,857
Flour—	Lbs	
Wheat	54,486,323	1,050,087
Corn	14,978,252	211,783
Buckwheat	5,590,796	159,736
Rice	1,347,231	37,896
Other	4,298,134	70,641
Phosphate	21,940,978	1,595,704
Soda	16,361,336	312,547
Salt	22,245,455	224,552
Seasonings, shortening and enriching materials		3,725,856

UNITED STATES CENSUS REPORTS ON PREPARED FEEDS

(No Census of Manufactures Since 1939)

This industry embraces establishments engaged primarily in the manufacture of mixed feeds from milled grain and ingredients such as alfalfa meal, soybean flour and meal, bone meal, molasses, etc. Alfalfa meal and soybean flour and meal are also made for sale as such in some cases. Some of the establishments in this industry mill the grain that they use, and others purchase all their materials.

GENERAL STATISTICS FOR UNITED STATES

	1939	1937	1935
Number of establishments	1,383	1,126	942
Proprietors and firm members	981	717	486
Persons reported by manufacturing establishments, totals	24,177	...	...
Salaried personnel, totals*	3,541	4,793	3,821
Salaried officers of corporations	794	605	636
Manufacturing: Salaried employees	2,747	...	...
Wage earners (average for year)	¶15,401	14,397	11,606
Distribution	4,761	...	...
Construction	243	...	...
Other	231	...	...
Salaries and wages, totals	$31,803,464	$24,485,576	$18,349,316
Salaried officers	3,875,927	2,606,429	2,608,929
Manufacturing: Salaries	4,436,823	...	...
Wages	16,252,988	...	...
Distribution	6,694,642	...	...
Construction	295,114	...	...
Other	247,960	...	...
Wages†‖	$16,252,988	$15,838,679	$11,068,152
Cost of materials, etc., totals†	$302,640,178	$338,505,107	$230,621,859
Cost of materials, supplies and containers	$298,420,369	$334,955,975	$227,754,114
Cost of fuel	$1,113,775	$914,945	$722,748
Cost of purchased electric energy	$3,030,845	$2,618,448	$2,111,551
Cost of contract work	$75,189	$15,739	$33,446
Value of products†	$401,880,238	$415,211,162	$288,661,804
Value added by manufacture‖	$99,240,060	$76,706,055	$58,039,945

*No data for employees of central administrative offices are included in the figures for any year. †Profits or losses cannot be calculated from the census figures because no data are collected for certain expense items, such as interest, rent, depreciation, taxes, insurance and advertising. ‡Number of employees and salaries reported separately for 1935 only, as follows: supervisory, 744; salaries, $1,716,508. Technical, 110; salaries, $193,107. Clerical, 2,331; salaries, $2,762,620. ¶The item for wage earners is an average of the numbers reported for the several months of the year and includes both full-time and part-time workers. The quotient obtained by dividing the amount of wages by the average number of wage earners should not, therefore, be accepted as representing the average wage received by full-time wage earners. ‖Value of products less cost of materials, supplies, fuel, purchased electric energy and contract work.

VALUE OF PRODUCTS FOR THE UNITED STATES: 1939, 1937 AND 1929

	1939	1937	1929
"Prepared feeds (including mineral) for animals and fowls" industry, all products, total value	$401,880,238	$415,211,162	$402,752,534
Prepared feeds and alfalfa meal	344,456,102	367,973,846	366,672,665
Miscellaneous products	3,797,279		
Other products (not classified in this industry)	*41,212,282	46,915,445	36,079,869
Merchandise (goods bought and sold without processing)	11,823,287		
Receipts for contract work	591,338	321,871	.....
Prepared feeds, etc., total value	445,425,953	482,758,767	494,515,693
Made in the industry	344,456,102	367,973,846	366,672,665
Made as secondary products in other industries	100,969,851	114,784,921	127,843,028

*Value of flour, corn meal, corn grits, cereal breakfast preparations, and grain offal.

PRODUCTS, BY KIND, QUANTITY AND VALUE, FOR THE UNITED STATES: 1939, 1937 AND 1929

Product—	1939 Produced in the industry	1939 Produced in other industries	1939 Total	1937	1929
Prepared feeds, etc., total value	$344,456,102	$100,969,851	$445,425,953	$482,758,767	$494,515,693
Prepared feeds:					
Made chiefly from milled grain*—					
Tons	5,384,297	999,651	6,383,948	7,470,946	7,353,244
Value	$188,900,929	$29,868,547	$218,769,476	$313,692,377	$331,220,654
Made chiefly of ingredients other than grain, total value	$139,809,610	$71,013,790	$210,823,400	$161,566,142	$155,067,763
Dog and cat food—					
Total pounds	501,102,916	230,991,789	732,094,705	541,117,262	
Total value	$22,331,958	$11,135,299	$33,467,257	$27,687,489	
Canned—Pounds	323,832,860	177,544,929	501,377,789	412,435,254	
Value	$13,175,434	$9,772,531	$22,947,965	$20,317,230	
Dog biscuit—Pounds	59,286,618	2,408,998	61,695,616	128,681,008	†.....
Value	$3,887,771	$119,845	$4,007,616	$7,370,259	
All other—Pounds	117,983,438	51,037,862	169,021,300		
Value	$5,268,753	$1,242,923	$6,511,676		
Other‡—Tons	3,432,672	1,839,906	5,272,578	†.....	
Value	$117,477,652	$59,878,491	$177,356,143	$133,878,653	
Mineral feeds (minerals only)—					
Tons	301,800	5,917	307,717		
Value	$7,714,237	$35,868	$7,750,105	†.....	
Alfalfa meal (leaf and stem)—					
Tons	416,157	2,969	419,126	391,173	314,074
Value	$8,031,326	$51,646	$8,082,972	$7,500,248	$8,227,276

*Feeds made by milling grain and mixing the resultant products with molasses and other materials. This item does not include dry feeds made in the "Flour and other grain-mill products" industry, statistics for which will be found in the report for that industry. †Not called for on schedule. ‡Stock feed made of meat scraps, tankage, etc., by establishments classified in the "meat packing" industry; stock feed made of cottonseed-mill by-products, by establishments classified in the "cottonseed oil, cake and meal, and linters" industry; stock feed made by establishments in the "corn syrup, corn sugar, corn oil, and starch" industry; feed for fowls, produced by establishments classified in the "rice cleaning and polishing" industry; and prepared feeds for goldfish, birds, etc.

UNITED STATES CENSUS DATA ON PREPARED FEEDS—SUMMARY BY STATES

1939

	No. of establishments	Salaried officers and employees	Wage earners (average for the year)	Salaries	Wages	Cost of materials, etc., fuel, purchased energy, and contract work	Value of products	Value added by manufacture‖
Alabama	10	13	194	$60,388	$166,344	$4,823,746	$5,667,124	$843,378
Arizona	4	4	49	18,078	30,613	242,796	377,933	135,137
Arkansas	11	17	145	36,699	110,744	2,352,312	2,889,302	536,990
California	130	67	1,547	399,061	2,086,671	30,300,577	42,188,409	11,887,832
Colorado	38	13	369	95,967	253,484	2,829,806	4,202,078	1,372,272
Florida	15	12	142	27,212	91,791	394,572	1,326,496	431,924
Georgia	14	15	224	44,765	124,836	3,467,029	4,312,672	845,643
Idaho	11	..	46	12,038	29,421	261,802	376,683	114,881
Illinois	55	30	1,115	322,937	1,356,091	23,378,266	33,082,962	9,704,696
Indiana	48	17	323	135,346	324,597	6,657,868	9,917,586	3,259,718
Iowa	77	32	433	150,845	433,538	5,711,404	9,042,560	3,331,156
Kansas	37	17	366	109,868	294,749	3,645,141	5,108,183	1,463,042
Kentucky	9	5	91	15,265	90,318	2,062,126	2,615,865	553,739
Louisiana	9	9	261	23,474	179,995	2,638,263	3,687,479	1,049,216
Maryland	28	17	468	77,038	384,429	7,479,884	9,440,922	1,961,038
Massachusetts	24	19	318	71,312	359,436	7,330,717	9,383,169	2,053,052
Michigan	31	13	162	63,383	155,303	1,546,505	2,537,778	973,273
Minnesota	37	23	238	67,781	266,508	3,620,805	5,185,190	1,564,385
Mississippi	6	1	100	39,260	69,780	1,800,092	2,284,931	484,839
Missouri	45	50	641	173,956	733,078	13,964,156	20,533,366	6,569,211
Montana	6	..	50	12,610	49,697	374,118	557,340	183,222
Nebraska	24	5	235	73,678	216,661	3,252,199	4,341,159	1,088,960
New Hampshire	5	5	44	27,257	47,575	1,529,975	1,909,892	379,917
New Jersey	31	16	301	119,133	325,436	4,879,435	6,672,648	1,793,213
New York	123	122	2,242	913,267	3,031,973	74,977,513	92,881,744	17,904,231
North Carolina	16	13	180	31,072	129,569	2,257,011	3,129,594	872,583
Ohio	70	44	1,055	273,968	1,110,953	17,560,825	24,171,683	6,610,858
Oklahoma	25	8	247	45,427	215,041	3,252,184	4,626,374	1,374,190
Oregon	43	35	279	66,597	310,772	4,874,896	6,144,482	1,269,586
Pennsylvania	133	39	161	161,410	234,034	14,724,505	18,475,281	3,750,776
South Carolina	10	5	15	17,390	18,730	798,591	1,145,529	346,938
Tennessee	23	16	116	93,967	195,661	9,884,585	13,218,476	3,333,891
Texas	59	33	114	113,083	160,268	9,573,936	12,601,582	3,027,646
Utah	12	5	11	16,538	14,616	2,027,469	2,676,087	648,618
Virginia	16	5	28	14,598	32,647	2,734,798	3,461,671	726,873
Washington	67	17	59	45,558	87,840	9,000,407	11,616,203	2,615,796
West Virginia	3	3	2	6,020	1,612	80,045	124,026	43,981
Wisconsin	33	16	28	75,129	41,879	2,178,746	3,336,813	1,158,067
Other states¶	45	25	70	200,618	141,854	13,653,074	16,628,366	2,975,292
United States	1,383	794	15,401	$4,436,823	$16,252,988	$302,640,178	$401,880,238	$99,240,060

‖Value of products less cost of materials, supplies, containers, fuel, purchased electric energy, and contract work. ¶Connecticut, 6 establishments; Delaware, 6; District of Columbia, 1; Maine, 4; New Mexico, 3; Rhode Island, 1; South Dakota, 3; Vermont, 19.

UNITED STATES CENSUS DATA ON FEED PRODUCTION BY STATES—1939

Statistics are given for all states for which separate figures can be published without disclosing, exactly or approximately, the production reported by individual establishments. Certain of the "other states," however, are more important in the industry than some of the states shown separately.

PREPARED FEEDS (Made chiefly from grain)

State—	Tons	Value
Arkansas	13,858	$346,182
California	671,034	24,777,094
Colorado	30,839	1,090,939
Florida	20,693	606,665
Georgia	108,930	4,031,725
Idaho	7,620	255,193
Illinois	344,454	10,262,127
Indiana	120,946	4,837,162
Iowa	204,451	5,016,803
Kansas	85,562	3,071,188
Kentucky	54,174	1,688,518
Louisiana	31,937	1,238,804
Maryland	197,201	7,080,715
Massachusetts	130,493	6,462,990
Michigan	34,012	1,328,308
Minnesota	107,710	3,103,657
Mississippi	51,407	1,501,257
Missouri	346,866	13,225,323
Montana	11,911	443,654
Nebraska	79,746	3,034,033
New Jersey	27,208	835,921
New Mexico	368	13,585
New York	1,080,863	35,074,752
North Carolina	109,057	4,579,669
Ohio	477,580	16,136,668
Oklahoma	91,923	3,091,873
Oregon	110,783	3,650,734
Pennsylvania	316,326	11,224,639
South Carolina	16,810	668,548
South Dakota	3,210	111,123
Tennessee	249,135	9,169,472
Texas	230,242	7,713,393
Utah	86,732	2,452,867
Virginia	81,629	2,632,157
Washington	279,948	9,131,454
West Virginia	4,849	168,785
Wisconsin	66,270	2,643,383
Other states	447,161	16,068,706
United States	6,383,948	$218,769,476

PREPARED FEEDS (Made chiefly of ingredients other than grain)

State—	Tons	Value
Alabama	45,221	$1,480,614
Arizona	9,014	346,397
Arkansas	34,554	878,631
California	292,365	10,450,157
Delaware	3,750	141,917
Florida	17,015	419,300
Georgia	45,302	1,643,869
Idaho	1,358	50,532
Illinois	244,408	26,588,181
Indiana	248,416	8,837,340
Iowa	235,327	7,464,594
Kansas	59,121	2,560,336
Kentucky	40,447	1,249,804
Louisiana	24,199	781,502
Maryland	33,173	1,365,727
Massachusetts	37,133	1,703,214
Michigan	23,653	1,029,497
Minnesota	167,970	6,826,049
Mississippi	18,663	517,092
Missouri	309,733	6,794,640
Montana	1,464	34,804
Nebraska	81,528	2,816,385
New Jersey	138,535	4,547,565
New York	1,303,034	44,532,730
North Carolina	17,703	609,577
Ohio	268,817	10,437,458
Oklahoma	28,195	879,198
Oregon	52,245	1,947,959
Pennsylvania	151,558	5,730,597
Rhode Island	2,345	98,687
South Carolina	9,452	287,544
South Dakota	10,291	441,073
Tennessee	117,396	3,848,635
Texas	228,384	6,545,881
Virginia	61,156	2,100,832
Washington	99,097	3,225,853
Wisconsin	42,869	1,532,329
Other states	167,687	6,609,133
United States	5,272,578	$177,356,143

DOG AND CAT FOOD—CANNED

	Pounds	Value
California	81,766,991	$3,620,093
Illinois	139,756,268	7,473,423
Indiana	8,709,424	276,430
Kansas	18,445,108	894,529
Massachusetts	3,983,650	157,361
New York	39,555,771	1,394,421
Ohio	32,562,206	922,890
Pennsylvania	23,866,897	1,406,144
Texas	25,488,885	908,020
Washington	2,224,177	96,956
Other states	125,018,412	5,797,099
United States	501,377,789	$22,947,965

DOG AND CAT FOOD (Other than canned, including dog biscuit)

	Pounds	Value
California	11,352,575	$726,409
Illinois	30,638,786	793,873
Massachusetts	16,679,916	665,430
Michigan	11,507,016	557,643
Minnesota	3,442,286	185,914
Missouri	1,127,860	37,369
New York	58,789,643	3,192,358
Ohio	5,911,072	278,213
Oregon	1,031,000	42,653
Pennsylvania	5,575,882	220,635
Texas	654,990	28,388
Other states	84,005,889	3,790,407
United States	230,716,916	$10,519,292

MINERAL FEEDS (Minerals only)

	Tons	Value
California	19,921	$179,300
Indiana	5,321	403,723
Iowa	21,006	1,628,148
Minnesota	1,218	53,367
Pennsylvania	5,736	345,053
Texas	12,757	134,221
Washington	5,569	98,010
Other states	236,089	4,907,783
United States	307,717	$7,750,105

ACREAGE AND YIELD OF PRINCIPAL AGRICULTURAL CROPS

UNITED STATES WINTER AND SPRING WHEAT CROP AND ACREAGE

Department of Agriculture estimates of the United States wheat acreage, yield per acre, and total production, with winter and spring wheat estimated separately, by states and calendar years:

WINTER WHEAT

State—	000's omitted Acreage, harvested— Average 1935-44	1945	1946	Yield per acre, bus— Average 1935-44	1945	1946	000's omitted Production, bus— Average 1935-44	1945	1946
New York	293	343	206	23.6	26.5	26.5	6,955	9,090	5,459
New Jersey	56	63	62	22.2	21.0	25.0	1,247	1,323	1,550
Pennsylvania	918	932	885	20.1	21.5	22.5	18,539	20,038	19,912
Ohio	2,027	2,129	1,831	20.6	27.0	26.5	41,875	57,483	48,522
Indiana	1,533	1,552	1,381	17.4	22.5	21.5	26,663	34,920	29,692
Illinois	1,741	1,332	1,212	18.0	18.5	16.0	31,643	24,642	19,392
Michigan	809	982	864	21.3	27.5	26.5	17,261	27,005	22,896
Wisconsin	40	32	31	18.4	24.0	21.0	734	768	651
Minnesota	173	109	88	18.7	22.5	19.0	3,209	2,452	1,672
Iowa	329	137	133	18.7	19.0	24.0	6,101	2,603	3,192
Missouri	1,800	1,304	1,252	14.6	14.0	15.0	26,150	18,256	18,780
South Dakota	134	248	308	12.1	16.0	18.0	1,669	3,968	5,544
Nebraska	2,942	3,546	3,901	15.3	23.0	23.0	44,620	81,558	89,723
Kansas	10,683	13,414	13,380	13.5	15.5	16.2	144,440	207,917	216,756
Delaware	71	67	64	19.0	19.5	19.0	1,331	1,306	1,216
Maryland	384	366	366	19.7	18.5	20.0	7,592	6,771	7,320
Virginia	552	490	451	15.0	15.5	18.5	8,237	7,595	8,344
West Virginia	122	87	79	15.2	18.5	19.0	1,849	1,610	1,501
North Carolina	489	408	371	13.3	14.0	17.0	6,477	5,712	6,307
South Carolina	217	205	164	11.1	14.5	16.5	2,457	2,972	2,706
Georgia	192	183	161	10.3	13.5	13.0	1,977	2,470	2,093
Kentucky	416	371	297	14.8	13.5	14.0	6,242	5,008	4,158
Tennessee	419	364	277	12.5	12.5	14.0	5,187	4,550	3,878
Alabama	8	21	12	11.8	15.0	14.5	101	315	174
Mississippi	*9	18	9	*26.0	21.0	22.0	*240	378	198
Arkansas	54	39	28	10.2	10.5	15.0	527	410	420
Oklahoma	4,167	5,910	6,087	12.6	12.5	14.5	53,306	73,875	88,262
Texas	3,031	5,350	5,992	11.1	9.0	10.5	34,863	48,150	62,916
Montana	989	1,371	1,631	17.9	21.5	20.0	19,039	29,476	32,620
Idaho	617	714	800	24.3	29.0	25.5	14,998	20,706	20,400
Wyoming	102	162	185	14.4	19.0	23.5	1,615	3,078	4,348
Colorado	858	1,350	1,755	15.7	24.3	20.0	14,416	32,805	35,100
New Mexico	209	276	331	10.9	9.0	8.0	2,346	2,484	2,648
Arizona	35	24	27	22.1	21.0	21.0	781	504	567
Utah	181	221	239	19.4	22.0	20.0	3,560	4,862	4,780
Nevada	4	5	5	28.2	25.0	28.0	113	125	140
Washington	1,158	1,576	2,206	26.9	27.0	30.5	31,794	42,552	67,283
Oregon	615	725	776	23.3	24.0	26.0	14,378	17,400	20,176
California	740	563	663	18.3	19.0	19.0	13,606	10,697	12,597
United States	39,113	46,989	48,510	15.9	17.4	18.0	618,019	817,834	873,893

*Short-time average.

SPRING BREAD WHEAT

State—	000's omitted Acreage, harvested— Average 1935-44	1945	1946	Yield per acre, bus— Average 1935-44	1945	1946	000's omitted Production, bus— Average 1935-44	1945	1946
Maine	4	1	1	19.2	19.0	21.0	64	19	21
New York	4	3	9	18.2	19.0	21.0	81	57	189
Pennsylvania	10	....	....	18.6	...	...	190	....	....
Indiana	7	3	....	15.9	20.0	...	113	60	....
Illinois	20	7	7	18.2	25.0	23.0	345	175	161
Michigan	12	....	....	17.6	...	...	214	....	....
Wisconsin	56	28	62	17.4	25.0	26.0	919	700	1,612
Minnesota	1,375	968	1,268	14.9	19.0	19.5	20,020	18,392	24,726
Iowa	23	3	6	14.6	19.0	20.0	319	57	120
North Dakota	5,545	8,040	7,960	12.2	15.5	13.5	72,155	124,620	107,460
South Dakota	2,054	2,787	3,094	9.6	15.5	14.5	20,729	43,198	44,863
Nebraska	206	50	53	9.1	16.0	18.0	1,552	800	954
Kansas	10	2	1	7.9	11.0	12.0	86	22	12
Montana	2,432	2,406	2,382	13.5	11.5	12.5	33,246	27,669	29,775
Idaho	372	388	466	29.3	31.0	31.0	10,820	12,028	14,446
Wyoming	102	70	60	13.1	16.5	19.0	1,323	1,155	1,140
Colorado	250	133	120	14.6	20.0	16.5	3,498	2,660	1,980
New Mexico	20	21	19	14.1	14.0	13.0	285	294	247
Utah	72	58	71	30.6	33.0	31.0	2,201	1,914	2,201
Nevada	13	15	15	25.9	24.0	27.0	342	360	405
Washington	955	948	436	21.2	20.0	24.5	19,816	18,960	10,682
Oregon	254	196	208	21.4	22.5	24.0	5,396	4,410	4,992
United States	13,803	16,127	16,238	14.0	16.0	15.1	193,774	257,550	245,986

DURUM WHEAT

State—	000's omitted Acreage, harvested— Average 1935-44	1945	1946	Yield per acre, bus— Average 1935-44	1945	1946	000's omitted Production, bus— Average 1935-44	1945	1946
Minnesota	77	23	35	15.3	17.5	19.5	1,125	402	682
North Dakota	1,986	1,815	2,232	13.2	16.5	14.5	26,279	29,948	32,364
South Dakota	424	166	186	10.5	15.0	15.0	4,495	2,490	2,790
Three states	2,488	2,004	2,453	12.9	16.4	14.6	31,900	32,840	35,836

UNITED STATES BUCKWHEAT CROP AND ACREAGE

Department of Agriculture estimates of the United States buckwheat acreage, yield per acre, and total production, by states and calendar years:

State—	000's omitted Acreage, harvested— Average 1935-44	1945	1946	Yield per acre, bus— Average 1935-44	1945	1946	000's omitted Production, bus— Average 1935-44	1945	1946
Maine	8	6	6	15.5	15.5	20.0	124	93	120
Vermont	1	1	1	19.5	18.0	22.0	24	18	22
New York	138	98	113	17.3	15.5	19.0	2,375	1,519	2,147
Pennsylvania	127	109	114	18.8	18.5	21.0	2,389	2,016	2,394
Ohio	15	17	17	17.4	18.0	20.0	269	306	340
Indiana	12	20	6	13.6	13.5	15.0	158	270	90
Illinois	5	15	5	16.2	15.0	16.0	78	225	80
Michigan	27	25	18	15.2	14.0	13.5	416	350	243
Wisconsin	15	19	19	13.6	15.5	14.0	208	294	266
Minnesota	25	45	42	12.2	14.0	14.0	320	630	588
Iowa	4	7	3	14.8	14.0	15.0	67	98	45
Missouri	1	1	1	11.2	12.0	11.0	11	12	11
North Dakota	5	7	6	10.8	16.0	13.0	52	112	78
South Dakota	3	4	5	10.4	13.0	14.0	31	52	70
Maryland	5	6	5	19.4	23.5	23.5	103	141	118
Virginia	9	6	6	15.2	17.0	17.5	132	102	105
West Virginia	14	8	7	17.6	21.5	19.0	248	172	133
North Carolina	4	4	3	15.0	16.0	16.0	64	64	48
Kentucky	2	2	3	11.6	13.0	14.0	24	26	42
Tennessee	2	9	10	13.3	16.0	16.5	34	144	165
United States	424	409	390	16.8	16.2	18.2	7,138	6,644	7,105

UNITED STATES COMBINED WHEAT CROP AND ACREAGE

Department of Agriculture estimates of the United States wheat acreage, yield per acre, and total production, with winter and spring wheat estimated together, by states and calendar years:

State—	000's omitted Acreage, harvested— Average 1935-44	1945	1946	Yield per acre, bus— Average 1935-44	1945	1946	000's omitted Production, bus— Average 1935-44	1945	1946
Maine	4	1	1	19.2	19.0	21.0	64	19	21
New York	298	346	215	23.5	26.4	26.3	7,036	9,147	5,648
New Jersey	56	63	62	22.2	21.0	25.0	1,247	1,323	1,550
Pennsylvania	928	932	885	20.1	21.5	22.5	18,728	20,038	19,912
Ohio	2,030	2,129	1,831	20.6	27.0	26.5	41,923	57,483	48,522
Indiana	1,540	1,555	1,381	17.4	22.5	21.5	26,777	34,980	29,692
Illinois	1,761	1,339	1,219	18.0	18.5	16.0	31,988	24,817	19,553
Michigan	821	982	864	21.3	27.5	26.5	17,475	27,005	22,896
Wisconsin	96	60	93	17.7	24.5	24.3	1,653	1,468	2,263
Minnesota	1,625	1,100	1,391	15.3	19.3	19.5	24,654	21,246	27,080
Iowa	352	140	139	18.4	19.0	23.8	6,420	2,660	3,312
Missouri	1,801	1,304	1,252	14.6	14.0	15.0	26,161	18,256	18,780
North Dakota	7,532	9,855	10,192	12.5	15.7	13.7	98,434	154,568	139,824
South Dakota	2,612	3,201	3,588	9.9	15.5	14.8	26,894	49,656	53,197
Nebraska	3,148	3,596	3,954	14.9	22.9	22.9	46,172	82,358	90,677
Kansas	10,693	13,416	13,381	13.5	15.5	16.2	144,536	207,939	216,768
Delaware	71	67	64	19.0	19.5	19.0	1,331	1,306	1,216
Maryland	384	366	366	19.7	18.5	20.0	7,592	6,771	7,320
Virginia	552	490	451	15.0	15.5	18.5	8,237	7,595	8,344
West Virginia	122	87	79	15.2	18.5	19.0	1,849	1,610	1,501
North Carolina	489	408	371	13.3	14.0	17.0	6,477	5,712	6,307
South Carolina	217	205	164	11.1	14.5	16.5	2,457	2,972	2,706
Georgia	192	183	161	10.3	13.5	13.0	1,977	2,470	2,093
Kentucky	416	371	297	14.8	13.5	14.0	6,242	5,008	4,158
Tennessee	419	364	277	12.5	12.5	14.0	5,187	4,550	3,878
Alabama	8	21	12	11.8	15.0	14.5	101	315	174
Mississippi	*9	18	9	*26.0	21.0	22.0	*240	378	198
Arkansas	54	39	28	10.2	10.5	15.0	527	410	420
Oklahoma	4,167	5,910	6,087	12.6	12.5	14.5	53,306	73,875	88,262
Texas	3,031	5,350	5,992	11.1	9.0	10.5	34,863	48,150	62,916
Montana	3,421	3,777	4,013	14.7	15.1	15.5	52,286	57,145	62,395
Idaho	990	1,102	1,266	26.2	29.7	27.5	25,818	32,734	34,846
Wyoming	204	232	245	14.1	18.2	22.4	2,938	4,233	5,488
Colorado	1,109	1,483	1,875	15.6	23.9	19.8	17,914	35,465	37,080
New Mexico	229	297	350	11.2	9.4	8.3	2,631	2,778	2,895
Arizona	35	24	27	22.1	21.0	21.0	781	504	567
Utah	254	279	310	22.6	24.3	22.5	5,762	6,776	6,981
Nevada	17	20	20	26.4	24.2	27.2	455	485	545
Washington	2,113	2,524	2,642	24.5	24.4	29.5	51,611	61,512	77,965
Oregon	870	921	984	23.0	23.7	25.6	19,774	21,810	25,168
California	740	563	663	18.3	19.0	19.0	13,606	10,697	12,597
United States	55,404	65,120	67,201	15.3	17.0	17.2	843,692	1,108,224	1,155,715

*Short-time average.

UNITED STATES CORN CROP AND ACREAGE

Department of Agriculture estimates of the United States corn acreage, yield per acre, and total production, for all purposes, by states and calendar years:

State—	000's omitted Acreage, harvested— Average 1935-44	1945	1946	Yield per acre, bus— Average 1935-44	1945	1946	000's omitted Production, bus— Average 1935-44	1945	1946
Maine	15	11	11	40.0	39.0	37.0	594	429	407
New Hampshire	15	12	13	41.0	41.0	41.0	631	492	533
Vermont	71	63	58	37.6	37.0	40.0	2,681	2,331	2,320
Massachusetts	41	39	38	41.2	43.0	43.0	1,702	1,677	1,634
Rhode Island	9	8	8	37.3	40.0	39.0	328	320	312
Connecticut	49	50	50	39.7	43.0	44.0	1,952	2,150	2,200
New York	685	657	683	35.4	33.0	39.0	24,233	21,681	26,637
New Jersey	190	187	189	38.2	44.5	45.0	7,278	8,322	8,505
Pennsylvania	1,332	1,366	1,380	40.9	43.5	43.0	54,484	59,421	59,340
Ohio	3,519	3,468	3,641	44.4	50.5	49.0	155,800	175,134	178,409
Indiana	4,268	4,364	4,539	42.2	53.0	51.0	179,491	231,292	231,489
Illinois	8,347	8,130	9,024	45.0	46.5	57.0	373,003	378,045	514,368
Michigan	1,599	1,769	1,804	34.6	35.0	28.0	55,502	61,915	50,512
Wisconsin	2,371	2,679	2,545	37.2	40.0	44.0	88,795	107,160	111,980
Minnesota	4,743	5,926	5,452	37.9	36.5	44.0	180,581	215,299	239,888
Iowa	10,090	10,706	11,027	47.1	44.5	60.0	472,763	476,417	661,620
Missouri	4,334	3,873	4,648	26.8	27.0	37.0	115,464	104,571	171,976
North Dakota	1,087	1,225	1,188	19.9	21.0	21.5	22,266	25,725	25,542
South Dakota	3,101	4,092	4,010	18.7	27.0	30.0	60,290	110,484	120,300
Nebraska	7,504	8,487	7,978	19.1	28.5	29.0	145,381	241,830	231,362
Kansas	3,028	2,981	3,011	18.0	23.0	21.0	55,247	68,563	63,231
Delaware	138	140	144	28.3	30.0	31.5	3,918	4,200	4,536
Maryland	486	461	456	34.2	37.0	38.0	16,650	17,057	17,328
Virginia	1,369	1,190	1,119	25.4	33.0	32.5	34,814	39,270	36,368
West Virginia	442	303	300	28.6	37.0	34.0	12,542	11,211	10,200
North Carolina	2,383	2,204	2,182	20.3	25.0	27.0	48,367	55,100	58,914
South Carolina	1,675	1,419	1,447	14.4	17.0	19.0	23,962	24,123	27,493
Georgia	4,114	3,337	3,270	10.7	14.5	13.5	43,770	48,386	44,145
Florida	733	705	691	10.0	11.0	10.0	7,345	7,755	6,910
Kentucky	2,691	2,181	2,246	24.9	32.0	36.5	66,741	69,792	81,979
Tennessee	2,759	2,125	2,189	23.5	27.0	30.0	64,754	57,375	65,670
Alabama	3,385	2,914	2,710	13.6	16.5	15.5	45,670	48,081	42,005
Mississippi	2,908	2,429	2,210	15.3	20.0	16.5	44,522	48,580	36,465
Arkansas	2,149	1,363	1,472	16.4	21.0	21.0	35,176	28,623	30,912
Louisiana	1,509	1,075	1,004	15.7	19.5	15.0	23,652	20,962	15,060
Oklahoma	1,803	1,332	1,479	16.1	17.0	17.5	28,988	22,644	25,882
Texas	4,972	3,406	3,236	16.2	16.0	17.0	80,209	54,496	55,012
Montana	160	170	180	15.3	13.5	14.0	2,502	2,295	2,520
Idaho	43	29	26	44.4	42.0	42.0	1,887	1,218	1,092
Wyoming	154	77	68	12.2	15.0	16.5	1,805	1,155	1,122
Colorado	998	804	683	12.9	21.0	21.0	12,609	16,884	14,343
New Mexico	193	150	141	14.8	14.0	16.0	2,856	2,100	2,256
Arizona	37	32	32	11.1	11.0	11.0	407	352	352
Utah	26	22	21	27.2	33.0	28.0	704	726	588
Nevada	3	2	2	30.9	32.0	35.0	92	64	70
Washington	34	20	17	37.3	52.0	52.0	1,243	1,040	884
Oregon	59	32	33	32.2	36.0	35.5	1,899	1,152	1,172
California	76	64	67	32.4	31.0	32.0	2,448	1,984	2,144
United States	91,698	88,079	88,718	28.5	32.7	37.1	2,608,499	2,880,933	3,287,927

This table covers corn for all purposes, including hogged and siloed corn, and that cut and fed without removing the ears, as well as that husked and snapped for grain. The yield for grain, with an allowance for varying yields of corn for other purposes, is applied to the total acreage to obtain an equivalent production expressed in terms of grain.

UNITED STATES NORMAL RAINFALL IN WHEAT BELT

The following table shows normal rainfall for each month in the principal wheat growing states of the Middle West, in inches and decimal portions thereof:

	Minn.	N.D.	S.D.	Mont.	Kan.	Okla.	Texas	Neb.	Colo.	Iowa	Ill.	Mo.	Ohio	Ind.
January	.74	.47	.56	.83	.66	1.45	1.90	.55	.77	1.07	2.31	2.24	3.06	3.13
February	.75	.49	.58	.70	1.02	1.36	1.86	.72	.97	1.09	2.18	2.03	2.62	2.47
March	1.19	.70	1.12	.94	1.47	2.17	2.07	1.10	1.32	1.75	3.06	3.15	3.38	3.75
April	2.07	1.39	2.17	1.16	2.65	3.45	3.09	2.45	1.80	2.77	3.43	3.92	3.16	3.55
May	3.24	2.40	3.04	2.26	3.71	4.72	3.67	3.53	1.88	4.13	4.15	4.80	3.72	4.06
June	4.05	3.45	3.55	2.51	4.00	3.80	3.12	3.78	1.42	4.63	4.08	4.79	3.78	3.81
July	3.38	2.42	2.63	1.49	3.34	3.10	2.64	3.34	2.26	3.73	3.29	3.84	3.80	3.36
August	3.17	2.04	2.33	1.17	3.21	3.02	2.46	2.82	1.98	3.57	3.35	3.94	3.32	3.36
September	2.91	1.65	1.69	1.39	2.77	3.01	2.87	2.62	1.31	3.79	3.58	4.06	2.98	3.27
October	1.95	1.08	1.31	1.03	1.96	3.03	2.67	1.60	1.20	2.39	2.77	2.86	2.60	2.79
November	1.16	.62	.68	.42	1.26	2.00	2.25	.79	.80	1.55	2.67	2.50	2.76	3.06
December	.78	.52	.58	.39	.87	1.71	2.35	.79	.92	1.20	2.27	2.07	2.79	2.90

UNITED STATES RYE ACREAGE SEEDED

Department of Agriculture estimates of the acreage sown to rye in the autumn of 1946, compared with the revised estimate of the acreage in previous years (acres, 000's omitted), and of the condition of the crop on that date:

State—	Acreage seeded* (1,000 acres) Crops of 1935-44	Crops of 1945	Crop of 1946	Crop of 1947	Condition Dec. 1 (per cent) Ave., 1934-43 (crops of 1935-44)	1944 (crop of 1945)	1945 (crop of 1946)	1946 (crop of 1947)
New York	64	71	64	70	89	91	84	94
New Jersey	94	95	91	89	89	92	92	94
Pennsylvania	86	53	33	32	87	88	83	93
Ohio	123	90	70	77	86	91	78	94
Indiana	241	222	124	136	86	92	88	95
Illinois	165	118	88	110	88	93	91	94
Michigan	163	117	91	119	87	92	89	95
Wisconsin	297	126	100	102	89	93	91	94
Minnesota	425	144	151	189	82	88	87	91
Iowa	146	37	28	28	86	92	89	96
Missouri	151	128	100	95	78	89	85	92
North Dakota	1,001	150	225	349	65	83	76	86
South Dakota	862	376	323	362	70	87	71	94
Nebraska	688	556	423	402	72	87	79	96
Kansas	182	207	120	132	79	95	80	93
Delaware	18	34	33	32	90	90	91	92
Maryland	48	67	58	60	86	90	90	98
Virginia	130	135	117	117	82	87	89	94
West Virginia	14	13	8	8	83	89	86	90
North Carolina	176	165	145	145	83	86	88	92
South Carolina	62	80	52	49	73	86	75	84
Georgia	68	50	30	27	77	70	78	83
Kentucky	107	182	155	143	81	88	89	95
Tennessee	151	162	115	98	81	85	87	89
Oklahoma	242	257	144	115	72	89	69	87
Texas	30	55	46	59	69	83	80	89
Montana	84	24	46	60	79	86	89	91
Idaho	18	11	11	9	86	82	87	88
Wyoming	42	33	29	28	75	79	93	94
Colorado	120	121	100	90	72	79	93	97
New Mexico	9	12	10	8	..	91	81	88
Utah	9	22	22	16	82	74	94	99
Washington	50	55	50	50	79	83	94	92
Oregon	119	162	159	145	88	96	88	92
California	25	29	29	29	†83	91	93	95
United States	6,212	4,159	3,390	3,571	77	88	83	92

*Total acreage seeded for all purposes.
†Short-time average.

UNITED STATES WINTER WHEAT ACREAGE SEEDED

Department of Agriculture estimates of the acreage sown to winter wheat in the autumn of 1946, compared with the revised estimate of the previous years (acres, 000's omitted), and indicated production for 1947:

State—	(In 1,000 acres) Acreage seeded* Crops of 1935-44	1945	Crop of 1946	1947	(In 1,000 bus) Production Crops of 1935-44	1945	Crop of 1946	†1947
New York	304	349	213	400	6,955	9,090	5,459	9,600
New Jersey	69	90	90	97	1,247	1,323	1,550	1,552
Pennsylvania	940	959	911	947	18,539	20,038	19,912	18,940
Ohio	2,094	2,150	1,849	2,219	41,875	57,483	48,522	53,256
Indiana	1,601	1,584	1,398	1,594	26,663	34,920	29,692	35,068
Illinois	1,860	1,393	1,295	1,399	31,643	24,642	19,392	22,384
Michigan	824	992	877	1,228	17,261	27,005	22,896	29,472
Wisconsin	42	33	32	42	734	768	651	882
Minnesota	195	112	101	111	3,209	2,452	1,672	2,109
Iowa	374	165	137	151	6,101	2,603	3,192	2,869
Missouri	2,023	1,428	1,357	1,628	26,150	18,256	18,780	21,164
South Dakota	209	289	384	415	1,669	3,968	5,544	7,055
Nebraska	3,606	3,721	3,981	4,419	44,620	81,558	89,723	92,799
Kansas	13,548	14,145	14,145	14,994	144,440	207,917	216,756	239,904
Delaware	74	73	70	67	1,331	1,306	1,216	1,206
Maryland	399	399	391	399	7,592	6,771	7,320	7,581
Virginia	581	539	480	499	8,237	7,595	8,344	7,984
West Virginia	144	100	92	100	1,849	1,610	1,501	1,500
North Carolina	522	448	394	473	6,477	5,712	6,307	7,095
South Carolina	224	211	168	230	2,457	2,972	2,706	2,990
Georgia	207	198	175	245	1,977	2,470	2,093	2,695
Kentucky	485	516	392	419	6,242	5,008	4,158	5,866
Tennessee	446	402	291	349	5,187	4,550	3,878	4,188
Alabama	10	25	15	14	101	315	174	154
Mississippi	**13	25	16	26	**240	378	198	468
Arkansas	73	65	44	39	527	410	420	332
Oklahoma	4,916	6,335	6,652	6,785	53,306	73,875	88,262	81,420
Texas	4,409	5,842	6,835	7,382	34,863	48,150	62,916	81,202
Montana	1,225	1,507	1,748	1,800	19,039	29,476	32,620	36,000
Idaho	680	751	826	909	14,998	20,706	20,400	21,816
Wyoming	140	192	198	218	1,165	3,078	4,348	3,924
Colorado	1,185	1,621	1,961	2,255	14,416	32,805	35,100	40,590
New Mexico	344	426	520	546	2,346	2,484	2,648	4,914
Arizona	36	27	29	30	781	504	567	660
Utah	192	225	250	248	3,560	4,862	4,780	4,960
Nevada	4	5	5	6	113	125	140	168
Washington	1,371	1,695	2,322	2,276	31,794	42,552	67,283	61,452
Oregon	710	764	825	767	14,378	17,400	20,176	18,408
California	819	614	737	700	13,606	10,697	12,597	11,900
United States	46,890	50,415	52,206	56,426	618,019	817,834	873,893	946,527

*Total acreage seeded for all purposes.
†Indicated Dec. 1, 1946.
**Short-time average.

UNITED STATES OATS CROP AND ACREAGE

Department of Agriculture estimates of the United States oats acreage, yield per acre, and total production, by states and calendar years:

State—	000's omitted Acreage, harvested Average 1935-44	1945	1946	Yield per acre, bus Average 1935-44	1945	1946	000's omitted Production, bus Average 1935-44	1945	1946
Maine	104	71	71	36.8	37.0	40.0	3,837	2,627	2,840
New Hampshire	7	8	7	37.9	34.0	37.0	272	272	259
Vermont	51	44	45	31.5	32.0	34.0	1,610	1,408	1,530
Massachusetts	5	7	7	33.0	28.0	37.0	179	196	259
Rhode Island	1	1	1	30.8	31.0	32.0	40	31	32
Connecticut	4	6	7	31.2	30.0	36.0	134	180	252
New York	803	663	809	29.4	29.0	40.0	23,964	19,227	32,360
New Jersey	44	42	46	29.9	26.0	32.0	1,317	1,092	1,440
Pennsylvania	861	806	846	29.2	30.5	35.5	25,172	24,583	30,033
Ohio	1,179	1,162	1,383	34.9	42.5	45.0	41,021	49,385	62,235
Indiana	1,320	1,371	1,440	30.6	42.0	39.0	40,208	57,582	56,160
Illinois	3,461	3,372	3,878	36.1	46.0	43.5	124,823	155,112	168,693
Michigan	1,316	1,505	1,580	33.4	40.0	45.5	44,458	60,200	71,890
Wisconsin	2,450	2,987	2,868	35.0	51.0	43.5	85,827	152,337	124,758
Minnesota	4,235	5,392	5,338	35.2	45.0	36.0	149,310	242,640	192,168
Iowa	5,405	5,323	5,802	35.0	38.5	38.0	189,597	204,936	220,475
Missouri	1,807	1,511	1,964	24.4	19.0	31.0	44,166	28,709	60,884
North Dakota	1,684	2,653	2,414	26.2	32.5	26.0	47,456	86,222	62,764
South Dakota	1,935	3,497	3,462	27.7	41.0	29.0	56,232	143,377	100,398
Nebraska	1,804	2,439	2,561	24.3	31.5	28.0	45,901	76,828	71,708
Kansas	1,582	968	1,423	24.3	17.5	28.5	38,509	16,940	40,556
Delaware	3	5	5	29.0	31.0	31.0	81	155	155
Maryland	36	37	38	29.3	30.0	33.0	1,048	1,110	1,254
Virginia	107	142	142	23.0	28.0	30.0	2,498	3,976	4,260
West Virginia	76	72	64	22.1	26.5	28.0	1,675	1,908	1,792
North Carolina	248	375	390	24.1	27.5	33.0	6,006	10,312	12,870
South Carolina	540	714	693	21.8	26.5	29.0	11,834	18,921	20,097
Georgia	470	695	619	19.7	25.5	26.5	9,310	17,722	16,404
Florida	12	45	40	14.6	20.0	18.0	184	900	720
Kentucky	76	88	119	19.2	25.0	27.0	1,470	2,200	3,123
Tennessee	104	245	245	19.6	26.0	26.5	2,107	6,730	6,492
Alabama	149	251	226	19.6	26.0	24.5	2,975	6,526	5,537
Mississippi	194	480	360	30.5	31.0	31.0	6,315	14,880	11,160
Arkansas	249	304	255	24.2	27.0	30.0	6,097	8,208	7,650
Louisiana	85	131	110	29.5	28.0	24.0	2,515	3,668	2,640
Oklahoma	1,394	1,104	1,180	19.8	19.0	21.0	27,713	20,976	24,780
Texas	1,404	1,837	1,653	23.4	22.5	22.0	33,557	41,332	36,366
Montana	348	323	339	30.9	29.0	31.0	11,421	9,367	10,509
Idaho	169	171	164	38.5	43.0	44.0	6,515	7,353	7,216
Wyoming	114	164	153	28.6	30.0	29.5	3,289	4,920	4,514
Colorado	167	220	187	29.3	35.0	30.0	4,923	7,700	5,610
New Mexico	30	43	45	24.6	22.0	20.0	734	946	900
Arizona	8	12	12	28.5	31.0	28.0	232	372	336
Utah	40	50	41	39.6	40.0	43.0	1,594	2,000	1,763
Nevada	5	9	7	38.3	39.0	44.0	202	351	308
Washington	176	150	128	45.6	43.0	48.0	8,034	6,450	6,144
Oregon	295	273	292	31.8	29.5	33.5	9,400	8,054	9,782
California	152	165	190	30.0	31.0	30.0	4,582	5,115	5,700
United States	36,711	41,933	43,648	30.7	36.6	34.6	1,129,441	1,535,676	1,509,867

UNITED STATES GRAIN SORGHUMS

Department of Agriculture estimates of acreage and production of grain sorghums:

State—	000's omitted Acreage, harvested Average 1935-44	1945	1946	Yield per acre, bus Average 1935-44	1945	1946	000's omitted Production, bus Average 1935-44	1945	1946
Indiana	....	2	2	..	30.0	30.0	....	60	60
Illinois	2	1	1	25.6	29.0	30.0	46	29	30
Iowa	4	1	1	21.5	20.0	20.0	79	20	20
Missouri	63	29	44	17.1	15.0	22.0	1,122	435	968
North Dakota	....	3	4	..	12.0	13.0	....	36	52
South Dakota	113	43	37	9.9	11.5	16.0	1,228	494	592
Nebraska	161	46	51	12.4	18.0	18.0	2,007	828	918
Kansas	1,100	1,149	851	12.8	15.4	13.5	16,297	17,695	11,488
Alabama	....	8	20	..	....	17.0	....	136	420
Arkansas	11	10	8	13.6	17.0	15.5	149	170	124
Louisiana	2	1	1	16.0	19.0	17.0	33	19	17
Oklahoma	742	636	636	10.6	12.0	11.5	8,129	7,632	7,314
Texas	2,835	4,069	4,613	16.0	15.0	16.0	47,179	60,921	73,742
Colorado	153	180	191	10.5	14.9	13.0	1,740	2,682	2,483
New Mexico	204	84	108	12.7	7.0	10.4	2,769	587	1,127
Arizona	32	44	52	30.9	34.0	36.0	1,007	1,496	1,872
California	134	102	145	35.2	37.0	38.0	4,741	3,774	5,510
United States	5,556	6,408	6,765	14.9	15.1	15.8	86,543	97,014	106,737

UNITED STATES FLAXSEED CROP AND ACREAGE

Department of Agriculture estimates of the United States flaxseed acreage, yield per acre, and total production, by states and calendar years:

State—	000's omitted Acreage, harvested Average 1935-44	1945	1946	Yield per acre, bus Average 1935-44	1945	1946	000's omitted Production, bus* Average 1935-44	1945	1946
Illinois	†13	2	1	†12.8	14.0	14.0	†169	28	14
Michigan	8	7	7	8.5	6.0	9.0	66	42	63
Wisconsin	8	7	6	11.1	11.0	12.5	90	77	75
Minnesota	1,060	1,067	886	9.2	11.0	10.5	10,018	11,737	9,303
Iowa	133	75	35	10.8	12.5	15.0	1,572	938	525
Missouri	8	8	6	5.6	4.5	6.5	48	36	39
North Dakota	765	1,525	762	5.9	8.0	7.0	5,057	12,200	5,334
South Dakota	222	441	344	7.5	10.5	10.0	1,846	4,630	3,440
Nebraska	3	2	1	†7.5	9.0	9.0	26	18	9
Kansas	126	122	116	6.6	5.5	7.0	872	671	812
Oklahoma	†20	14	3	†7.4	3.0	8.0	†119	42	24
Texas	†25	63	76	†8.7	8.0	7.3	†206	504	555
Montana	156	320	70	5.6	4.1	7.0	1,076	1,312	490
Wyoming	1	2	1	†4.5	5.0	5.0	3	10	5
Arizona	†15	17	14	†22.2	23.0	24.0	†339	391	336
California	126	113	102	16.8	17.0	19.0	2,132	1,921	1,938
United States*	2,673	3,785	2,430	8.3	9.1	9.4	23,426	34,557	22,962

*Estimates do not include flaxseed harvested from flax grown for fiber in Oregon—68,000 bus in 1945 and 32,000 bus in 1946.
†Short-time average.

UNITED STATES WHEAT ACREAGE HARVESTED IN PRINCIPAL PRODUCING STATES

The following table shows the acreage of all wheat harvested in the principal producing states, as reported by the Department of Agriculture, in thousand acres:

State—	1946	1945	1944	1943	1942	1941	1940	1939	1938	1937	1936	1935	1934	1933
Pennsylvania	885	932	923	790	806	867	884	926	1,050	1,073	1,033	1,004	946	937
Ohio	1,831	2,129	2,035	1,604	1,724	1,959	1,959	1,906	2,381	2,432	2,177	2,132	1,994	2,089
Indiana	1,381	1,555	1,325	955	1,123	1,476	1,433	1,534	1,803	2,171	1,775	1,906	1,845	1,577
Illinois	1,219	1,339	1,248	1,029	982	1,716	1,745	1,980	2,259	2,621	2,082	2,074	2,080	1,874
Michigan	864	982	987	660	681	741	779	739	913	1,011	823	874	885	885
Minnesota	1,391	1,100	1,224	1,102	1,112	1,471	1,622	1,595	2,616	2,160	1,736	1,874	1,322	1,629
Iowa	139	140	120	129	178	181	312	392	584	817	407	401	298	251
Missouri	1,252	1,304	1,294	973	695	1,336	1,713	1,845	2,432	3,198	2,095	2,054	1,643	1,362
North Dakota	10,192	9,855	9,909	8,343	7,321	8,155	8,025	7,653	8,512	7,018	3,699	7,823	3,430	10,098
South Dakota	3,588	3,201	3,058	2,889	2,630	2,864	2,693	2,193	3,108	2,738	840	3,153	158	1,150
Nebraska	3,954	3,596	2,778	2,948	2,947	2,354	2,630	3,199	4,691	3,601	3,338	3,070	2,251	2,437
Kansas	13,381	13,416	11,277	10,159	10,374	11,799	8,739	9,713	14,497	13,172	10,464	6,888	8,610	7,361
Maryland	366	366	379	289	307	345	363	377	471	476	449	428	408	413
Virginia	451	490	550	451	470	511	527	530	609	648	629	629	605	567
Oklahoma	6,087	5,910	4,773	3,338	3,477	4,543	4,020	4,317	5,607	4,610	3,440	3,308	3,543	3,093
Texas	5,992	5,350	3,868	3,306	2,875	2,614	2,904	2,765	3,894	3,933	2,458	1,639	3,094	2,105
Montana	4,013	3,777	3,884	3,490	3,267	3,703	3,917	3,440	4,288	2,624	2,239	3,434	2,481	3,512
Idaho	1,266	1,102	1,009	820	798	954	980	870	1,159	1,153	1,112	975	885	930
Colorado	1,875	1,483	1,205	1,410	1,237	1,368	1,028	1,140	1,315	1,136	853	552	704	583
Washington	2,642	2,524	2,371	1,970	1,777	2,098	2,136	1,901	2,205	2,317	2,164	1,998	1,934	2,162
Oregon	984	921	910	728	720	820	839	756	1,068	993	1,000	878	835	903
California	663	563	547	456	536	752	783	658	749	832	858	766	615	696

United States Durum Wheat Crop

Durum wheat crop in Minnesota, North and South Dakota and Montana since 1924, as reported by the Department of Agriculture (000's omitted):

	Acres	Yield per acre, bus	Production, bus
1946*	2,453	14.6	35,836
1945*	2,004	16.4	32,840
1944*	2,116	15.1	31,933
1943*	2,095	17.0	35,574
1942*	2,109	21.2	44,660
1941*	2,524	16.5	41,653
1940*	3,029	11.1	33,479
1939*	3,058	11.2	34,264
1938*	3,569	11.4	40,697
1937*	2,786	10.0	27,971
1936*	1,538	5.2	8,073
1935	2,262	10.5	23,821
1934	876	7.4	6,507
1933	2,304	7.3	16,715
1932	3,984	10.3	41,063
1931	2,964	7.1	21,133
1930	4,701	12.2	57,391
1929	5,571	9.8	54,710

*Not including Montana.

WORLD WHEAT CROP

The following table shows the acreage, yield per acre and the production of wheat in specified countries as reported by the Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations of the United States Department of Agriculture:

Continent and country	Acreage† Average 1935-39	Acreage† 1944	Acreage† 1945	Acreage† 1946 prelim.	Yield per acre ave. 1935-39	Production Ave. 1935-39	Production 1944	Production 1945	Production 1946 prelim.
	1,000 acres				bus	1,000 bus			
N. America—									
United States.	57,293	59,095	64,740	65,680	13.2	758,623	1,072,177	1,123,143	1,167,319
Canada	25,595	23,284	23,414	25,900	12.2	312,399	416,635	305,912	440,567
Mexico	1,244	1,303	1,237	*1,190	11.5	14,284	13,757	13,651	*13,500
Est. total‡ .	84,170	83,750	89,460	92,840	...	1,086,000	1,505,000	1,445,000	1,620,000
Europe—									
U. K.	1,843	3,220	2,274	2,068	33.8	62,361	117,152	81,237	*72,000
Eire	225	642	662	641	34.2	7,689	20,388	21,394	*15,000
Spain	¶10,220	8,896	8,896	*9,400	12.6	113,905	115,154	*73,000	*138,000
Portugal	1,227	1,265	1,289	1,289	13.1	16,092	13,542	10,913	18,372
Switzerland ..	183	243	242	*240	33.1	6,050	9,083	8,194	*8,300
Italy	12,635	§11,900	§11,600	§12,000	22.1	279,519	§238,000	§169,000	§245,000
Germany	5,071	4,401	....	....	34.8	176,395	139,928	.....	.....
Austria	631	*535	*470	*575	24.9	15,708	*11,500	*9,000	*10,300
Czechoslovakia	2,220	....	....	*2,100	26.6	59,090	.....	.....	*51,000
Poland	4,303	....	....	....	18.0	77,245	.....	.....	.....
France	12,560	**10,378	*9,400	*10,600	22.8	286,510	**256,285	*184,000	*250,000
Belgium	402	*540	*455	*375	40.2	16,650	*22,300	*14,000	*14,500
Luxembourg .	47	40	32	*35	25.9	1,215	1,082	661	*900
Denmark	316	208	215	222	45.4	14,358	10,141	10,304	11,023
Netherlands ..	338	363	295	294	45.0	15,209	11,868	8,004	*10,500
Norway	80	117	118	106	29.9	2,391	*2,500	2,572	2,572
Sweden	740	682	731	750	35.6	26,351	19,941	21,616	23,813
Finland††	264	313	342	364	26.6	7,013	5,843	*7,000	*7,600
Lithuania	512	....	....	....	17.6	9,013	.....	.....	.....
Latvia	346	....	....	....	19.0	6,584	.....	.....	.....
Estonia	168	....	....	....	16.4	2,752	.....	.....	.....
Bulgaria‡‡ ...	3,080	3,337	3,102	*3,700	20.8	64,076	57,974	41,818	*75,000
Hungary	4,091	3,802	1,816	2,867	22.3	91,210	81,844	24,177	36,680
Rumania	9,053	....	....	....	15.6	140,816	.....	.....	.....
Yugoslavia ...	5,349	....	....	....	18.1	96,701	.....	.....	.....
Greece	2,150	....	*1,640	1,890	14.0	30,205	.....	*16,800	*28,500
Albania	99	*135	*109	*175	15.2	1,507	*1,655	*1,515	*2,340
Est. total‡ .	78,160	71,300	62,700	70,500	...	1,626,000	1,465,000	1,030,000	1,360,000
Soviet Union .	98,764	....	....	....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....
Africa—									
Algeria	4,184	3,496	3,272	3,326	8.4	35,201	26,455	11,023	26,088
Fr. Morocco ..	3,254	2,891	2,286	2,100	7.1	23,198	17,821	5,748	24,269
Egypt	1,464	1,714	1,710	1,646	31.3	45,848	34,760	43,436	42,725
Tunisia	1,915	1,606	1,900	1,589	7.8	14,965	6,908	6,357	11,942
Union of South Africa	1,926	2,514	2,244	*2,700	8.4	16,259	11,413	10,763	*20,000
Est. total‡ .	13,800	13,600	12,800	12,700	...	143,000	107,000	87,000	135,000
Asia—									
China	¶48,120	....	....	....	14.9	715,536	.....	.....	.....
Manchuria	2,903	....	....	....	12.1	35,200	.....	.....	.....
Japan	1,738	....	....	....	28.8	50,133	*51,000	*35,000	.....
Chosen	832	....	....	....	12.3	10,240	.....	.....	.....
India	34,492	33,961	35,709	34,812	10.7	370,660	363,664	390,432	*345,000
Palestine	533	340	339	*340	6.1	3,244	2,076	2,131	*2,400
Syria and Lebanon ...	1,363	1,558	2,002	*2,000	14.3	19,485	18,063	16,295	*18,000
Turkey	8,952	9,243	7,102	9,246	15.2	135,690	115,683	73,760	*180,000
Iran	¶4,191	3,212	....	....	¶17.2	¶72,128	76,426	77,161	84,510
Iraq	¶1,724	2,162	2,100	*2,000	¶10.7	18,114	12,860	16,534	*14,700
Est. total‡ .	105,900	110,000	112,000	113,000	...	1,442,000	1,560,000	1,430,000	1,500,000
S. America—									
Argentina	15,834	10,776	10,108	*14,000	14.0	221,769	150,108	143,556	*200,000
Chile	1,963	1,989	1,803	1,878	16.1	31,562	33,405	34,176	*30,000
Uruguay	1,210	867	881	*990	11.0	13,255	6,645	7,958	*9,000
Brazil	443	....	....	....	10.5	4,657	.....	.....	.....
Peru	285	251	....	....	11.5	3,274	3,069	.....	.....
Est. total‡ .	20,500	15,100	14,400	18,500	...	281,000	203,000	201,000	250,000
Oceania—									
Australia	13,128	8,435	11,542	13,450	12.9	169,744	52,069	144,000	*160,000
New Zealand .	221	184	184	*200	32.3	7,129	6,992	*5,500	*6,500
Total	13,349	8,617	11,726	13,650	...	176,873	59,061	149,500	166,500
Est. world total‡	414,600	377,400	385,100	405,200	...	5,914,000	5,650,000	5,150,000	5,875,000

Years shown refer to year of harvest. Harvests of Northern Hemisphere countries are combined with those of the Southern Hemisphere, which immediately follow. Thus, the crop harvested in the Northern Hemisphere in 1945 is combined with the Southern Hemisphere harvest which began late in 1945 and ended early in 1946.

*Compiled from official sources and the International Institute of Agriculture where available; otherwise Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations estimates based on foreign service reports and other information. Estimates for countries having changed boundaries have been adjusted to prewar boundaries, except as noted.

†Figures refer to harvested areas as far as possible.

‡Estimated totals include allowances for missing data for countries shown and for other producing countries not shown.

¶Average of less than five years.

§Estimates adjusted to prewar boundaries.

**Official estimates adjusted to include Alsace Lorraine.

††Estimates for 1944 to date take account of bundary changes and are, therefore, not comparable with earlier years shown.

‡‡Estimates for 1944 to date include Southern Dobrudja and are, therefore, not strictly comparable with earlier years shown.

United States Winter Wheat Forecasts

Comparative estimates of the winter wheat crops by the Department of Agriculture, on the dates specified but not including revisions made after the year of harvest, in bushels (000,000's omitted):

	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Dec.
1946.....	831	743	775	857	880	874
1945.....	863	835	797	834	837	823
1944.....	602	662	714	793	786	764
1943.....	559	515	502	519	534	530
1942.....	625	647	647	675	698	703
1941.....	616	653	698	682	684	671
1940.....	426	460	489	524	556	589
1939.....	549	544	523	538	551	563
1938.....	726	754	760	715	688	687
1937.....	656	654	649	664	688	685
1936.....	493	464	482	512	519	519
1935.....	435	432	441	458	432	465
1934.....	492	461	400	394	401	406
1933.....	334	337	341	336	340	351
1932.....	458	441	411	432	442	462
1931.....	644	653	649	713	775	787
1930.....	...	526	532	558	597	600
1929.....	...	595	622	532	568	578
1928.....	...	486	513	544	579	579
1927.....	...	594	587	579	552	553
1926.....	...	549	543	568	626	627
1925.....	474	445	407	404	416	402
1924.....	549	553	509	543	589	592
1923.....	572	578	581	586	568	572
1922.....	573	584	607	569	541	587
1921.....	621	629	578	573	543	600
1920.....	484	484	503	513	532	611

United States Spring Wheat Forecasts

Comparative estimates of the spring wheat crop by the Department of Agriculture on the dates specified, but not including revisions made after the year of harvest, in bushels (000,000's omitted):

	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Dec.
1946.....	251	233	280	287	290	246
1945.....	287	295	309	315	313	300
1944.....	321	335	346	329	323	315
1943 ...	229	272	301	301	302	307
1942.....	221	229	257	284	286	278
1941.....	213	241	266	273	276	275
1940.....	...	205	205	228	236	228
1939.....	...	179	181	185	189	192
1938.....	...	252	268	252	252	244
1937.....	...	219	202	198	199	189
1936.....	...	126	114	111	108	107
1935.....	...	273	176	163	167	161
1934.....	...	89	90	93	97	91
1933.....	...	160	159	166	174	176
1932.....	...	305	281	273	270	264
1931.....	...	156	118	111	109	113
1930.....	...	250	223	240	242	257
1929.....	...	251	205	217	224	234
1928.....	...	257	313	323	325	323
1927.....	...	274	298	308	314	319
1926.....	...	200	213	212	213	205
1925.....	254	276	263	284	282	275
1924.....	184	197	225	247	266	272
1923.....	236	235	226	221	214	225
1922.....	247	247	263	276	268	281
1921.....	251	235	213	209	196	215
1920.....	276	291	261	237	218	232

WORLD CORN CROP

The following table shows the acreage, yield per acre and the production of corn in specified countries as reported by the Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations of the United States Department of Agriculture:

Continent and country	Acreage† Average 1935-39	Acreage† 1944	Acreage† 1945	Acreage† 1946 prelim.	Yield per acre ave. 1935-39	Production Ave. 1935-39	Production 1944	Production 1945	Production 1946 prelim.
	1,000 acres				bus	1,000 bus			
N. & Central America—									
United States.	92,699	97,078	91,202	91,487	25.0	2,315,539	3,203,310	3,018,410	3,374,428
Canada	172	270	237	246	40.8	7,010	11,700	10,365	10,147
Mexico	7,501	8,650	7,990	*8,900	9.0	67,523	96,077	*75,000	*92,500
Guatemala ...	*1,000	....	*1,200	....	15.7	*15,700	.....	*17,900	.....
El Salvador ...	288	*340	*325	....	17.9	5,155	*5,000	.....	.....
Honduras	‡258	....	....	....	‡14.0	3,717	.....	.....	.....
Cuba	*360	*400	*360	*400	*16.7	*6,000	*6,250	*5,200	.....
Nicaragua	‡86	219	190	*150	‡ 6.7	‡578	*2,000	1,042	*1,500
Est. total¶ .	102,920	109,180	102,410	103,600	...	2,427,000	3,355,000	3,143,000	3,520,000
Europe—									
Italy	3,639	*3,150	*3,350	*3,250	31.3	113,881	*86,000	*70,000	*89,000
Spain	‡1,094	892	870	*980	‡28.4	‡31,076	23,149	*18,560	*24,000
Portugal	997	1,150	1,448	1,557	13.1	13,081	14,358	12,204	*15,000
France	839	‡494	556	*550	26.9	22,559	‡8,858	*6,300	*10,000
Greece	650	....	509	594	15.5	10,078	.....	*6,300	*7,900
Germany	89	....	....	....	*44.9	*4,000	.....	.....	.....
Austria	165	....	....	....	40.0	6,603	.....	.....	.....
Czechoslovakia** ..	‡419	....	*375	*360	‡28.2	‡11,807	.....	.....	*9,000
Poland	‡224	....	....	....	‡20.2	‡4,535	.....	.....	.....
Bulgaria††	1,733	1,860	1,718	1,644	18.0	31,173	29,807	9,460	19,058
Hungary	2,925	2,511	3,017	3,111	31.5	92,007	88,184	74,051	64,839
Rumania	12,611	....	....	....	16.8	211,890	.....	.....	.....
Yugoslavia ...	6,573	....	....	....	26.8	176,861	.....	.....	.....
Albania	235	*200	205	*250	21.6	5,067	*3,900	*3,400	*6,000
Est. total¶ .	32,200	26,670	27,500	28,270	...	734,000	578,000	479,000	445,000
Soviet Union .	7,041	....	....	....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....
Africa—									
Union of South Africa	‡15,909	....	....	....	...	80,132	65,679	66,954	.....
Angola	‡1,427	....	....	....	‡ 9.2	‡13,084	.....	.....	.....
Belgian Congo	*200	....	....	....	*25.0	*5,000	.....	.....	.....
Southern Rhodesia‡‡..	268	224	....	....	22.1	5,923	5,484	.....	.....
Basutoland ...	350	....	....	....	8.1	2,822	.....	.....	.....
Madagascar ..	263	198	222	235	15.9	4,189	2,362	2,559	2,441
Kenya‡‡	‡108	121	132	....	‡31.0	‡3,350	2,997	3,318	.....
Egypt	1,599	1,962	1,950	1,791	39.5	63,229	61,370	66,821	62,004
Fr. Morocco .	1,112	*1,250	1,223	1,208	7.6	8,505	4,724	1,505	11,547
Fr. W. Africa.	‡1,732	....	....	....	‡12.4	‡21,473	.....	.....	.....
Est. total¶ .	25,500	19,900	20,000	19,800	...	260,000	235,000	240,000	270,000
Asia—									
Turkey	1,098	1,549	1,428	1,260	20.9	22,971	19,999	11,614	22,558
India	8,265	8,712	10,397	10,298	13.1	108,128	118,080	127,960	123,360
Burma	217	....	....	....	7.6	1,640	.....	.....	.....
Indochina	1,019	....	....	....	20.8	21,168	.....	.....	.....
China	‡11,950	....	....	....	‡21.9	‡261,875	.....	.....	.....
Manchuria ...	3,720	....	....	....	23.3	86,570	.....	.....	.....
Japan	‡128	....	....	....	‡23.6	‡3,017	3,031	4,134	3,268
Chosen	‡321	....	....	....	‡13.0	‡4,177	.....	.....	.....
Java & Madura .	5,150	....	....	....	15.5	79,967	.....	.....	.....
Ph. Islands ..	1,718	....	....	1,291	9.4	16,129	*14,000	.....	*11,823
Est. total¶ .	33,670	36,260	38,130	38,030	...	607,000	620,000	640,000	655,000
So. America—									
Argentina	10,775	5,077	6,792	*8,000	28.0	301,986	116,745	140,701	*225,000
Brazil	10,025	....	....	....	21.5	215,161	199,713	248,647	*200,000
Uruguay	531	459	496	*500	9.8	5,188	2,614	5,507	*5,000
Chile	110	112	115	*120	22.7	2,496	2,200	2,541	*2,500
Colombia	¶¶1,374	....	....	....	¶¶14.1	‡15,276	.....	.....	.....
Est. total¶ .	24,460	18,300	20,900	21,500	...	565,000	370,000	450,000	480,000
Oceania—									
Australia	314	257	*275	*300	22.4	7,030	6,398	*5,500	*6,500
New Zealand .	7	8	6	*8	45.4	318	443	300	*400
Est. world total¶	226,100	215,600	214,500	217,000	...	4,732,000	5,235,000	5,035,000	5,450,000

Years shown refer to year of harvest in the Northern Hemisphere. Harvests of Southern Hemisphere countries are combined with those of the Northern Hemisphere which immediately precede; thus, the crop harvested in the Southern Hemisphere in the spring of 1946 is combined with the Northern Hemisphere crops harvested late in 1945.

*Compiled from official sources and the International Institute of Agriculture where available; otherwise Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations estimates based on foreign service reports and other information. Estimates for countries having changed boundaries have been adjusted to prewar basis except as noted.

†Figures refer to harvested areas as far as possible.

‡Average of less than five years.

¶Estimated totals include allowances for missing data for countries shown and for other producing countries not shown.

§Official estimate adjusted to include Alsace Lorraine.

**Includes corn in mixed cultivation.

††Estimates for 1944 to date take account of boundary changes and are, therefore, not strictly comparable with earlier years shown.

‡‡European cultivation only.

¶¶One year only.

UNITED STATES SOYBEANS HARVESTED FOR BEANS

Department of Agriculture estimates of the acreage, yield per acre and quantity of soybeans gathered for beans (acreage and production in thousands):

State—	000's omitted Acreage, harvested† Average 1935-44	1945	1946	Yield per acre, bus Average 1935-44	1945	1946	000's omitted Production, bus Average 1935-44	1945	1946
New York	10	4	8	14.5	14.0	16.0	152	56	128
New Jersey	*10	9	9	*14.0	19.0	19.0	*144	171	171
Pennsylvania	17	23	21	15.7	15.0	16.0	260	345	336
Ohio	619	1,077	903	19.2	18.0	18.0	11,999	19,386	16,254
Indiana	796	1,466	1,334	17.2	19.5	19.0	13,973	28,587	25,346
Illinois	2,194	3,760	3,193	20.3	20.0	23.5	44,921	75,200	75,036
Michigan	67	122	86	14.8	17.5	15.0	988	2,135	1,290
Wisconsin	26	37	33	14.4	15.0	12.5	390	555	412
Minnesota	98	452	610	14.6	14.5	17.5	1,424	6,554	10,675
Iowa	907	1,910	1,520	18.7	18.5	23.0	17,448	35,335	34,960
Missouri	233	720	718	12.2	13.0	20.0	3,380	9,360	14,360
North Dakota	....	5	6	..	11.5	11.0	....	58	66
South Dakota	*11	13	19	*12.8	14.0	14.5	*136	182	276
Nebraska	*25	17	23	*12.5	18.0	21.0	*320	306	483
Kansas	78	235	198	9.8	10.0	11.0	933	2,350	2,178
Delaware	27	33	33	12.6	14.0	15.5	331	462	512
Maryland	20	31	32	13.1	15.0	14.0	266	465	448
Virginia	55	79	67	13.6	16.0	16.5	746	1,264	1,106
West Virginia	2	1	1	12.0	13.0	13.5	18	13	14
North Carolina	179	216	212	11.4	12.5	13.5	2,010	2,700	2,862
South Carolina	10	8	16	6.9	7.0	8.0	71	56	128
Georgia	13	6	9	6.2	7.5	7.0	81	45	63
Kentucky	36	60	87	11.9	16.0	18.0	444	960	1,566
Tennessee	35	49	45	9.4	14.5	18.0	394	710	810
Alabama	22	27	25	5.9	11.0	14.0	126	297	350
Mississippi	71	62	70	10.0	13.0	15.0	815	806	1,050
Arkansas	115	209	295	12.4	16.0	18.5	1,434	3,344	5,458
Louisiana	25	23	27	12.4	14.0	13.0	306	322	351
Oklahoma	4	7	6	7.1	7.5	6.0	26	52	36
Texas	7	....	....	8.4	..	..	58	....	....
United States	5,698	10,661	9,606	18.0	18.0	20.5	103,457	192,076	196,725

†Equivalent solid acreage. (Acreage grown alone, with an allowance for acreage grown with other crops.) *Short-time average.

WORLD BARLEY CROP

The following table shows the acreage, yield per acre and the production of barley in specified countries as reported by the Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations of the United States Department of Agriculture:

Continent and country	Acreage† 1,000 acres: Average 1935-39	1944	1945	1946 prelim.	Yield per acre: Ave. 1935-39 bus	Production 1,000 bus: Ave. 1935-39	1944	1945	1946 prelim.
N. A.—									
United States.	10,816	12,104	10,195	10,061	22.1	238,616	278,561	263,961	255,335
Canada	4,291	7,291	7,350	6,731	20.7	88,882	194,712	157,757	164,306
Mexico	374	401	408	432	10.3	3,858	4,636	5,273	5,718
Est. total‡ .	15,480	19,800	17,950	17,220	...	331,000	478,000	427,000	425,000
Europe—									
U. K.	934	1,973	2,215	2,203	39.2	36,596	81,760	98,373	*80,000
Eire	118	168	170	143	45.9	5,413	7,118	6,995	*6,000
Spain	¶4,152	*4,000	3,954	*4,200	¶19.3	¶80,236	71,859	*33,300	80,376
Portugal	175	273	287	298	10.2	1,783	2,558	2,531	4,795
Switzerland ..	13	71	78	*75	33.1	430	2,884	3,472	*3,200
Italy	488	*610	*605	*595	20.9	10,215	*10,400	*8,300	*10,800
Germany	4,099	2,913	....	....	41.2	168,853	105,208	.....	.....
Austria	419	334	259	*375	32.3	13,513	8,864	6,511	*6,065
Czechoslovakia	¶1,612	....	....	*1,415	¶32.2	¶51,946	.....	.....	*40,000
Poland	2,965	....	....	....	21.9	65,077	.....	.....	.....
France	1,897	¶1,505	1,680	1,730	27.9	53,015	$32,150	*34,500	47,674
Belgium	74	*200	*180	*165	48.2	3,570	*9,100	*7,300	*7,500
Netherlands ..	107	81	118	150	54.7	5,858	3,491	4,260	7,349
Denmark	939	978	1,008	1,043	55.9	52,481	57,402	57,871	63,382
Norway	143	115	103	101	38.2	5,467	2,283	3,380	*3,300
Sweden	252	235	231	221	39.5	9,951	8,051	7,753	8,093
Finland**	305	334	340	356	27.8	8,478	6,809	*8,100	*8,500
Bulgaria†† ...	535	482	405	399	28.4	15,168	7,777	3,932	*9,500
Hungary	1,163	1,055	1,388	1,260	25.9	30,178	29,854	22,138	16,181
Rumania	3,533	....	....	....	13.3	46,861	.....	.....	.....
Yugoslavia ...	1,036	....	*800	....	18.0	18,618	.....	*10,000	.....
Greece	511	....	338	405	18.1	9,267	.....	*4,300	6,889
Latvia	456	....	....	....	20.8	9,470	.....	.....	.....
Lithuania	530	....	....	....	22.5	11,944	.....	.....	.....
Estonia	230	....	....	....	17.8	4,100	.....	.....	.....
Est. total‡ .	26,710	24,460	24,230	24,920	...	719,000	620,000	540,000	595,000
Soviet Union .	22,528	....	....	....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....
Africa:									
Fr. Morocco ..	4,448	4,230	3,532	2,083	12.0	53,279	31,002	7,671	27,397
Algeria	3,051	2,461	2,155	1,630	10.9	33,132	*22,500	6,200	28,935
Tunisia	1,182	1,080	1,236	1,203	7.7	9,048	5,052	5,282	6,889
Egypt	276	344	372	254	38.8	10,697	10,417	12,015	8,157
Est. total‡ .	10,280	9,830	8,850	6,650	...	121,000	89,000	43,000	94,000
Asia—									
Turkey	4,592	3,683	4,090	4,018	20.9	96,129	76,487	64,441	*85,000
India‡‡	7,208	7,634	7,561	7,658	16.4	118,347	110,787	122,733	112,747
Syria and Lebanon ...	793	788	910	*900	19.4	15,386	12,691	12,592	*15,000
Japan	1,889	....	....	2,659	38.7	73,149	77,804	57,595	65,128
Chosen	2,670	....	....	....	20.7	55,220	.....	.....	.....
China	¶16,333	....	....	....	¶21.8	¶346,536	.....	.....	.....
Iran	¶1,545	1,730	1,750	1,750	¶23.1	¶35,728	57,871	57,411	64,301
Iraq	¶1,934	1,984	2,008	*2,000	¶14.8	31,677	20,668	29,854	28,476
Palestine	571	344	577	....	5.7	3,238	1,905	3,440	2,802
Manchuria ...	¶222	....	....	....	¶20.1	¶6,462	.....	.....	.....
Est. total‡ .	38,020	38,750	39,540	39,390	...	786,000	800,000	750,000	775,000
Other countries—									
Argentina	1,286	1,016	1,739	*1,650	17.6	22,586	26,308	38,378	*30,000
Chile	184	132	110	143	27.4	5,041	3,680	3,446	*3,800
Uruguay	44	53	60	*55	14.8	649	672	748	*800
Australia	648	614	779	890	18.0	11,651	5,235	*10,400	*15,000
New Zealand .	24	37	32	*35	39.7	952	1,443	*2,200	*1,500
Est. world total‡	115,600	109,300	108,500	108,500	...	2,355,000	2,240,000	2,040,000	2,200,000

Years shown refer to year of harvest. Harvests of Northern Hemisphere countries are combined with those of the Southern Hemisphere, which immediately follow; thus, the crop harvested in the Northern Hemisphere in 1945 is combined with the Southern Hemisphere harvest which began late in 1945 and ended early in 1946.

*Compiled from official sources and the International Institute of Agriculture where available; otherwise Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations estimates based on foreign service reports and other information. Estimates for countries having changed boundaries have been adjusted to prewar basis except as noted.

†Figures refer to harvested areas as far as possible.

‡Estimated totals include allowances for missing data for countries shown, and for other producing countries not shown.

¶Average of less than five years.

§Official estimates adjusted to include Alsace Lorraine.

**Estimates for 1944 to date take account of boundary changes and are, therefore, not strictly comparable with earlier years shown.

††Estimates for 1944 to date include Southern Dobrudja and are, therefore, not strictly comparable with earlier years shown.

‡‡Official estimates of reported territory adjusted to make allowance for unreported tracts.

UNITED STATES RYE CROP AND ACREAGE

Department of Agriculture estimates of the United States rye acreage, yield per acre, and total production, by states and calendar years:

State—	000's omitted Acreage, harvested: Average 1935-44	1945	1946	Yield per acre, bus: Average 1935-44	1945	1946	000's omitted Production, bus: Average 1935-44	1945	1946
New York	20	10	8	17.4	17.5	18.0	351	175	144
New Jersey	17	13	15	17.0	16.0	17.5	289	208	262
Pennsylvania	64	41	22	14.6	15.5	15.5	940	636	341
Ohio	66	27	17	16.1	17.5	17.0	1,075	472	289
Indiana	128	70	40	12.8	12.5	13.5	1,642	875	540
Illinois	79	47	38	12.6	12.5	12.5	1,008	588	475
Michigan	105	56	48	13.0	15.0	14.0	1,362	840	672
Wisconsin	208	95	76	11.7	11.5	11.5	2,504	1,092	874
Minnesota	350	107	118	14.0	16.0	13.0	5,102	1,712	1,534
Iowa	70	11	11	15.4	13.0	18.5	1,147	143	204
Missouri	48	41	35	11.7	11.0	12.5	550	451	438
North Dakota	693	115	196	11.5	13.5	10.5	8,467	1,552	2,058
South Dakota	566	290	241	12.1	14.5	10.5	7,194	4,205	2,530
Nebraska	374	361	267	11.1	12.5	11.5	4,169	4,512	3,070
Kansas	82	81	53	10.8	10.5	10.5	888	850	556
Delaware	10	19	18	13.3	13.0	13.5	128	247	243
Maryland	18	20	14	13.8	14.5	14.5	242	290	203
Virginia	43	36	28	12.2	13.5	14.0	525	486	392
West Virginia	6	4	3	11.8	13.5	12.6	76	54	38
North Carolina	50	31	22	9.0	10.5	12.5	446	326	275
South Carolina	20	16	13	8.6	9.5	10.0	169	152	130
Georgia	21	10	6	7.2	9.5	11.0	151	95	66
Kentucky	18	40	37	11.8	12.5	14.0	226	500	518
Tennessee	40	34	25	9.2	9.5	10.0	365	323	250
Oklahoma	93	74	48	8.6	10.0	9.0	827	740	432
Texas	15	21	8	10.7	9.0	10.0	162	189	80
Montana	39	17	30	11.7	11.0	10.0	473	187	300
Idaho	7	5	4	14.0	13.0	14.0	97	65	56
Wyoming	20	8	10	8.2	10.5	9.5	172	84	95
Colorado	63	80	68	9.0	12.0	9.5	617	960	646
New Mexico	7	5	5	10.6	6.5	8.5	81	32	42
Utah	4	10	9	9.7	10.0	9.5	46	100	86
Washington	21	15	12	11.7	12.0	12.5	249	180	150
Oregon	36	33	40	13.8	14.0	13.5	498	462	540
California	9	13	13	12.6	13.0	12.0	116	169	156
United States	3,410	1,856	1,598	12.2	12.9	11.7	42,356	23,952	18,685

WORLD OATS CROP

The following table shows the acreage, yield per acre and the production of oats in specified countries as reported by the Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations of the United States Department of Agriculture:

Continent and country	Acreage† 1,000 acres: Average 1935-39	1944	1945	1946 prelim.	Yield per acre: Ave. 1935-39 bus	Production 1,000 bus: Ave. 1935-39	1944	1945	1946 prelim.
N. A.—									
United States.	35,761	38,735	41,503	43,012	29.2	1,045,329	1,154,666	1,547,663	1,519,592
Canada‡	13,246	14,315	14,393	13,163	25.5	338,071	499,643	381,596	411,459
Mexico	29	88	86	99	16.0	465	*1,720	1,929	2,205
Est. total¶ .	49,040	53,140	55,980	56,280	...	1,384,000	1,656,000	1,931,000	1,933,000
Europe—									
U. K.	2,431	3,656	3,753	3,582	57.0	138,628	206,710	227,150	*200,000
Eire	571	945	834	828	68.8	39,265	54,587	50,803	*40,000
Spain	$1,543	*1,850	1,730	*1,850	§23.8	§36,802	40,387	*20,700	45,470
Portugal	607	690	731	701	10.8	6,555	5,749	4,912	13,405
Switzerland ..	28	102	109	*99	56.9	1,593	6,566	7,565	*6,500
Italy	1,068	*1,060	*1,120	*1,115	36.0	38,480	*29,400	*25,700	*31,800
Germany	6,885	6,027	....	....	58.9	405,335	291,214	.....	.....
Austria	710	526	482	*520	41.1	29,196	18,050	14,120	*13,100
Czechoslovakia	1,902	....	....	*1,480	45.6	86,715	.....	.....	*60,000
Poland	5,624	....	....	....	32.1	180,741	.....	.....	.....
France	8,089	**5,535	*6,150	*6,250	40.6	328,653	**177,746	*172,000	*260,000
Belgium	548	315	*460	*515	74.7	40,946	21,015	*30,000	*36,500
Luxembourg ..	65	52	52	*55	44.8	2,910	2,572	2,239	*2,500
Netherlands ..	357	304	365	432	71.5	25,510	16,534	17,385	*25,000
Denmark	929	816	830	850	75.3	69,970	67,447	68,205	71,650
Norway	212	219	213	213	61.0	12,940	7,166	10,382	*10,000
Sweden	1,641	1,373	1,341	1,313	53.1	87,198	50,295	52,008	60,289
Finland††	1,142	773	760	793	43.7	49,917	23,324	*27,000	*28,000
Bulgaria‡‡ ...	313	362	343	411	25.5	7,966	5,270	2,787	*8,600
Hungary	558	533	522	565	35.9	20,042	20,668	11,781	12,419
Yugoslavia ...	388	....	*1,100	....	24.5	21,795	.....	*23,000	.....
Rumania	1,792	....	....	....	22.3	40,009	.....	.....	.....
Greece	346	....	269	265	24.5	8,479	.....	3,720	*7,500
Lithuania	881	....	....	....	30.5	26,845	.....	.....	.....
Latvia	857	....	....	....	32.3	27,651	.....	.....	.....
Estonia	353	....	....	....	27.8	9,829	.....	.....	.....
Est. total¶ .	40,370	35,860	35,320	36,280	...	1,745,000	1,365,000	1,270,000	1,415,000
Soviet Union .	44,647	....	....	....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other countries—									
Turkey	636	710	697	642	26.6	16,893	18,205	12,792	*16,500
Syria and Lebanon ...	24	....	....	....	27.6	662	.....	.....	.....
Tunisia	84	74	86	*75	19.9	1,674	1,102	909	*1,200
Algeria	465	*555	538	340	23.4	10,859	11,712	3,238	8,267
Fr. Morocco ..	104	91	108	62	26.5	2,751	2,067	577	2,363
Union of South Africa	§545	....	....	....	§13.3	6,966	10,538	9,965	.....
Argentina	1,974	2,524	1,830	*2,000	25.4	50,182	75,694	54,881	*50,000
Chile	279	297	203	247	27.5	7,670	7,041	5,787	*6,800
Uruguay	213	148	172	*190	14.6	3,100	2,133	2,454	*2,800
Australia	1,593	2,033	*2,325	*2,100	14.7	23,351	11,191	*23,800	*22,000
New Zealand .	63	78	50	50	56.2	3,539	5,261	2,875	*2,800
Japan	310	....	....	....	37.0	11,481	.....	.....	.....
Chosen	§242	....	....	....	§11.2	§2,718	.....	.....	.....
China	§2,582	....	....	....	§23.4	§60,317	.....	.....	.....
Est. world total¶	143,400	134,300	137,300	144,000	...	4,361,000	4,020,000	4,165,000	4,450,000

Years shown refer to year of harvest. Harvests of Northern Hemisphere countries are combined with those of the Southern Hemisphere, which immediately follow. Thus, the crop harvested in the Northern Hemisphere in 1945 is combined with the Southern Hemisphere harvest which began late in 1945 and ended early in 1946.

*Compiled from official sources and the International Institute of Agriculture where available; otherwise Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations estimates based on foreign service reports and other information. Estimates for countries having changed boundaries have been adjusted to prewar boundaries, except as noted.

†Figures refer to harvested areas as far as possible.

‡Production and yield reported in bushels of 34 lbs.

¶Estimated totals include allowances for missing data for countries shown and for other producing countries not shown.

§Average of less than five years.

**Official estimates adjusted to include Alsace Lorraine.

††Estimates for 1944 to date take account of boundary changes and are, therefore, not comparable with earlier years shown.

‡‡Estimates for 1944 to date include Southern Dobrudja and are, therefore, not strictly comparable with earlier years shown.

UNITED STATES BARLEY CROP AND ACREAGE

Department of Agriculture estimates of the United States barley acreage, yield per acre, and total production, by states and calendar years:

State—	000's omitted Acreage, harvested: Average 1935-44	1945	1946	Yield per acre, bus: Average 1935-44	1945	1946	000's omitted Production, bus: Average 1935-44	1945	1946
Maine	4	3	4	27.3	29.0	32.0	114	87	128
Vermont	5	3	2	27.0	22.0	28.0	146	66	56
New York	128	102	114	24.6	25.0	32.0	3,161	2,550	3,648
New Jersey	5	8	9	27.3	30.0	36.0	141	240	324
Pennsylvania	101	102	108	28.5	35.0	36.5	2,818	3,570	3,942
Ohio	30	23	17	25.1	30.0	29.5	747	690	502
Indiana	46	44	27	23.4	24.0	24.0	1,112	1,056	648
Illinois	109	31	33	27.0	25.0	26.0	2,986	775	858
Michigan	190	118	138	27.0	31.0	36.5	5,207	3,658	5,037
Wisconsin	638	90	124	28.8	40.0	37.5	18,241	3,600	4,650
Minnesota	1,754	447	733	24.4	29.0	29.0	43,584	12,963	21,257
Iowa	325	3	12	24.0	28.0	30.0	8,498	84	360
Missouri	137	66	63	19.3	19.0	20.0	2,686	1,254	1,260
North Dakota	1,511	2,284	2,330	19.5	23.0	20.0	37,965	52,532	46,600
South Dakota	1,663	1,299	1,377	17.9	24.5	22.0	31,030	31,826	30,294
Nebraska	1,132	610	549	17.5	22.0	21.0	20,871	13,420	11,529
Kansas	760	383	287	14.5	18.5	17.5	11,590	7,086	5,022
Delaware	4	10	10	29.9	29.0	30.5	132	290	305
Maryland	60	65	63	28.9	29.0	34.5	1,690	1,885	2,174
Virginia	64	68	71	25.5	27.0	32.0	1,647	1,836	2,272
West Virginia	9	9	7	24.8	27.0	29.0	210	243	203
North Carolina	23	40	30	21.8	22.0	27.5	525	880	825
South Carolina	7	21	21	17.5	21.0	26.0	128	441	546
Georgia	*7	9	6	*17.9	20.0	21.5	*126	180	129
Kentucky	61	55	50	22.9	22.5	25.0	1,419	1,238	1,250
Tennessee	65	98	82	18.8	18.0	20.0	1,234	1,764	1,640
Alabama	....	3	2	..	20.0	18.0	....	40	36
Mississippi	....	6	2	..	24.0	24.0	....	144	48
Arkansas	9	9	5	15.7	17.0	19.5	142	153	98
Oklahoma	320	185	130	16.0	16.0	14.0	5,209	2,960	1,820
Texas	218	248	174	17.7	14.5	15.0	4,166	3,596	2,610
Montana	252	672	800	25.0	22.0	22.5	6,998	14,784	18,000
Idaho	244	307	267	34.6	37.0	35.0	8,515	11,359	9,345
Wyoming	82	124	140	26.4	30.0	28.5	2,207	3,720	3,990
Colorado	524	791	593	22.0	28.5	23.5	11,720	22,544	13,936
New Mexico	18	34	30	24.0	18.0	20.0	441	612	600
Arizona	41	78	85	32.6	34.0	35.0	1,362	2,652	2,975
Utah	106	130	108	43.3	45.0	45.0	4,593	5,850	4,860
Nevada	16	20	20	35.2	32.0	34.0	561	640	680
Washington	149	135	90	35.4	35.0	37.5	5,490	4,375	3,375
Oregon	194	257	278	30.4	29.5	34.0	6,005	7,582	9,452
California	1,237	1,486	1,486	27.5	28.0	31.0	34,147	41,608	46,066
United States	12,550	10,465	10,477	22.8	25.5	25.1	289,598	266,833	263,350

*Short-time average.

WORLD RYE CROP

The following table shows the acreage, yield per acre and production of rye in specified countries as reported by the Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations of the United States Department of Agriculture:

Continent and country	Acreage† Average 1935-39	1944	1945	1946 prelim.	Yield per acre ave. 1935-39	Production Ave. 1935-39	1944	1945	1946 prelim.
	1,000 acres				bus	1,000 bus			
N. A.—									
United States.	3,699	2,228	1,981	1,775	12.1	44,917	25,500	26,354	21,400
Canada	816	648	487	518	11.3	9,191	8,526	5,888	7,588
Total	4,515	2,876	2,468	2,293	...	54,108	34,026	32,242	28,988
Europe—									
Spain	‡1,396	*1,540	1,483	....	‡12.8	‡17,801	19,158	*14,800	20,078
Portugal	342	417	432	433	13.1	4,485	5,236	4,724	5,590
Switzerland ..	38	36	32	*35	33.2	1,260	1,279	*1,100	*1,200
Italy	262	¶235	¶234	¶250	21.8	5,701	¶4,525	¶3,115	¶4,420
France	1,614	1,040	*940	1,045	18.6	30,013	‡14,763	*13,800	*19,500
Belgium	369	*380	*310	*285	38.8	14,319	*14,800	*9,000	*10,000
Luxembourg ..	18	22	12	*17	25.7	462	547	248	*400
Denmark	352	485	398	341	28.4	9,983	16,220	12,204	11,417
Netherlands ..	559	739	534	551	36.4	20,331	18,227	*11,000	*15,700
Norway	13	9	7	7	31.2	406	153	177	177
Sweden	495	502	416	389	30.0	14,828	14,046	10,873	11,547
Finland**	578	397	369	366	24.0	13,883	6,553	*7,000	*7,400
Germany	10,722	9,516	....	....	28.4	304,943	255,322	.....	.....
Austria	901	*630	*550	*615	23.4	21,098	*11,800	*9,100	*11,800
Czechoslovakia	2,410	....	*2,110	*2,100	25.8	62,079	.....	*47,000	*51,000
Poland	14,430	....	....	....	18.3	263,787	.....	.....	.....
Hungary	1,585	1,337	914	1,149	18.5	29,354	25,053	11,970	14,330
Yugoslavia ...	629	....	371	....	13.5	8,498	.....	3,635	.....
Rumania	1,076	....	....	....	15.9	17,136	.....	.....	.....
Bulgaria†† ...	467	421	364	493	17.3	8,084	6,054	3,996	7,100
Greece	163	....	109	136	13.8	2,244	.....	945	1,811
Lithuania	1,290	....	....	....	19.1	24,691	.....	.....	.....
Latvia	693	....	....	....	21.6	14,944	.....	.....	.....
Estonia	360	....	....	....	20.9	7,508	.....	.....	.....
U. K.	19	120	80	61	18.7	356	3,520	2,360	*2,200
Est. total‡‡.	41,000	37,300	30,300	32,700	...	898,000	750,000	570,000	620,000
Soviet Union .	53,125	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Turkey	939	941	936	1,114	15.2	14,301	13,163	13,242	13,779
Argentina	1,078	811	1,407	*1,600	9.1	9,771	7,456	11,535	*15,000
Union of South Africa	‡117	....	....	....	‡6.8	794	1,039	846	.....
Est. world total‡‡	100,900	104,300	97,500	100,000	...	1,730,000	1,560,000	1,385,000	1,450,000

Years shown refer to year of harvest. Harvests of Northern Hemisphere countries are combined with those of the Southern Hemisphere, which immediately follow. Thus, the crop harvested in the Northern Hemisphere in 1945 is combined with the Southern Hemisphere harvest which began late in 1945 and ended early in 1946.

*Compiled from official sources and the International Institute of Agriculture where available; otherwise Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations estimates based on foreign service reports and other information. Estimates for countries having changed boundaries have been adjusted to prewar boundaries, except as noted.

†Figures refer to harvested areas as far as possible.

‡Average of less than five years.

¶Official estimate adjusted to prewar boundaries.

§Official estimate adjusted to include Alsace Lorraine.

**Estimates for 1944 to date not comparable with earlier years because of change in boundaries.

††Estimates for 1944 to date include Southern Dobrudja and are, therefore, not strictly comparable with earlier years.

‡‡Estimated totals include allowances for missing data for countries shown and for other producing countries not shown.

Crop Reports to Be Issued by the Crop Reporting Board in 1947

During the year 1947 the Crop Reporting Board of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics of the U. S. Department of Agriculture shall publish on dates hereinafter specified, unless other dates be prescribed by law or amendment to these regulations, and in the manner specified in Secretary's Memorandum No. 833, entitled "Preparation of the Monthly Crop Reports of the Department of Agriculture," reports concerning crops grown in the United States as follows:

REPORTS CONCERNING GENERAL CROPS

(United States and State Data)

At 3 p.m.—
Friday, Jan. 10.
Thursday, March 30.
Thursday, April 10.
Monday, May 9.
Tuesday, June 10.
Thursday, July 10.
Monday, Aug. 11.
Wednesday, Sept. 10.
Friday, Oct. 10.
Wednesday, Nov. 12.
Wednesday, Dec. 17.*
Thursday, Dec. 18.†

*Summary of 1942 crop production. †Seedings of winter wheat and rye, 1943 crop.

The time of publication specified for each report above is Eastern Standard Time, and no person or persons other than members of the board and employees actually engaged in the preparation of these reports shall have access to any report or to the data used in the preparation of any report before the hour of release indicated above.

Canadian Wheat Crops and Carry-Over

Canadian wheat production and carry-over at end of crop years, as estimated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, in bushels (000's omitted):

	Production	Carry-over
1946*	418,758	69,858
1945	305,912	258,072
1944	435,535	355,176
1943	283,660	594,626
1942	592,684	423,752
1941	302,626	480,139
1940	551,390	300,473
1939	520,623	102,910
1938	360,010	24,535
1937	182,410	37,048
1936	216,740	127,362
1935	277,339	213,852
1934	275,849	202,902
1933	281,893	217,657
1932	443,061	135,941
1931	321,325	138,597
1930	420,672	126,582
1929	304,520	127,239
1928	566,726	91,156
1927	479,665	55,621
1926	407,136	40,129
1925	395,475	30,741
1924	262,097	48,116

*Preliminary.

United States Wheat Seedings in Principal States

All wheat acreage sown in principal states, in million acres, as reported by the Department of Agriculture:

Harvest year	N. Dakota	S. Dakota	Montana	Nebraska	Kansas	Oklahoma	Texas	Washington
1946...	10.4	3.8	4.3	4.0	14.1	6.7	6.8	2.8
1945...	10.0	3.4	4.1	3.8	14.1	6.3	5.8	2.7
1944...	10.2	3.3	4.4	3.7	13.1	5.2	4.4	2.5
1943...	8.6	3.2	4.0	3.1	10.7	3.8	3.6	2.5
1942...	7.5	2.7	3.4	3.1	10.7	3.8	3.6	1.7
1941...	8.4	3.1	3.8	3.1	11.1	3.8	3.4	2.0
1940...	8.4	2.9	3.4	3.7	14.0	4.8	4.7	2.3
1939...	8.2	3.0	3.8	4.0	13.9	4.9	3.9	1.9
1938...	10.2	3.9	4.8	4.7	16.9	6.3	5.3	2.2
1937...	10.2	3.6	4.9	5.0	17.1	5.6	5.3	2.6
1936...	10.8	4.2	4.9	4.0	14.2	4.8	5.1	2.6
1935...	10.8	3.6	4.1	3.7	13.5	4.7	4.9	2.1
1934...	9.2	3.0	3.7	3.4	12.7	4.3	4.5	2.0
1933...	11.4	4.3	4.1	3.3	13.2	4.4	4.8	3.0
1932...	10.9	3.9	4.5	3.3	13.0	4.4	4.7	2.4
1931...	10.2	3.5	4.2	3.6	13.9	4.6	4.6	2.4
1930...	10.0	3.9	4.6	4.1	13.7	4.6	4.0	2.7
1929...	10.7	3.8	4.8	4.0	13.1	4.9	3.8	2.5
1928...	11.0	3.8	4.6	4.2	12.8	5.0	3.1	2.3
1927...	10.3	3.3	4.1	3.9	12.8	4.8	2.9	2.2
1926...	9.5	2.9	3.8	3.5	11.7	4.4	2.2	2.0
1925...	9.3	2.8	3.9	3.3	10.9	4.5	2.1	2.8
1924...	8.7	2.4	3.2	3.2	10.2	3.8	1.4	2.1
1923...	8.9	2.2	3.5	4.2	11.5	4.2	1.7	2.1
1922...	9.4	3.0	3.5	4.4	12.3	4.5	1.8	2.2
1921...	11.1	3.1	3.9	4.0	11.5	4.2	2.2	2.2
1920...	10.0	3.2	4.1	3.9	10.6	4.3	1.7	2.6

U. S. Spring Wheat Acreage Seeded

Department of Agriculture estimates of the acreage sown to spring wheat, 1946, compared with the revised estimate of the acreage in the previous year (acres, 000's omitted):

	All spring 1945	All spring 1946	Durum 1945	Durum 1946	Other spring 1945	Other spring 1946
Maine	1	1	..	..	1	1
N. Y.	3	9	..	..	3	9
Indiana	3	..	..	..	3	..
Illinois	7	7	..	..	7	7
Wis.	28	63	..	..	28	63
Minn.	997	1,311	23	35	974	1,276
Iowa	3	6	..	..	3	6
N. D.	10,005	10,444	1,829	2,268	8,176	8,176
S. D.	3,066	3,371	174	190	2,892	3,181
Neb.	56	56	..	..	56	56
Kansas	3	2	..	..	3	2
Mont.	2,640	2,561	..	..	2,640	2,561
Idaho	405	483	..	..	405	483
Wyo.	80	64	..	..	80	64
Colo.	140	141	..	..	140	141
N. Mex.	26	22	..	..	26	22
Utah	59	75	..	..	59	75
Nevada	15	16	..	..	15	16
Wash.	972	447	..	..	972	447
Oregon	206	225	..	..	206	225
U. S.	18,715	19,304	2,026	2,493	16,689	16,811

UNITED STATES—WHEAT PRODUCTION IN PRINCIPAL PRODUCING STATES

The following table shows production of all wheat in the principal producing states for a series of years, as estimated by the Department of Agriculture, in million bushels:

State—	1946	1945	1944	1943	1942	1941	1940	1939	1938	1937	1936	1935	1934	1933
Pennsylvania	19.9	20.0	20.3	13.4	15.3	16.9	17.7	19.4	22.0	23.5	19.6	21.0	15.4	16.8
Ohio	48.5	57.5	46.8	26.4	36.2	49.0	42.1	37.1	46.4	46.1	40.3	46.9	36.5	37.6
Indiana	29.7	35.0	26.5	15.3	14.1	34.7	27.9	27.6	28.8	34.7	31.0	29.5	31.9	23.6
Illinois	19.6	24.8	24.3	17.0	12.8	34.3	39.3	41.5	41.8	45.7	36.4	30.1	36.5	30.7
Michigan ...	22.9	27.0	23.7	11.2	15.3	16.3	18.3	15.8	19.5	18.7	16.7	19.1	12.1	14.5
Minnesota ..	27.1	21.2	20.7	18.0	23.2	20.1	32.1	22.1	38.9	35.8	17.1	19.7	14.2	16.7
Iowa	3.3	2.7	1.9	2.5	4.2	2.3	7.6	6.9	9.3	14.6	8.4	6.3	3.6	4.3
Missouri	18.8	18.3	22.0	12.6	9.0	18.0	32.5	30.4	31.6	42.5	31.4	25.6	24.8	17.0
N. Dakota ..	139.8	154.6	161.6	156.7	149.8	144.8	93.9	79.1	76.4	67.0	19.2	54.7	20.9	71.3
S. Dakota ..	53.2	49.7	38.8	31.6	45.3	35.4	26.3	19.0	28.4	15.4	4.3	25.5	.7	4.8
Nebraska ...	90.7	82.4	35.9	61.3	69.9	36.2	34.6	36.4	55.7	47.2	47.3	38.7	17.5	29.2
Kansas	216.8	208.0	191.7	144.2	200.1	173.3	126.6	111.7	152.2	158.1	120.3	64.1	84.3	66.9
Virginia	8.3	7.6	11.3	5.9	7.5	7.7	8.2	7.7	8.5	9.7	7.8	8.2	7.9	7.7
Maryland ...	7.3	6.8	11.3	4.9	6.0	7.2	6.9	7.4	9.4	9.0	8.9	8.8	7.6	6.6
Oklahoma ..	88.3	73.9	85.9	31.7	57.4	48.6	58.3	60.4	61.7	65.5	27.5	33.1	37.2	31.5
Texas	62.9	48.2	70.9	36.4	47.4	27.2	29.9	29.0	35.0	41.7	18.9	11.5	26.3	14.9
Montana	62.4	57.1	74.8	77.0	73.8	68.2	51.7	51.5	69.5	21.9	13.7	36.4	27.6	26.8
Idaho	34.8	32.7	30.3	22.2	21.3	27.9	26.3	21.3	32.3	28.4	22.8	21.7	19.9	16.3
Colorado	37.1	35.5	18.8	31.6	27.4	25.0	12.4	13.0	19.1	15.2	10.7	6.5	6.2	6.3
Washington.	78.0	61.5	63.3	51.7	55.1	61.1	44.2	43.8	54.6	50.8	46.6	45.1	37.2	43.6
Oregon	25.2	21.8	23.1	19.7	20.1	23.4	17.0	16.1	23.5	20.4	20.3	15.5	12.6	17.6
California ...	12.6	10.7	10.4	8.4	9.9	11.7	11.7	12.2	12.7	17.9	16.7	14.6	9.8	12.9

UNITED STATES WHEAT PRODUCTION BY CLASSES

The following table, compiled by the Department of Agriculture, shows wheat production in the United States by classes, in thousand bushels:

Year	Winter: Hard red	Winter: Soft red	Spring: Hard red	Spring: Durum	White: Winter	White: Spring	White: Total white	Total
1946....	581,832	196,947	214,361	36,317	95,214	31,044	126,258	1,155,716
1945....	520,843	213,350	220,849	33,285	83,641	36,256	119,897	1,108,224
1944....	469,589	222,912	244,067	32,789	66,429	36,391	102,820	1,072,177
1943....	356,638	133,297	231,518	36,544	41,546	41,480	83,026	841,023
1942....	476,488	159,821	214,906	45,491	60,159	17,329	77,470	974,176
1941....	394,996	209,398	207,463	42,660	66,315	22,295	88,610	943,127
1940....	329,797	206,265	159,720	34,304	52,740	30,385	83,125	813,221
1939....	309,300	206,413	120,674	35,083	54,028	25,937	79,965	751,435
1938....	389,224	236,971	157,202	42,266	62,838	44,101	106,939	931,702
1937....	373,371	257,338	101,393	28,929	54,615	59,530	114,145	875,676
1936....	259,775	207,410	50,742	8,836	52,689	47,314	100,003	626,766
1935....	203,232	204,256	107,975	24,759	57,831	28,291	86,122	626,344
1934....	207,860	188,602	53,279	6,891	41,501	28,260	69,761	526,393
1933....	176,997	162,313	106,469	17,816	37,208	50,880	88,088	551,683
1932....	280,450	159,214	189,939	42,252	52,131	32,941	85,072	756,927
1931....	514,035	262,006	72,439	22,099	49,355	21,740	71,095	941,674
1930....	403,609	179,692	157,378	59,522	50,304	35,965	86,269	886,470
1929....	371,076	164,400	145,521	57,117	50,763	34,240	85,003	823,217
1928....	394,110	127,393	202,803	99,008	57,563	33,496	91,059	914,373

CANADIAN CROPS

Grain crops for all Canada, as reported by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, by crop years:

	BUS (000'S OMITTED) Wheat	Barley	Buckwheat	Corn	ACRES (000'S OMITTED) Wheat	Barley	Buckwheat	Corn
1946*..	420,725	159,887	4,881	10,542	1946*...	25,900	6,730	217	246
1945...	305,912	157,757	5,246	10,356	1945....	23,414	7,350	261	237
1944...	435,535	194,712	5,553	11,700	1944....	23,284	7,291	256	270
1943...	283,660	215,562	6,243	7,775	1943....	16,849	8,397	286	230
1942...	556,134	259,156	5,207	14,372	1942....	21,586	6,972	239	358
1941...	311,825	110,566	4,788	13,362	1941....	21,882	5,304	238	320
1940...	540,190	104,256	6,692	6,956	1940....	28,726	4,342	326	186
1939...	520,623	103,147	6,848	8,097	1939....	26,756	4,347	335	183
1938...	360,010	102,242	7,079	7,690	1938....	25,930	4,453	376	189
1937...	182,410	83,124	7,745	5,415	1937....	25,570	4,331	395	166
1936...	229,218	71,922	8,601	6,083	1936....	25,289	4,432	398	164
1935...	281,935	83,975	7,948	7,765	1935....	24,115	3,886	380	167
1934...	275,849	63,742	8,635	6,798	1934....	23,985	3,612	407	161
1933...	281,892	63,359	8,483	5,054	1933....	25,991	3,658	398	136
1932...	443,061	80,773	8,424	5,057	1932....	27,182	3,758	368	130
1931...	321,325	67,383	6,917	5,449	1931....	26,355	3,791	335	131
	Flaxseed	Oats	Rye	Peas		Flaxseed	Oats	Rye	Peas
1946*...	7,461	400,069	7,448	2,198	1946*....	1,008	13,163	534	119
1945...	7,593	381,596	5,888	1,363	1945....	1,059	14,393	487	93
1944...	9,668	499,643	8,526	1,269	1944....	1,323	14,315	648	84
1943...	17,911	482,022	7,143	1,562	1943....	2,948	15,407	576	102
1942...	14,992	651,954	24,742	1,692	1942....	1,492	13,782	1,336	90
1941...	6,566	305,575	11,659	1,319	1941....	996	12,265	958	80
1940...	3,049	380,526	13,994	1,355	1940....	397	12,298	1,035	82
1939...	2,044	384,407	15,307	1,307	1939....	307	12,789	1,102	76
1938...	1,259	371,382	10,988	1,365	1938....	210	13,010	741	80
1937...	697	268,442	5,771	1,199	1937....	241	13,048	894	84
1936...	1,795	271,778	4,281	1,329	1936....	468	13,118	635	92
1935...	1,666	394,348	9,606	1,616	1935....	214	14,096	719	94
1934...	910	321,120	4,706	1,588	1934....	227	13,731	684	95
1933...	632	307,478	4,177	1,377	1933....	243	13,529	583	85
1932...	2,719	391,561	8,470	1,518	1932....	461	13,148	774	85
1931...	2,465	328,278	5,322	1,370	1931....	648	12,837	778	81

*Preliminary.

WESTERN CANADA WHEAT

Acreage sown, crop and yield per acre, by provinces, as compiled from Dominion Bureau of Statistics estimates:

MANITOBA

Year—	Acreage, acres	Crop, bus	Yield per acre, bus
1946*.....	2,835,000	63,000,000	22.2
1945.....	2,132,000	38,800,000	18.2
1944.....	2,505,800	54,900,000	21.9
1943.....	1,640,000	41,000,000	25.0
1942.....	1,930,000	53,650,000	27.8
1941.....	2,442,000	51,000,000	20.9
1940.....	3,512,000	66,400,000	18.8
1939.....	3,201,000	63,000,000	19.6
1938.....	3,184,000	50,000,000	15.7
1937.....	2,872,000	48,000,000	16.7
1936.....	2,566,000	28,000,000	10.9
1935.....	2,587,000	23,250,000	8.9
1934.....	2,533,000	37,100,000	14.4
1933.....	2,536,000	32,500,000	12.8
1932.....	2,651,000	44,041,000	16.6
1931.....	2,617,000	28,112,000	10.7
1930.....	2,470,000	43,600,000	17.6

*Preliminary.

ALBERTA

Year—	Acreage, acres	Crop, bus	Yield per acre, bus
1946*.....	7,500,000	137,000,000	18.3
1945.....	6,824,000	87,700,000	12.9
1944.....	6,738,000	105,700,000	15.7
1943.....	4,829,000	80,000,000	16.6
1942.....	6,370,000	170,400,000	26.8
1941.....	6,481,000	97,000,000	15.0
1940.....	8,667,000	180,700,000	20.8
1939.....	8,379,000	150,000,000	17.9
1938.....	7,969,000	148,200,000	18.6
1937.....	7,384,000	74,000,000	10.0
1936.....	7,360,000	67,000,000	9.1
1935.....	7,500,000	98,648,000	13.1
1934.....	7,501,000	112,500,000	14.9
1933.....	7,898,000	94,500,000	11.9
1932.....	8,201,000	167,355,000	20.4
1931.....	7,943,000	140,603,000	17.7
1930.....	7,164,000	147,000,000	20.5

*Preliminary.

SASKATCHEWAN

Year—	Acreage, acres	Crop, bus	Yield per acre, bus
1946*.....	14,843,000	200,000,000	13.5
1945.....	13,610,000	168,100,000	12.4
1944.....	13,200,000	250,000,000	18.9
1943.....	9,622,000	146,000,000	15.2
1942.....	12,353,000	304,400,000	24.6
1941.....	12,217,000	145,000,000	11.9
1940.....	15,571,000	266,700,000	17.1
1939.....	14,233,000	250,000,000	17.5
1938.....	13,793,000	137,800,000	9.9
1937.....	13,893,000	37,000,000	2.6
1936.....	14,596,000	117,000,000	8.0
1935.....	13,206,000	142,198,000	10.7
1934.....	13,262,000	114,200,000	8.6
1933.....	14,743,000	123,841,000	8.4
1932.....	15,543,000	211,551,000	13.8
1931.....	15,026,000	132,466,000	8.8
1930.....	14,326,000	206,700,000	14.4

*Preliminary.

TOTALS, THREE PROVINCES

Year—	Acreage, acres	Crop, bus	Yield per acre, bus
1946*.....	25,178,000	400,000,000	15.9
1945.....	22,566,000	294,600,000	13.1
1944.....	22,443,800	410,600,000	18.3
1943.....	16,091,000	267,800,000	16.6
1942.....	20,653,000	528,450,000	25.6
1941.....	21,140,000	293,000,000	13.9
1940.....	27,750,000	513,800,000	18.5
1939.....	25,813,000	468,000,000	17.9
1938.....	24,946,000	335,000,000	13.4
1937.....	24,599,000	159,000,000	6.4
1936.....	24,522,000	212,000,000	8.6
1935.....	23,293,000	264,096,000	11.3
1934.....	23,296,000	263,800,000	11.3
1933.....	25,177,000	263,004,000	10.4
1932.....	26,395,000	422,947,000	16.0
1931.....	25,586,000	301,181,000	11.7
1930.....	23,960,000	397,300,000	16.5

*Preliminary.

UNITED KINGDOM WHEAT ACREAGE PRODUCTION AND YIELD

The total area under grain crops in England and Wales in 1943 and 1944 was greater than at any time since agricultural statistics have been tabled. The maximum wartime acreage in wheat is the highest since 1874, in barley since 1901, in oats since 1919. The maximum wheat acreage was reached in the crisis year of 1943, viz: 3,461,000 acres. For 1945 the estimated figure is 3,066,000 acres. Official returns of acreage and production of wheat in the United Kingdom, reported by the London office of the Northwestern Miller, for a number of years are as follows, 000's omitted:

Year—	Area acres	Crops bus	Yields per acre bus
1946.....	2,066	68,696	33.3
1945.....	2,355	81,950	34.8
1944.....	3,230	118,160	36.6
1943.....	3,461	129,680	37.4
1942.....	2,516	96,480	38.3
1941.....	2,265	75,840	33.6
1940.....	1,809	61,680	34.1
1939.....	1,766	61,840	35.0
Average 1934-1938.....	1,861	64,160	34.5

COUNCIL ON FOODS AND NUTRITION

In 1929 it became apparent to the board of trustees of the American Medical Association that an authoritative body was needed to evaluate nutritional claims in food advertising and encourage the development of foods of greater nutritional merit. From 1929 until 1931, a subcommittee of the Council on Pharmacy and Chemistry functioned in this field. This was followed by an independent Committee on Foods which in 1936 became the Council on Foods and is now known as the Council on Foods and Nutrition.

The scope of the council has been broadened by rapid advances in the science of nutrition but its purpose remains unaltered. Emphasis is now given, in its food acceptance program, to special purpose foods. A few general purpose foods such as vitamin D milk and iodized salt are also considered for acceptance and others may be added as the need for education concerning their use becomes apparent.

Rules and regulations have been gradually developed to better influence and evaluate the quality, labeling and advertising of foods.

Council acceptance of a food indicates that the food product is as represented and that its label and the nutritional claims made for it are consistent with established knowledge or the best authoritative opinion.

But food acceptance represents only a part of the council's work. Its nutrition education program includes the assembling of pertinent information dealing with advances in the science of foods and nutrition and its presentation to the profession. The council aims to keep the profession informed of the merits and demerits of foods and does not hesitate to publish reports both favorable and unfavorable in the Journal of the American Medical Association.

The council's officers state that they have had splendid co-operation from industry. They hope that through such effort established knowledge can be applied to the food industry in an ever increasing degree for the welfare of the public and the entire food trade.

CONSUMPTION OF BREAD IN UNITED KINGDOM

Previous to the war, bread provided about 30% or one fifth of the daily diet in the United Kingdom. During the war years, owing to restriction by rationing of other staple foodstuffs, the consumption of bread increased to about 33% or one third of the total diet. Bread remained unrationed throughout the war.

QUARTERMASTER FOOD AND CONTAINER INSTITUTE

The food research and development program of the U. S. Army Quartermaster Corps is housed within the structure of the Quartermaster Food and Container Institute for the Armed Forces at Chicago. This organization had a modest origin in 1936; World War II brought about a 15-fold expansion. Since V-J Day the institute has increased again 50%, so that today it has a staff of approximately 250. It occupies 120,000 sq ft. of floor space, has an equipment inventory of $500,000 and an annual operating budget of approximately $2,000,000.

The institute is a co-ordinating center, working with more than 500 industrial laboratories on food, ration and container development problems on one hand, and on the other with more than 80 colleges, universities and other research institutions on fundamental problems in food research. The results of this effort are reflected in more than 300 food and ration specifications which are the basis of the food procurement program for the Armed Forces.

Through its technical training division, the institute is preparing military personnel for key subsistence assignments. This division provides a medium whereby the latest scientific and technological developments in the food field are filtered through the War and Navy Departments. In cooperation with the State Department, officers of foreign nations are admitted to the technical training courses.

In line with the establishment of the institute as a permanent organization, plans are under way for several long range operating programs. Graduate courses in the sciences related to food research are made available to qualified graduate students under military fellowships. At present the institute has 25 such students at Iowa State College, Northwestern University and University of Chicago. A staff of scientific and technological reserve officers is being formed so that the best possible military organization will be available to the institute in times of national emergency.

From a technological standpoint, the institute is operated almost entirely by civilian scientists and technologists. By attending more than 60 different scientific and technical society meetings a year, progress in all fields pertaining to foods and containers is followed.

THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF BAKING

The American Institute of Baking was organized in 1919 by leaders of the baking industry, and is the scientific and educational organization of the baking industry. First of its major departments to be established was its School of Baking, which now has almost 2,000 graduates in every state of the Union and in 15 foreign countries. The laboratories of the institute are divided into service and research branches, and serve the baking industry and the allied trades both directly in solving special problems, and indirectly by making available research findings. The Louis Livingston Library of Baking is one of the oldest and most extensive of industry libraries. The consumer service department works directly with the industry's actual and potential customers, telling the story of bakery products and promoting their further use. Newest of the institute's departments is that of sanitation. This was established more than a year ago, to assist in the solution of one of the greatest of the food industry's problems—the maintenance of good sanitation.

Dr. Franklin C. Bing, well-known authority on nutrition, assistant professor of physiology at Northwestern University and committee member of the Food and Nutrition Board of the National Research Council, is director of the American Institute of Baking.

The work of the institute is: "To promote the cause of education in nutrition and in the science and art of baking, for the advancement of the baking industry and the welfare of mankind."

BRITISH CONTROL REGULATIONS FOR WHEAT, FLOUR AND BREAD

Wheat—All offers of grain are made through shippers' representatives in the various markets of the United Kingdom and submitted to the Imported Cereals Division of the Ministry of Food, by which the purchases are made. The one exception to this is Australian grain, purchases being negotiated direct with the Australian Wheat Committee. Formerly the constitution of the grist for national flour varied from 40 to 60% imported wheat and from 30 to 60% homegrown. Now, however, the Ministry of Food fixes the constitution of the grist according to circumstances, and the proportion of homegrown is considerably less than the maximum during the war years.

Imported Flour—Offers of overseas flour are made through the shippers' prewar representatives (the importers) in the various markets of the United Kingdom and submitted to the Imported Cereals Division of the Ministry of Food by whom all purchases are made. Between February, 1943, and November, 1945, there was no direct distribution of imported flour, except in Scotland. From November, 1945, direct deliveries of imported flour were allowed in England and Wales, distribution being made by importers, factors and British millers alike, but following on the increase in the rate of extraction of British milled flour to 90% on May 12, 1946, this separate distribution of imported flour was withdrawn in England, Wales and Scotland and up to now (March, 1947) has not been restored. In Northern Ireland no separate distribution of imported flour has been allowed since February, 1943. Mixing-in of imported flour at the British mills continues, the rate varying from time to time from 5 to 15%.

National Flour—This flour, milled by British millers under strict control, is from an all-wheat grist. The milling extraction throughout the United Kingdom was increased on May 12, 1946, from 85 to 90% and reduced to 85% again on Sept. 22, 1946, at which rate it still stands (March, 1947). The permitted grist of national flour as on Jan. 1, 1947, was as follows: Homegrown wheat, 25% minimum; Manitoba wheat, 60% maximum; American wheat (if available) 15% minimum, but when not available this may be replaced by half homegrown and half Manitoban; imported flour, 10%; calcium carbonate (creta praeparata), 14 oz per sack of 280 lbs. The amount of admixture of calcium carbonate was increased from 7 oz to 14 oz when the milling extraction was increased to 90% and is still maintained at 14 oz although the rate of extraction has been reduced to 85%.

National flour must include the maximum amount of germ which the milling plant is capable of producing. National flour, either straight or self-rising, and "M" flour, which is national flour without the germ, are the only flours available for all general purposes. A small amount of imported white flour is issued under license to biscuit manufacturers for certain types of biscuits for the home market. Supplies of imported flour also are issued for the manufacture of biscuits for export. National flour from an all-English grist is also allowed and this, generally, is used for household purposes and for biscuits and, to some extent, for certain flour confectionery.

Prices of Flour—All flour is sold at a fixed controlled price, the following being the prices in force since Oct. 9, 1944: national flour and all-English wheat flour, 40s per 280 lbs, delivered in returnable bags; imported (Canadian, Australian, Argentine) 41s per 280 lbs, delivered in non-returnable bags; high-ratio cake flour, home-produced, 62s per 280 lbs, delivered in returnable bags. Bakers are allowed a rebate or subsidy on their purchases of flour for bread-making only, but the bread must be sold at not more than the maximum price fixed by order. The rebate is as follows: In England and Wales, 9s 0d per 280 lbs; in Scotland, 9s 3d per 280 lbs; in Northern Ireland, 5s 0d per 280 lbs.

In all cases, prices are subject to the customary discounts based on 4d in the pound sterling for cash and in seven days from mill or store. The Flour Order (1943) enacts that where delivery is taken by the buyer at premises where flour is stored the price shall be reduced to cover transport charges in accordance with the schedule appended to the order. For instance, the rate for "inner London," is 9d (18c) per sack of 280 lbs.

Method of Flour Distribution—Flour is distributed to bakers and consumers by millers, importers and factors. The supply of national flour for distribution by importers is arranged by small committees appointed by the Ministry of Food in each of the "Port Areas"—London, Liverpool, Hull, Bristol, Glasgow, Leith and Belfast. These committees consist of the flour agent of each of the Port Area Grain Committees, representing the importers, and one miller representing the millers. It is the function of the Port Area Grain Committees to arrange the allocation of imported flours to the mills for mixing-in and when separate distribution of imported flour is allowed, to the importers and the home millers.

Method of Remuneration to Millers and Importers—British millers, grain and flour importers are remunerated on a "global" basis, each of the trades setting up small committees or associations to distribute the sums received from the Ministry of Food to the individual mills and traders. In the case of the millers it is the Millers' Mutual Pool, Ltd; in the case of the grain trade, the Grain Trade Remuneration Committee appointed by the Federation of Corn Trade Associations, Ltd; in the case of flour importers, the Flour Importers' (Distribution and Control) Association, Ltd. Flour factors (jobbers) are remunerated by a commission of 1s 3d (30c) per sack of 280 lbs on flour distributed up to the limit of their average prewar trade for the three years ending June 30, 1939.

Bread—All commercial bakers in the United Kingdom must be licensed. They number nearly 27,000. No licensed baker must cease to produce bread without giving at least 14 days' notice in writing to the food executive officer, but in an emergency he can contact the local food officer, who in turn will arrange deliveries of bread from other bakeries to the baker who is unable to manufacture. Bakers are permitted to use national flour only for bread manufacture, which is supplied to them by the millers, importers and factors. Imported flour is distributed to millers only for mixing-in purposes or to importers for certain specified uses. It is not compulsory to produce national bread but the sale of other kinds of bread, such as wholemeal and proprietary brands of brown bread (some containing malt and malt extract) is allowed free of price restriction on condition that national bread is also available for sale. No person is allowed to manufacture any bread dough containing more than 2 lbs of fat (including oil) to each 280 lbs of flour. Caterers who produce bread for sale only as part of a meal are not required to hold a license. Under present regulations bread is counted as a main course of the

SIXTY-FOURTH ANNUAL STATEMENT OF THE

Western Millers Mutual Fire Insurance Co.

KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI

December 31, 1946

ASSETS

Cash in Banks	$ 92,359.48
U. S. Government Bonds	642,995.00
State, County and Municipal Bonds	93,795.93
Other Bonds (on amortized basis)	62,639.77
Stocks (convention value)	241,015.00
Mortgages	None
Real Estate	None
Premiums in Transmission (less than 90 days due)	134,030.13
Reinsurance Due	4,443.80
Accrued Interest and Other Assets	26,886.76
TOTAL CASH ASSETS	$1,298,165.87

LIABILITIES

Losses in Process of Adjustment		$ 103,577.51
Reserve for Unearned Premiums		817,455.80
Reserve for Taxes and Expenses		20,000.00
Reserve for Expenses		9,500.00
Total Liabilities and Reserves		$ 950,533.31
Guaranty Fund	$ 70,000.00	
Net Cash Surplus	277,632.56	
Surplus to Policyholders		347,632.56
TOTAL		$1,298,165.87

OFFICERS

R. M. ROGERS ..... President
CARL W. TRAPP ..... Secretary

DIRECTORS

GEORGE A. BREON ..... Kansas City, Missouri
B. L. HUPP ..... Kansas City, Missouri
C. C. KELLY ..... Hutchinson, Kansas
JAMES C. LYSLE ..... Leavenworth, Kansas
R. W. MAGILL ..... Wichita, Kansas
PAUL M. MOHR ..... Kansas City, Missouri
RAY W. NILES ..... Kansas City, Missouri
R. A. RIDGWAY ..... Kansas City, Missouri
R. M. ROGERS ..... Kansas City, Missouri
GEORGE G. SOHLBERG ..... Oklahoma City, Oklahoma

Since 1883

Losses Paid Since Organization	Savings to Policyholders Since Organization
$7,541,200.77	$6,646,360.90

three main courses that are allowed in caterers' establishments but the customer is not required to give up any bread unit. A sandwich, consisting of two pieces of bread and a filling of meat or sandwich spread, and buttered bread rolls may be supplied also without a bread unit. On the other hand, for plain bread rolls a bread unit is required.

Bread Rationing—Bread is rationed inasmuch that it is supplied to the public only on the production of bread units, the general rate being four units for a large loaf (1¾ lbs) and two units for a small loaf (14 oz). Each person is allowed 36 units per month for bread, flour and flour confectionery but heavy workers and adolescents get an additional allowance.

Price of Bread—National bread is sold throughout the United Kingdom at 4½d (9c) per loaf of 1¾ lbs and 2½d (5c) per 1-lb loaf.

Flour Confectionery—There is no restriction on the amount of flour that may be used in flour confectionery but the baker must include a certain percentage of fat and sugar to comply with the article he is selling. Cake may be sold at 2s 6d (50c) per lb but it must contain at least 40% fat and sugar. According to official regulations, the price of the article must comply with the ingredients used, be it buns, cake or fancy goods. These can only be sold on the production of BU's (bread units) by the customer, according to weight, and the baker, in his turn, must send every eight weeks, to the local food office the bread units he has received from sales, which must correspond with the amount of flour he has used.

BRITISH BAKERS UNDER BREAD RATIONING

By L. F. CADWALLADER
Secretary of National Association of Master Bakers, Confectioners and Caterers

For the British baking trade the year 1946 was probably the most eventful year in its long history.

The larger supplies of materials which the trade had hoped would be forthcoming to enable them to produce better quality cakes in greater variety and so get away from the long period of austerity, did not materialize. Bakers were, therefore, faced with the task of maintaining their output of confectionery on a smaller allocation of essential raw materials, and also of maintaining the quality of their bread production, despite the poorer quality flour with which they were supplied.

The government had previously considered the question of the extraction rate of flour in the postwar period while control continued and, as stated in a White Paper, issued on the Postwar Loaf, had agreed that during that period flour should continue to be of 80% extraction. This decision was taken with the object of preventing any further decrease in the rate of extraction but owing to the threatened shortage of grain early last year the extraction rate was first increased to 85% and, subsequently, for a period, to 90%. In addition, the separate sale to the trade of imported flour was discontinued. As the grist for some months past has had to include a much higher proportion of English wheat it has taken all the skill of competent craftsmen to insure that the bread produced was of good quality.

Another step which the Ministry of Food took in May, 1946, following consultation with the trade, in order to effect an economy in the consumption of bread, was to reduce the size of the loaf from 2 lbs to 1¾ lbs and the smaller loaf from 1 lb to 14 oz. Sir Ben Smith, who was Minister of Food at that time, decided to follow this action by making a cut of 25% in the allocation of sugar and fat to the trade so as to insure that less flour would be used in the manufacture of cake and flour confectionery. Such decision had the opposite effect, and after three months the sugar ration was restored to its former level of 55% of prewar usage.

Owing to the shortage of fat the trade now receives only 45% of the amount used in 1939. These steps ultimately led to the introduction of bread rationing on July 21, 1946. The decision to ration bread was so unpopular that great opposition was forthcoming not only from the trade but from large sections of the public. When the Order became law, however, the baking trade agreed to do its best to work the scheme.

The rationing scheme is a composite one covering flour, bread, and flour confectionery. The average person is entitled to nine bread units per week. These can be used for the purchase of either of the commodities available, the coupon value of each being:

Flour—Three bread units per lb.
Bread—Two bread units per 14 oz loaf.
Flour confectionery—Two bread units per lb.

Most manual workers and adolescents receive additional coupons.

The scheme was further complicated during the first three months of its operation by the fact that bread units could be exchanged for points, which were used in connection with the purchase of various other types of foodstuffs. The coupons were on three different pages of the ration book, and the additional ones granted to those entitled to them were on separate sheets. Some of the coupons were particularly small, and there were three different values, yet the system provided that all coupons had to be cut out by the shop assistant or the roundsmen and all those collected had to be counted by the baker before submitting them to the Food Office with the requisite form at the end of each eight weekly period. Bakers were very relieved when the Ministry, after the scheme had been operated for some months, stated that the coupons could be submitted without being counted.

PRESENT CONTROLS

The Bread (Control and Maximum Prices) Order still operates with controls remaining much the same as before. These include the listing of ingredients which may be used in the manufacture of national bread, the fixing of the weight of loaves which must now be 14 oz or a multiple thereof, except Vienna bread, which must be 7 oz in weight. National bread is now 9d (18c) per 3½-lb loaf and 2¾d (5½c) per 14-oz loaf. Other breads may be sold free from price control providing national bread is also available for sale.

Slicing of bread is still permitted for supply to catering establishments only, and bakers are still precluded from wrapping bread in advance of sale, the only wrapping permitted is when bread is sold retail in a shop. The restrictions which previously applied to both wholesale and retail deliveries have now been removed leaving members of the trade free to deliver as and when they choose. In general, however, so far as retail deliveries are concerned the large majority of the trade are still delivering only three times a week. This position is forced on master bakers, not only by the high cost of delivery but also because, in many cases, the necessary labor and vehicles are not obtainable.

FLOUR CONFECTIONERY

The Flour Confectionery (Control and Maximum Prices) Order also still operates. The principal control is that on the price of flour confectionery and after continued pressure by the trade the ceiling price was recently increased from 1s 6d (36c), to 2s 6d (60c) per lb. This followed a change of policy by the government under which they are reducing the cost of foodstuffs to the exchequer by increasing the price charged to manufacturers for various raw materials. In view of this change the baker now pays 3d (6c) per lb more for sugar than the price charged to the housewife through the grocer's shop. The baker also pays more for dried fruit and fat than the housewife. The higher price now fixed will enable bakers to use some of the additional materials which are coming on the market such as glace cherries, cut peel, and marzipan, the price of which precluded their being used in cakes for sale at 1s 6d (36c) per lb.

MAXIMUM PRICES OF FLOUR CONFECTIONERY

The clause in the order which now governs the price of flour confectionery reads as follows:

1. Where the combined fat and sugar content amounts to less than 14%, the maximum price shall be at the rate of 8d (16c) per lb net.

2. Where the combined fat and sugar content amounts to 14% or more, the maximum price shall be at the rate of 10d (20c) per lb net, except that where for every pound of the article the cost of the ingredients would amount to more than 3½d (approx. 7c), the maximum price shall be calculated at a rate not exceeding three times the cost of the ingredients or 1s 6d per lb net whichever is the lesser.

3. Where the combined fat and sugar content amounts to 14% or more and the combined fat, sugar and dry egg solids content amounts to 40% or more, the maximum price shall be at the rate of 10d per lb net, except that where for every pound of the article the cost of the ingredients would amount to more than 3½d (approx. 7c), the maximum price shall be calculated, at the option of the seller, either:

(a) at a rate not exceeding three times the cost of the ingredients or 1s 6d (30c) per lb net, whichever is the lesser, or

(b) at a rate not exceeding two and a half times the cost of the ingredients or 2s 6d (60c) per lb net, whichever is the lesser.

The maximum price of uncooked pastry shall be at the rate of 1s (24c) per lb net.

One further alteration which has been made is that the Ministry are now prepared to issue a permit through the Local Food Offices to a prospective bride to enable her to purchase a wedding cake free from restriction. This permit authorizes her baker to make a cake and sell it entirely free from price control.

LABOR AND WAGES

Owing to the slow rate of demobilization from the Armed Forces and War Industries, and, subsequently to the increased demand for labor all round, particularly for those trades producing goods for export, the labor problem in the Baking Industry has not been eased to the extent which had been hoped. Many bakers have experienced great difficulty in obtaining sufficient labor to enable them to maintain production and reduce the excessive hours worked by their existing staff.

The Baking Wages Council continues to fix the minimum rate of wage payable to workers employed on production, and they recently granted an increase which brought the London area up to 1s 11d (47½c) per hour. The rates operating outside London are slightly less. At the time the last increase was given the amount which had previously been regarded as a war bonus was consolidated and became part of the basic rate. At least, the minimum rates fixed by the Wages Council must be paid to all workers but in addition local agreements have been entered into between the employers' organizations and trade unions, covering certain districts in the country, which provide for more favorable conditions for the operative and the payment of a higher rate of wages.

The Wages Council regulations include provision for a guaranteed working week which applies to all full-time workers who are engaged for 26 or more hours. The guarantee is for a 48-hour week except in those cases where the worker does not desire to work so many hours, when some shorter number of hours may be substituted as the guarantee. The present holidays provided under the regulations are one week's annual holiday with pay plus the payment of six statutory holidays during the year. The operatives have recently submitted an application for the annual paid holiday to be increased to two weeks.

The workers engaged on the distribution of bakery goods through the shop or on the round are not at present covered by any regulations fixing minimum rates of wages. It is assumed, however, that a Wages Council will be set up in the near future to cover these workers.

MASTER BAKERS' REMUNERATION

As indicated above the price of national bread is controlled and also the price of flour confectionery. In this way, the profits of bakers are somewhat restricted especially as great delay is experienced in getting any alteration to the subsidy payable on bread, or to the maximum price of flour confectionery so as to enable the baker to pass on to the consumer the increased costs of raw materials and production, and these costs have been considerably increased during the past few years. The procedure, so far as national bread is concerned, is that the baker buys his flour at 40s per sack (280 lbs) and is paid a subsidy by the Ministry on the basis of a claim which he has to submit covering each eight weeks. The present rate of subsidy is 5s 9d ($1.38) per sack of 280 lbs. Since that figure was fixed as an interim adjustment of the baking trader's claim on May 5, 1946, various costs have increased. In addition, the baker has had to bear the expense of operating the ration scheme. The Ministry will only make an adjustment in the subsidy payable to the trade on the basis of costing figures supplied by the trade. Machinery was set up in 1941 under which bakers are asked to supply returns regularly showing the cost of manufacturing and distributing national bread, and an eminent firm of accountants was employed by the National Association to handle this costings investigation. Even under this system, however, considerable delay is unavoidable between the date for which figures are supplied and the date when they are used to form the basis of an adjustment of subsidy.

RESEARCH

A great step forward was taken in June, 1946, when the British Baking Industries' Research Association was formed. It has been possible to make but little progress with the development of the Association during the early months following its formation owing to the difficulty of finding a suitable Director of Research. An appointment has now been made, and immediate steps will be taken to plan the Research Institute which it is proposed shall be established.

GOVERNMENT CONTROL OF DANISH IMPORTS AND EXPORTS

The Danish government controls imports and exports through an institution known as "Varedirektoratet," with some 1,500 employees. The banks and money are controlled by Danmarks Nationalbank. No change in this situation is expected until the balance between imports and exports becomes normal.

Flour Imports Banned—The import of flour into Denmark was stopped on the outbreak of World War II and has not been resumed. Denmark is still able to produce nearly enough bread grain to cover Danish needs but this necessitates the bread being made from soft wheat and soft rye.

Prewar Flour Buying Methods—Previous to the war the flour import trade in Denmark was done through flour mill agents, who were in constant cable communication with their flour mill connections in the United States and Canada. The flour agents sold the flour to the various importers, who took up the documents. The flour was sold c.i.f. Danish ports and delivered in cotton bags of 100 kilos (220½ lbs) and 50 kilos (110¼ lbs). Prices were quoted per 100 kilos. Insurance cover was against "all risks." No specific contract form was used but short sales contracts bore the usual strike clauses. Arbitration clauses also were included in the contract, some with buyer's option of arbitration either in New York or London; others, for arbitration in Copenhagen. It is hoped that eventually there will be a return to direct trading under these terms.

Flour Importers' Association—The interests of the flour agents and the flour importers are looked after and safeguarded by a flour importers' association known as "Foreningen af Danmarks Importorer og Grossister i Melbranchen," whose officers are: president, Hubert Justesen, Brodr. Justesen, Copenhagen; vice president, Troels Fode, Kompagnistraede 32, Copenhagen.

NETHERLANDS FLOUR IMPORTATION

Up to 1931 wheat and flour imports into Holland consisted of about 75% grain and 25% flour. Under free trading the Netherlands consumers preferred 25% imported flour and 75% homemilled. In 1931 the Netherlands government introduced a mixing-in law which limited the importation of flour to about 5% instead of 25%. However, when the United States lowered its high tariffs on a special concession to the Netherlands, the Netherlands government made a slight concession in respect to the mixing-in regulations and the importation of flour was increased to about 10%.

When shipments to Holland were resumed after the liberation in 1945, the U. S. Army brought in immense emergency supplies of flour, sufficient to meet the needs of the country for a considerably longer period than the six months originally contemplated. The home millers, viewing these large imports of flour with alarm and fearing continued large importations, prevailed on the Netherlands government to cut out future flour imports and to concentrate on wheat only, with the result that in the early spring of 1946 Holland had accumulated rather large wheat stocks, whereas stocks of imported flour were completely exhausted.

Toward the end of 1946 the importation of flour into Holland was re-started but on a much smaller scale than originally agreed upon with the government.

Method of Purchase—For the sake of efficiency the 28 flour importers of Holland, representing at least 50 to 60 U. S. mills, joined together in an organization known as "Importbloembureau" (Flour Import Bureau), with headquarters at Prins Hendrikkade 20-21, Amsterdam. Through this bureau the flour import business is conducted, under the control of the government. The officers of the Importbloembureau are: J. P. Meurs, Luchsinger, Meurs & Co.'s Handelmaatschappij N. V., Amsterdam; Th. C. Verkley, Grippeling & Verkley, N. V., Amsterdam; J. B. Schudderboom, N. V. Agentuur & Commissiehandel v/h P. C. Vis & Co., Amsterdam; K. Heslenfeld, Bulsing & Heslenfeld, Amsterdam; J. L. van Walbeek, Jas. & van Walbeek, Rotterdam; P. C. Donszelmann, Donszelmann & Co.'s Graanen & Graanproducten Mij., Rotterdam.

The government is the sole buyer but it acts through its advisers and chief flour buyers, J. P. Meurs and Th. C. Verkley. When the government is in the market for flour, usually at bi-monthly periods, it asks for offers from the members of the Importbloembureau, which cables out to its flour mill connections in the United States (at present Holland imports only from the United States) and when the offers are received they are submitted through the Importbloembureau to the government officials, with whom rests the final decision.

Terms of Shipment—These are either f.a.s. Gulf ports, f.a.s. New York or on a cost and freight basis Rotterdam/Amsterdam. Payment is made in New York by the Guaranty Trust Co. through credits opened by the Netherlands government, in United States currency against full set of "on board" bills of lading and commercial invoices. Freight must be deducted from invoice and is paid in Holland.

Quality—In general only hard wheat flour, 72% extraction, with an ash content of .50 to .52% on a 14% moisture basis, protein about 10 to 11%, is required in jute bags of 50 kilos (110 lbs). Purchases are also sometimes made of soft flour and hard spring wheat flour for special purposes.

Terms of Purchase—It has been agreed that all purchases be made under the terms and rules of the Flour Contract of the London Flour Trade Association (Canadian and United States of America Flour Contract), and that arbitration, if any, be in London.

Insurance—To be covered by buyers from mill to port of destination, but the exporting mill has to tender every shipment by cablegram, stating port of shipment, name of steamer and quantity shipped.

Brands—Flour is sold by brand in Holland and preference is given to the offers of those mills which have been represented in Holland for many years and whose brands are well introduced and are of uniform quality, known to consumers.

Distribution of Flour—This is made through the Importbloembureau by the importers, who received allocations of flour for distribution among their baker customers, but the allocations are not confined to specific brands.

NORWAY—FLOUR IMPORTATION

Normal importation of wheat flour into Norway in prewar days amounted to 35,000 to 40,000 tons annually and was mainly limited to protein-rich flour from the United States and Canada, consisting of types which experience over a number of years had proved suitable to this market. The flour was bought from United States and Canadian mills by the State Grain Corp. (Statens Kornforretning), which has been the sole buyer since 1915, with the exception of two years, 1927-1929, when there was an interval of free trade. The import figures given above included European flour up to about 10,000 tons per year.

Under the present system of allocation Norway is bound to take certain quantities as flour, the equivalence of which might have been preferred in wheat. This causes a temporary increase in the flour import figures.

Method of Buying—All buying from Norway is done by the State Grain Corp. When notice of an allocation has been received the Norwegian mill agents are requested to cable their mills for offers and on the basis of these the business is concluded. Payment is effected through credits opened in New York in United States dollars, in the case of United States mills, and in Ottawa, in the case of Canadian mills, against a Canadian loan to Norway. All sales are made on f.o.b. basis, insurance effected by the State Grain Corp. No particular contract is used. Years of experience have built up complete confidence between buyer and seller. Buying is always done directly with the mills and not through brokers or exporters.

FLOUR MILLING IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES

UNITED KINGDOM

The flour milling industry of the United Kingdom is comprised of about 400 mills, of which several are owned by one or other of five important groups. The total milling capacity is about 100,000 tons per week, and this output was maintained throughout the war years in spite of the loss, by enemy action, of several of the largest mills, by running long hours and as a result of manufacturing for a large part of the time at an extraction of 85% instead of the prewar 70%. The sackage capacity of the individual mills is always regarded as confidential and is never divulged to competitors or for publication. The Ministry of Food, under whose control the mills now operate, also requires this rule to be maintained strictly. Hence the daily capacity of individual British mills or groups cannot be given.

Leading Mills of the United Kingdom (London and Southeastern District)

A. H. Allen & Co., Ltd.—Croydon, Surrey.
Associated London Flour Millers, Ltd.—Empire Mills (head office, 107 Leadenhall St., E. C. 3), Silvertown, E. 16 (Ranks).
Bowyer & Son—Guildford, Surrey.
Charles Brown & Co., Ltd.—Shad Thames, London, E. C. 1, and Vauxhall, S. W. 1.
Co-operative Wholesale Society, Ltd.—Royal Victoria Docks, London, E. 16.
Cannon & Gaze, Ltd., office, 107 Leadenhall St., London, E. C. 3 (Ranks).
Coxes Lock Milling Co., Ltd.—Weybridge, Surrey.
Daren Mills, Ltd.—Dartford, Kent (Ranks).
J. W. French & Co., Ltd.—Ware, Herts.
Hovis, Ltd.—Vauxhall, London, S. W. 1.
S. Kidd & Co., Ltd., office, 107 Leadenhall St., London, E. C. 3 (Ranks).
McDougalls, Ltd.—Millwall, E. 14.
Mark Mayhew, Ltd.—Battersea, London, S. W. 11.
Marriage, Neave & Co., Ltd.—Albert Mills, London, S. W. 11.
Medway Milling Co., Ltd.—Maidstone, Kent (Ranks).
Mumford, S. P., & Co., Ltd.—Greenwich, London, S. E. 11 (Ranks).
Joseph Rank, Ltd.—Premier Flour Mills, head office, 107 Leadenhall St., E. C. 3, Silvertown, E. 16.
Robinson, J. & H., Ltd.—Deptford, London, S. E. 8 (Ranks).
Spillers, Ltd., head office, 40 St. Mary Axe, E. C. 3, Silvertown, E. 16.
Sun Flour Mills Co., Ltd.—Bow, London, E. (Ranks).
Seth Taylor, Ltd. — Bermondsey, London, S. E. (Ranks).
Baker, Edward, & Sons, Ltd.—Sudbury and Maldon, Essex (Ranks).
Thomas Burton, Ltd. — Sawbridgeworth, Herts.
Cranfield Bros., Ltd.—Ipswich, Suffolk.
Fountain, E. & J.—Uxbridge, Middlesex.
Hooker & Co., Ltd.—Chatham, Kent.
Hooker & Co.—Canterbury, Kent.
Kingsford & Co., Ltd.—Canterbury, Kent.
Marriage, E., & Son Ltd.—Colchester, Essex and Felixstowe, Suffolk.
Joseph Rank, Ltd. — Solent Flour Mills, Southampton, Hants.
Read, R. & J., Ltd.—Norwich, Norfolk.
Reckitt & Colman, Ltd.—Norwich, Norfolk.
Richards, H. W.—Crayford, Kent.
Simmonds, Ltd.—Aldershot, Hants (Ranks).
Whitworth Bros., Ltd.—Wellingboro, Northants.

(Northwest District)

Josh. Appleby & Sons, Ltd.—Bootle and Burnley, Lancs. (Ranks).
Buchanan's Flour Mills, Ltd.—Birkenhead, Ches. (Ranks).
Carr's Flour Mills, Ltd.—Silloth, Cumb.
Co-operative Wholesale Society—Manchester and Oldham, Lancs.
J. Fairclough & Sons, Ltd.—Warrington, Lancs.
F. A. Frost & Sons, Ltd.—Ellesmere Port, Ches. (Spillers).
J. Greenwood & Son, Ltd.—Manchester and Burnley, Lancs.
Hovis, Ltd.—Manchester, Lancs., Macclesfield, Ches.
T. Hulbert & Sons, Ltd.—Manchester, Lancs.
Edward Hutchinson, Ltd. — Mersey Flour Mills, Liverpool, Lancs.
John Jackson & Son, Ltd.—Manchester and Bolton, Lancs. (Spillers).
King Flour Mills, Ltd.—Ellesmere Port, Ches.
William Nelstrop & Sons, Ltd.—Manchester, Lancs.
Paul Bros., Ltd.—Birkenhead, Ches. (Spillers).
Joseph Rank, Ltd.—Birkenhead, Ches.
Thomas Rigby & Son, Ltd.—Birkenhead, Ches. (Ranks).
Spillers & Bakers, Ltd.—Birkenhead, Ches.
Joseph Sumner & Co., Ltd.—Chorley, Lancs.
W. Sutcliffe & Son, Ltd.—Manchester, Lancs. (Ranks).
W. Vernon & Sons, Ltd.—Birkenhead, Ches. (Spillers).
Walmsley & Smith, Ltd.—Barrow, Lancs. (Hutchinson).
W. J. & O. Wilson, Ltd.—Liverpool, Lancs.

(Southwest District)

Cardiff & Channel Mills, Ltd. — Cardiff, Wales (Spillers).
Hosegood Industries, Ltd. — Avonmouth, Glos. (Spillers).
Hosken, Trevithick, Polkinhorn & Co., Ltd. —Plymouth, Devon. (Spillers).
Humphries & Bobbett—Bristol, Glos. (Hovis, Ltd.).
Priday, Metford & Co., Ltd.—Gloucester, Glos.
J. Reynolds & Co., Ltd.—Gloucester, Glos.
Spillers, Ltd.—Avonmouth, Glos.
Spillers, Ltd.—Cardiff, Wales.
Weaver & Co., Ltd. — Swansea, Wales (Ranks).

(Northeast District)

Allinson, Ltd.—Castleton, Yorks. (also at London and Newport, Mon.)
A. & R. Appleton, Ltd.—Stockton, Co. Durham (Ranks).
Cleveland Flour Mills, Ltd.—Thornaby-on-Tees, Co. Durham (Ranks).
Co-operative Wholesale Society—Wilmington, nr. Hull, Yorks.
Dickinson, Ltd.—Lincoln, Lincs.
Dunstan's Mills (Co-operative Wholesale Society).
Grimsby Flour Mills—Grimsby, Lincs. (Spillers).
T. Hanley & Son, Ltd.—Doncaster, Yorks. (Ranks).
H. & W. Ibbotson, Ltd.—Sheffield, Yorks. (Ranks).
Kirby's (Selby), Ltd.—Selby, Yorks. (Ranks).
Joseph Rank, Ltd.—Hull, Yorks.
Robinson Bros. (Rotherham), Ltd.—Rotherham, Yorks. (Hovis).
Robson's, Ltd. — Sunderland, Co. Durham (Spillers).
Spillers, Ltd.—Hull, Yorks.
Spillers, Ltd.—Newcastle-on-Tyne.
Thomas Sugden & Son, Ltd.—Brighouse, Yorks.
Thirsk & Sons, Ltd.—Nafferton, Yorks.
Yorkshire Ideal Flour Mills, Ltd.—Selby, Yorks.

(Scotland)

A. & W. Douglas, Ltd.—Dalkeith, Midlothian.
John Herdman & Son, Ltd.—Edinburgh, Midlothian (Spillers).
Robert Hutchison & Son, Ltd.—Kirkcaldy, Fife.
McKenzie & Co., Ltd.—Montrose, Angus.
Riverside Milling Co., Ltd.—Glasgow, Lanark (Ranks).
The Scottish Co-operative Society—Glasgow, Lanark.
The Scottish Co-operative Society—Leith, Midlothian.
J. & R. Snodgrass, Ltd.—Glasgow, Lanark.
Spillers, Ltd.—Glasgow, Lanark.
A. & R. Tod, Ltd. — Leith, Midlothian (Ranks).
John Wilson & Co., Ltd.—Leith, Midlothian (Ranks).

(Northern Ireland)

Isaac Andrews & Sons, Ltd.—Belfast.
Hughes, Dickson & Co. (1925), Ltd.—Belfast (Ranks).
James Neill, Ltd.—Belfast.
Robert Morton & Co., Ltd.—Ballymena.
Joseph Rank, Ltd.—Belfast.

(Eire)

Andrews & Sons, Ltd.—L., Belfast.
Ballina Flour Mills, Ltd.—Ballina.
Barrow Milling Co., Ltd.—Carlow.
Bennett & Co., Ltd.—Clonakilty.
Bolands, Ltd.—Ringsend Road, Dublin.
Brown, W., & Co., Ltd.—Hanover Street Mills, Dublin.
Brown & Crosthwait, Ltd.—Lodge Mills, Bagenalstown.
Byrne, Mahony & Co., Ltd.—Usher's Island, Dublin.
Comerford, Jas., & Sons, Ltd.—Rathdrum Mills, Co. Wicklow.
Davis, S. & A. G., Ltd.—St. John's Mills, Enniscorthy.
Dock Milling Co., Ltd. — Barrow Street, Dublin.
Dublin North City Milling Co., Ltd.—113 Phibsboro Road, Dublin.
Dublin Port Milling Co., Ltd.—Alexandra Wharf, Dublin.
Owen Fogarty—Aughrim, Wicklow.
Furlong, John, & Sons, Ltd.—Cork.
Glynn, M., & Sons—Kilrush.
Going & Smith, Ltd.—Cahir.
Goodbody, M. J., & L., Ltd.—Clara.
Hallinan & Sons, Ltd.—T., Middleton.
Hallinan & Sons, Ltd.—T., Fermoy.
Johnston, Mooney & O'Brien, Ltd.—Conliffe Flour Mills, Dublin.
McDonough Milling & Trading Co., Ltd.—Galway.
Milford (Donegal) Bakery & Flour Mills, Ltd.—Milford, Donegal.
Mosse, W. H., Ltd.—Bennettsbridge.
National Flour Mills, Ltd.—Cork.
Neill, James, Ltd.—Reliable Flour Mills, Belfast.
Odlum, W. P., & R., Ltd.—Leinster Mills, Naas; Maryborough, Portarlington and St. Mullins.
Palmer, T., & Co.—Nuns' Island, Galway.
Pilsworth, R., Ltd.—Grennan Mills, Thomastown.
Pollexfen, W. & G. T., & Co., Ltd.—Sligo.
Ranks (Ireland), Ltd. (two mills)—Limerick.
Ranks (Ireland), Ltd.—Clara.
Shackleton, G., & Sons, Ltd.—Lucan.
Shaw, George, & Sons, Ltd.—St. John's Mills, Cork.
Waterford Flour Mills, Ltd.—Waterford.
Webb, J. R., Ltd.—Mallow.

British Flour Mills Destroyed by Enemy Action (1940-1944)

G. W. Chitty & Co., Ltd.—Dover (shelling).
J. W. French & Co., Ltd.—Bow.
Paul Bros., Ltd.—Homepride Mill, Birkenhead.
Joseph Rank, Ltd.—Premier Mills, London; Solent Mills, Southampton; Clarence Mills, Hull.
Reckitt & Colman, Ltd.—Norwich.
Samuel Smith (Sheffield), Ltd.—Sheffield.
Spillers, Ltd. — Millennium Mills, London; Fwan Mills, Hull.
John Thompson & Sons, Ltd.—Belfast.
W. H. Yeatman & Sons, Ltd.—Poole.

GERMANY

In Germany, before the war, according to a census taken in 1925, there were some 30,000 mills. The majority of these —many driven by water power—were very small. About 70% of the prewar output was provided by the larger mills, many of which were owned by large industrial combines, the largest being the Deutsche Muhlenvereinigung. This group, taken over by the Nazi government in 1933 from the Getriede & Industrie Commissie A-G, Dusseldorf, had a milling capacity of about 19,000 bbls per day, with mills at Duisburg, Crefeld, Dortmund, Munster, Cologne, Worms, Frankfurt-am-Main and Berlin. The group lost about 80% of its capacity by allied bombing during the war, including two mills at Duisburg and mills at Dortmund, Munster, Cologne-Mulheim and Frankfurt-am-Main.

The second large combine is the Auer group, which had a daily capacity of 17,000 bbls, with mills at Cologne-Deutz, Neuss, Mannheim, Dusseldorf and Breslau. This group lost about half its capacity.

The third large combine is the Plange group, a family concern of long standing. Its mills, very modern and efficiently run, were located at Dusseldorf, Soest, Hamburg and Altona. The mills at Dusseldorf, Soest and Hamburg had a combined capacity of 13,700 bbls per day and all were destroyed. The mill at Altona was requisitioned by the Nazi government—dismantled and used to house forced labor for the Blohm & Voss shipyards. The Plange mill at Dusseldorf had a daily capacity of 6,400 bbls.

Other large combines are Kampfmeyer, Ehrling, Werner & Nicolai, the family concern of Werhahn, and the Industrie Beteiligungs G.m.b.H.

The Kampfmeyer group lost its Leysiffer & Litzmann mill at Cologne-Deutz early in the war. A new building was put up by forced Dutch labor but, although the building is still intact, it is empty of machinery.

Werner & Nicola lost mills at Mannheim and the Gottschalk mill at Crefeld, which the German army deliberately destroyed during its retreat.

The Werhahn group lost the Neuss mill but its Duisburg plant escaped damage. The Industrie Beteiligungs G.m.b.H., which owned several mills in Berlin, suffered badly.

The two large mills at Frankfurt-am-Main, with a capacity of 3,599 bbls, are gone; also the two mills at Munster, the two mills at Essen, and four out of the five Duisburg mills, which had a capacity of 9,000 bbls per day. Among the large mills alone, at least 60,000 bbls of daily capacity no longer exists.

In the Mannheim-Ludwigshafen area about 60% of prewar capacity remains undamaged and Worms has three fairly large mills working, though one of them is only suitable for rye flour. In Harburg, the Harburger Muhlentriebe A-G., with a capacity of 2,400 lbs, is now working. The large Rolandmuhle, Bremen, with a capacity of 4,600 bbls of wheat flour and 2,400 bbls of rye flour, escaped serious damage, and is now operating, although for a time it was idle on account of mines in the river.

It is estimated that from 55 to 60% of the milling capacity of Germany as a whole was put out of action during the war, and that for a time Germany will have to rely largely on an increased output from the small country roller and stone mills and on the use of improvised hammermill plants, which will have to be erected in or near the existing wheat elevators.

Leading Mills of Germany

Daily Capacity of Wheat in Quintals of 100 Kilos (220½ lbs)

Altona a/E.—L. P. Lange Sohne	*4,000
Berlin—F. W. Schutt, Dampfmuhle	....
Berlin—Berliner Dampfmuhle	*800
Berlin—Berliner Victoria Muhle	*3,000
Crefeld—Crefelder Muhlenwerke	*....
Crefeld—Muhlenwerke Gottschalk A. G.	*1,600
Dolzschen b/Dresden — Konig Friedrich August Muhlenwerke A. G.	....
Dresden—T. Bienert	....
Duisburg—Rosiny Muhlen A. G.	*2,000
Duisburg — Werner & Nicolai, Germania Muhlenwerke, C.M.B.H.	*2,000
Dortmund—Dortmunder Muhlenwerke A. G.	*1,600
Dusseldorf—Georg Plange	*7,200
Frankfurt a.M.—Frankfurter Muhlenwerke A. G.	*2,400
Furstenberg i/Mechlbg.—Muhle L. Behrns.	....
Hamburg—Georg Plange	*....
Hamlin a/Weser—Wesermuhlen A. G.	....
Harburg a/E—Harburger Muhlenbetrieb	2,800
Heidelberg—Herrenmuhle vorm. C. Genz A. G.	1,200
Karlsruhe—Grunwinkel Sinner	....
Keil-Neumuhlen—Holsatia-Muhle G.M.B.H.	....
Koln-Deutz—Leysieffer & Litzmann, Heftsche Kunstmuhle A. G.	*2,400
Koln-Deutz—Heinrich Auer Muhlenwerke A. G.	*3,000
Konigsberg—Konigsberger Walzmuhle	*1,000
Ludwigshafen a/Rhein—Ludwigshafener Walzmuhle	*3,400
Mannheim—E. Kaufmann Sohne	1,400
Mannheim—Germaniamuhle Werner & Nicolai	2,800
Mannheim—Pfalzische Muhlenwerke	3,200
Mannheim—Simons Muhlen A. G.	....
Mannheim—Heldebrand Muhlenbetrieb	4,600
Mannheim—Herrenmuhle	....
Magdeburg—Magdeburger Muhlenwerke A. G.	....
Munster—F. Kiesekamp A. G.	....
Mullrose i/Brandenburg—Adolph Schmidt-Muhlenwerke	....
Neuss—N. Simons	*550
Riesa a/E—Gebr. Schonherr	....
Runingen b/Braunschweig—Muhle Runingen A. G.	....
Sarsedt—Ernst Maizfeld & Sohne	....
Soest i/Westf.—Georg Plange	*1,200
Worms a/Rh.—Hefft'sche Kunstmuhle A. G.	*2,000
Wurzen i/Sa—Wurzener Kunstmuhlenwerke u. Biscuitfabriken vorn. F. Krietsch	....

*Destroyed by enemy action.

FRANCE

In France there are about 2,500 mills of over 50 bbls and under 500 bbls daily capacity; some 80 mills of 500 bbls and over, and only about six really large mills. The prewar national flour output of France was about 360,000 bbls per day. Three of the large mills, five small to medium and 16 small mills, representing a daily capacity of 25,200 bbls, or around 7% of the total daily capacity of the whole country, were destroyed during the war. The large mills destroyed were Grands Moulins Pantin, Paris; Grands Moulins de Strasbourg, Strasbourg, and Grands Moulins Vilgrain, Nancy, representing a total of about 14,000 bbls per day.

Leading Mills of France

Daily Capacity of Wheat in Quintals of 100 Kilos (220½ lbs)

Annoeulin—Ets van Eslande Freres.	1,300
Bordeaux—Grands Moulins de Bordeaux	4,000
Chatillon-sur-Indre—Jaques Mirault, about	350
Cauneille-les-Peyrehorade—Larran Freres	700
Clermont—Grands Moulins de Paris.	1,000
Dijon—Ste des Grandes Minoteries Dijonnaises	1,000
Dunkerque—Robert Hans Fichaux, about	350
Fiers—Russo et Cie	600
Gleize-Villefranche—Grands Moulins Seigle	800
Le Bourget—Moulin du Bourget	800
Le Mans—Grands Moulins St. Georges	1,800
Lyon—Grandes Minoteries Lyonnaises	1,200
Lyon—Joseph Milliat	500
Marquette—Grands Moulins de Paris	6,000
Marquette les Lille—L. & E. Despretz	1,800
Marseille—Grands Moulins de Marseille	1,600
Etablissements Lombard	1,000
Semouleries Saint Auguste	2,000
Moulins des Marroniers	800
Moulins de Arrenc	1,300
Grands Moulins de Paris	2,000
Ets Louis Remusat, about	600
Michel Storione, about	600
Felix de Chomel	400
Monaco—Grands Moulins, about	700
Mortagne-s/-Gironde—Parias Freres, about	400
Nancy—Grands Moulins Vilgrain	*3,000
Nantes—Grands Moulins de la Loire	1,000
Paris—Grands Moulins de Paris	8,000
Grands Moulins de Corbeil	3,000
Grands Moulins de Pantin	*4,500
Grands Moulins Bobigny	1,000
Pont D'Ain—Grandes Minoteries les Fils de Joseph Convert	500
Prouvy-Thiant — Malteries Franco-Belge et Moulins de Prouvy	1,000
Redon—Minoterie Redonaise, about	400
St. Etienne—Aulagnon et Cie	1,200
Strasbourg—Grands Moulins de Strasbourg	*5,000
Minoterie Alsaciennes	1,200
Grand Moulin de la Ganzau	800
Toulouse—Moulins de Toulouse	850
Valenciennes—Grands Moulins du Nord	1,200
Villerrbanne—Grandes Minoteries Lyonnaises	1,200

*Destroyed by enemy action.

Leading Mills of Holland

Daily Capacity in Metric Tons

Amsterdam—Stoommeelfabriek "Holland" N. V.	350
N. V. Stoom-Meel-en Broodfabriek v.h. G. A. Nering Bogel	120
Deventer—N. V. Industrieele Maatschappij v.h. Noury & van der Lande	350
Leeuwarden—N. V. Koopmans' Meelfabrieken	100
Leiden—N. V. Meelfabriek "De Sleutels" v.h. de Koster & Co.	350
Middelburg—Destroyed by war action.	
Roermond—N. V. Meelfabriek R. Smeets	60
Rotterdam — Bloem-en Meelfabriek "d'Blaauwe Molen" van Woudenberg & van Stolk	100
N. V. Meelfabrieken der Nederlandsche Bakkerij	700
's Hertogenbosch—N. V. Meelfabrieken der Nederlandsche Bakkerij	100
Sas van Gent—N. V. Walzenmolen "Sas van Gent"	40
Utrecht—Maatschappij de Korenschoof N. V.	120
Weesrt—N. V. v.h. Gebr. van der Venne	120
Wormerveer—N. V. v. Wessanen's Koninklijke Fabrieken	700

Leading Mills of Italy

Daily Capacity of Wheat in Quintals of 100 Kilos (220½ lbs)

Ancona—Molino a cilindri C. Brugiapaglia	....
Bologna—F. & O. Filli Bertagna	....
Bologna—Societa Molini Veneto-Emiliant	....
Cremona—Ditta Molino Rapuzzi	....
Genoa—Semoleria Italiana	....
Genoa—Carlo Molinari fu Carlo	....
Genoa and Cagliari—Soc. Esercizio Molini	....
Genoa and Milan—Soc. de Macinazione Molini Certosa	....
Lucca—Fratelli Mandoli	....
Macerata—Canestrari e Butteri	....
Milan—Verga Fratelli	1,200
Milan—Molini Berozzi Marzoli	1,200
Naples—Molini Feola Jeandeau	2,300
Parma—Societa Parmense de Macinazione	....
Pesaro—Molino Albano	....
Rome—Biondi A.	....
Rome—Molino Centrale gia Fratelli Franco	....
Rome and Naples — Societa Anon. Molini & Pastificio Pantanella	1,200
Sacile—Molini Sacilesi	....
Siena—Ciov. Muratori e Cia	....
Torino—Molini Vottero	720
Torino—Molino Dora Soc. Anon.	....
Venice—Giovanni Stucky.	3,000
Vicenza—Soc. Anon. Molini Veneto Piemontesi.	....

Note: Mill capacities in some cases are at present unobtainable.

Leading Mills of Czechoslovakia

Daily Capacity of Wheat in Quintals of 100 Kilos (220½ lbs)

Bratislawa—Gottfried Ludwig Mills, Ltd.	1,700
Bratislawa — Amalgamated Milling Industry, Ltd.	....
With mills at—	
Kaschau, Csany, Iglau, Nagysaros and Losonc	....
Brunnlitz—Daubek Mills	1,550
Levice—Scholler Mills	....
Neutra—Arpad Mills, Ltd.	....
Prague—Prager Aktienmuhle	....
Prague—Odkolek Mills	1,550

Note: Mill capacities in some cases unobtainable.

Leading Mills of Roumania

Daily Capacity of Wheat in Quintals of 100 Kilos (220½ lbs)

Alba Julia—Gluck Mills	....
Arad—Bruder Neumann	4,000
Bucharest—Assan Mills	....
Bucharest—Moara Comerciala	....
Craiova—Mendl Steam Mills	....
Galatz—Moara Steaua	1,000
Grabati—Banat Steam Mills, Ltd.	....
Nagyszentmiklos — Prochaska Steam Mills	....
Oradea Mare—Vereinigte Grosswardeiner	....
Oradea Mare—Laszio und Hanyadi A. G.	....
Timisoara—Temesvarer Kunstmuhle.	....
Timisoara—Bega Mills	1,450

Note: Mill capacities in some cases at present unobtainable.

Leading Mills of Hungary

Daily Capacity of Wheat in Quintals of 100 Kilos (220½ lbs)

Bekes-Csaba — Erste Bekes-Csabaer Martin Rosenthal Dampfmuhle A. G.*	2,250
Budapest—Erste Budapester Dampfmuhle Actien-Gesellschaft	7,750
Concordia Mills	....
Gizella Mills	....
Hungaria Mills	925
Pester Walzmuhle	5,250
Budapest — Hungarian United Flour Mills, Ltd.	....
With plants at—	
Budapest, Cegled, Szolnok, Kiskunfelegyhaza, Csongrad, Kiskunhalas and Gyula	....
Miskolc und Debrecin—Borsod-Miskolcer und Debreciner Istvan Dampfmuhle Actien-Gesellschaft*	3,500
Nagykanizsa — Transdanubia Vereinigte Dampfmuhlen A. G.	....

Note: Mill capacities in some cases unobtainable. *Amalgamated into one company.

Leading Mills of Greece

Daily Capacity in Metric Tons

Calamata—Flour Mills of Messinia, Ltd.	200
Cavalla—Yoirgis & Nicoleboporly	80
Chalkis—Kalamakis Mills, Ltd.	120
Patras—Flour Mills of Patras, Ltd.	150
Piraeus—Attica Mills	200
B. Constantopoulos S. A.	145
Moulins St. Georges S. A.	200
Yiorgis & Nicoletopoulos, Ltd.	175
Yiorgis Bros.	60
Ste. Industrielle	40
Salonica—Ste. Nme. Industrielle	190
Syra—M. Assimomytis & Co.	30
Volos—Loulis Flour Mills, Ltd.	100

Leading Mills of Belgium

Daily Capacity of Wheat in Quintals of 100 Kilos (220½ lbs)

Antwerp—Soc. An. Moulins Van der Stucken	1,000
Boom—Moulins Rypens	1,000
Moulins Lenie	400
Brussels—Moulin Vilvorde	*2,000
Meunerie Bruxelloise	5,000
Grands Moulins de Bruxelles	2,000
Chatelineau—La Royale, Soc. Anon. des Moulins a Vapeur	1,200
Chenee—Moulins J. Trokay	500
Deynze—Moulins de Deynze et des Flandres	1,600
Gand—Nouveaux Moulins "Gand & Bruges"	2,400
Moulins Vanderstraeten	800
Gheel—Bloemmoelens van Gheel	600
Lierre—Molens Hellemans	700
Louvain—Moulins Remy	4,000
Moulins "Hungarie"	*2,300
Moulins "La Viguette"	1,500
Malines—Moulins Nelsen	800
Marcinelle—Moulins Brisack Freres.	1,200
Marchienne-au-Pont—Moulins a Vapeur de Marchienne-au-Pont	*1,000
Merxem—Soc. Anon. Anversoise des Moulins	2,400
Meunerie Herkens	1,200
Merx-em—Moulins Excelsior	600
Schooten/Antwerp—Moulins Metropole	600
Tamise—Moulins de Tamise	400
Tournai—Moulins Lefevre	1,000
Turnhout—Moulin A Coppens	500
Vilvorde—Societe des Moulins des Trois Fontaines	3,500

*Destroyed during World War II.

Leading Mills of Denmark

Daily Capacity of Wheat in Quintals of 100 Kilos (220½ lbs)

Aarhus—Aarhus Dampmolle	1,100
Aalborg—Aalborg nye Dampmolle, about	750
Havnemollen	750
Copenhagen—Toldbodmollen	1,100
Esbjerg—Valsemollen	1,200
Fredericia—Havnemollen	....
Horsens—Horsens Dampmolle	....
Havnemollen	....
Maribo—Maribo Dampmolle	....
Nakskov—Nakskov Dampmolle	420
Nykobing F.—Dampmollen 1 Nykobing F.	1,000
Odense—Munke Molle	1,000
Dampmollen "Viktoria"	....
Randers—Valsemollen Olympia	900
Ringsted—Ringsted Dampmolle	....
Rindsholm PR. Viborg—Rindsholm Molle, about	750
Slagelse—Slagelse Dampmolle	550
Slagelse Valsemolle	....
Sonderburg—Sonderburg Valsemolle	....
Svendborg—Svendborg-Oxenbjerg Dampmolle	1,000
Svinninge—Svinninge Valsemolle	....
Tappernoje—Tappernoje Dampmolle.	....
Thisted—Thisted Dampmolle	....
Vejle—Vejle Dampmolle	1,450

Note: Capacities in some cases unobtainable.

Leading Mills of Norway

Daily Capacity of Wheat in Quintals of 100 Kilos (220½ lbs)

Bergen—Bjorsvigs Melforretning	1,440
A/S Haeggernaes Valsemolle	4,000
Vaksdal Molle	....
M. G. Riisoen	....
Storemollen Bruk	1,000
Kambo—Felleskjopets Molle	480
Kristiansands—A/S Kristiansands Moller	720
Larvik—Fritzoe Moller	2,400
Moss—Moss Aktiemoller	....
Oslo—Bjolsen Valsemolle A/S	....
Peter Larsen & Co. A/S	300
Lysaker Molle	1,600
Skien—Skiens Aktiemolle	1,500
Stavanger—Aktieselskabet Tou	....
Nordkronen Samvirkeselskap	800
Trondheim—I. C. Piene & Son A/S.	....

Note: Capacities in some cases unobtainable.

Leading Mills of Sweden

Daily Capacity of Wheat in Quintals of 100 Kilos (220½ lbs)

Alsters Station—Handels A/B P. G. Jansson	700
Eskilstuna—Ahlens Kvarn A/B	....
Goteborg—P. O. Stokkebyes Kvarn A/B	....
Halsingborg—Halsingborgs Angkvarns A/B	1,800
Kalmar—Kalmar Angkvarns	....
Kommanditbolag	1,800
Kristionstad—A/B Marten Pehrsons Valskvarn	1,900
Landskrona—A/B Landskrona Valskvarn	....
Malmo—Halmstad-Falkenbergs Kvarn A/B	....
A/B Malmo Stora Valskvarn	2,500
Motala—Kvarn A/B Motala Strom	450
Norrkoping—Kvarnaktiebolaget J. G. S.	1,500
Stahlbom & Co., A/B	500
A/B St. Andreas Kvarn	350
Nykoping—A/B Nykopings Storhuskvarn	400
Sloinge—Berte Qvarn A/B	....
Stockholm—A/B Saltsjokvarn	....
Kvarnaktiebolaget Tre Kroner	....
Tralleborg—Tralleborgs Angkvarns A/B	2,400
Uppsala—Upsala Angkvarns A/B	450
A/B Upsala Valskvarn	....
Ystad—A/B Ystads Franska Angkvarn	....

Note: Capacities in some cases unobtainable.

AUSTRALIA—WHEAT FLOUR MILLS

(Daily Capacity in 100-lb Sacks)

NEW SOUTH WALES

Metropolitan Mills—Sydney—

Granville—Brunton & Co., Pty., Ltd., 3,000.
Glebe—City Flour Mills, Pty., Ltd., 480.
Newton—Crago F. & Sons, Pty., Ltd., 3,024
Rhodes—Darling, John, & Son, 3,600.
Pyrmont—Davey E., & Sons, Pty., Ltd., 1,548.
Pyrmont—Gillespie Bros., Pty., Ltd., 3,600.
Dulwich Hill—Great Western Milling Co., Ltd., 1,680.
Homebush—Homebush Flour Mills, Ltd., 912.
Strathfield—Jackett Bros., Ltd., 673.
Enfield—Love, W. B., Pty., Ltd., 960.
Parramatta—McCorquedale Bros., 960.
Sydney—McCorquedale Bros., 720.
Summer Hill—Mungo Scott, Pty., Ltd., 3,552.
Newtown—Southern Cross Flour Mills, 720.
Sydney—Sullivan, J. P., Pty., Ltd., 552.
Ultimo—White Rose Flour Milling Co., Pty., Ltd., 828.

Country Mills—

Murramburrah — Allsopp's Silver Spray Flour Mills, Ltd., 792.
Boggabri—Boggabri Flour Mills, Ltd., 480.
Gunnidah—Brunton & Co., Pty., Ltd., 720.
Albury—Burrows, J., Pty., Ltd., 720.
Goulburn—Conoly, William, Pty., Ltd., 720.
Corowa—Corowa Milling Co., Ltd., 1,200.
Bathurst—Crago, F., & Sons, Pty., Ltd., 792.
Wyalong—Crago, F., & Sons, Pty., Ltd., 672.
Orange—Dalton Bros., Pty., Ltd., 720.
Dubbo—Dubbo Milling Co., Pty., Ltd., 624.
Tamworth—Fielder, Geo., & Co., Pty., Ltd., 1,008.
Canowindra—Great Western Milling Co., Ltd., 720.
Forbes—Harris & Co. (Forbes), Pty., Ltd., 720.
Inverell—Inverell Milling Co., Pty., Ltd., 576.
Junee—Jeffs Bros. (N.S.W.), Pty., Ltd., 756.
Narrabri—Keys & Co., Pty., Ltd., 672.
Gulgong—Lonergon, Jas. (Milling) Co., Pty., Ltd., 816.
Parkes—McGee & Co., Pty., Ltd., 480.
Hamilton—McIntyre, C. S., Pty., Ltd., 1,200.
Wellington—McLeod, M., Pty., Ltd., 576.
Wagga Wagga—Murrumbidgee Milling Co., Ltd., 1,320.
Tamore—Pardey & Co., Pty., Ltd., 624.
Cootamundra—Stratton & Sons, Pty., Ltd., 1,440.
Bathurst—Tremain Bros., Pty., Ltd., 960.
Tamworth—West Tamworth Milling Co., Pty., Ltd., 1,440.
Narrandera—Wise Bros., Pty., Ltd., 960.
Tocumwal—Wise Bros., Pty., Ltd., 1,200.
Young—Young Roller Flour Mill Co., Ltd., 960.
Grenfell—Sullivan, 480.
Wellington — Wellington Farmers Flour Milling Co., Ltd., 480.

VICTORIA

Metropolitan Mills—

North Melbourne—Brunton & Co., 2,448.
Burnley—Burnley Flour Mills, 1,368.
Kensington—Darling & Son, 2,976.
Glenroy—Hutchinsons, 828.
Richmond—Jackett H., & Co., 864.
Kensington—Kimpton, W. S., & Son, 6,190.
Kensington—Miniñe & Co., 6,190.
North Carlton—Mitchell Flour Mill, 2,256.
West Footscray—Schutt & Barrie, 936.
Abbotsford—Stratton & Co., 2,208.
Newport—Thomas & Son, 1,392.

Country Mills—

Rupanyup—Brunton & Co., 672.
Echuca—Echuca Flour Mills, 1,008.
Ballarat—Garden City Mill, 720.
Yarrawonga—Grant & Wilson, 624.
Mooroopna—McLennan & Co., 768.
St. Arnaud—Malcolm & Co., 672.
Maryborough — Maryborough Flour Mill, 600.
Charlton—Noake Bros., 1,368.
Horsham—Noake Bros., 1,440.
Nhill—Noake Bros., 720.
Swan Hill—Swan Milling Co., 566.
Murton—Thomas & Son, 1,776.
Rainbow—Thomas & Son, 672.
Wangaratta—Wangaratta Flour Mill, 480.
Bendigo—Tomlins Simmie, 1,008.
Wangaratta—Wangaratta Flour Mill, 480.
Kerang—Water & Kerang, 480.
Bridgewater—Water & Kerang, 1,440.
Stawell—Wimmera Flour Mill, 648.

WESTERN AUSTRALIA

Metropolitan Mills—

North Fremantle—Great Southern Roller Flour Mills, Ltd., 1,080.
Guilford, Perth — Peerless Roller Flour Mill, Ltd., 1,800.
Cottesloe, Perth—Thomas & Co. (W. A.), Ltd., 1,080.
West Perth—Perth Roller Flour Mills, Ltd. (York Flour Milling Co.), 1,152.

Country Mills—

Narrogin — Great Southern Flour Mills, Ltd., 480.
Katanning—Katanning Flour Mills, Ltd., 912.
Northan—Thomas, W., & Co. (W. A.), Ltd., 2,880.
Kellerberrin—Thomas, W., & Co. (W. A.), Ltd., 600.
Wagin—Wagin Flour Milling Co., Ltd., 528.
York—York Flour Milling Co., 1,008.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA

Metropolitan Mills—

Port Adelaide—Adelaide Milling Co., Ltd., 2,064.
Nile End, Adelaide—Charlick, W., Ltd. (City Flour Mills), 1,440.
Adelaide—Jackett, W., & Son, Ltd., 816.
Adelaide—Thomas, W., & Co., Ltd., 1,440.

Country Mills—

Moonta—Adelaide Milling Co., Ltd.
Jamestown—Adelaide Milling Co., Ltd.
Angaston—Angaston Milling Co.
Balaklava — Balaklava Syndicate Flour Millers.
Eudunda—Boer, A. E., Ltd.
Stockwell—Boer, A. E., Ltd.
Caltowie—Both, J. H., & Co.
Bridgewater — Bridgewater Milling Co., Ltd.
Mount Gambier — Commercial Flour & Oatmeal Milling Co., Ltd.
Cummins—Cummins Milling Co.
Salisbury—Heidenreich, F. T.
Gawler—Jeff Bros., Ltd.
Kapunda—Kapunda Milling Co.
Lyndoch—Kleinig Bros.
Laura—Laura Milling Co.
Murray Bridge—Noske Bros.
Birdwood—Pfaum & Co.
Hamley Bridge—Robins, J. H., & Sons.
Strathalbyn—Strathalbyn Milling Co.
Mannum—Walker, B., & Sons.

QUEENSLAND

Metropolitan Mills—

South Brisbane—Barnes & Co., Pty., Ltd., 1,296.
South Brisbane — Brisbane Milling Co., (Pty.), Ltd., 2,016.
Albion—Gillespie Bros. (Q.), Pty., Ltd., 1,632.

Country Mills—

Toowoomba—Defiance Milling Co., Ltd., 576.
Warwick—Farmers Milling Co., Ltd., 576.

TASMANIA

Metropolitan Mills—

Hobart—Gibson's, Ltd., 1,260.

Country Mills—

Launceston—Nonds & Affleck, Pty., Ltd., 720.
Launceston—Ritchie, D., & Son.

HONDURAS—WHEAT FLOUR MILLS

Puerto Cortes—Molino Nacional de Harina, S. A., 200.
San Pedro Sula—Molina Hondureno, S. A., 90.
Tegucigalpa—Molino Central Harinero, S. A. (formerly Molino Harinero Hondureno, S. A.), 250.

IRAQ—WHEAT FLOUR MILLS

Baghdad—Ishac Saleh Flour Mill.
Faraj Hanna Halata Flour Mill.
Abdul Rahman Abdullah Flour Mill.
Kadhimain Flour Mill.
Isa Al Haj Khalil Flour Mill.
Meir Shalom Mahlab and Aziz Wali Flour Mill.

ECUADOR—WHEAT FLOUR MILLS

Ambato—Molinos "La Industria."
Molino de Augusto Gangotena Fabara.
Molino "Miraflores."
Molino "Tilulum."
Molino de Jacobo Paredes.
Azogues—Molino de Jose M. Ochoa U.
Cajabamba (Province of Chimborazo)—Molino "Rohr."
Canar—Molino de Nicanor Merchan.
Cayambe—Molino de Heriberto Maldonado.
Cuenca—Molino de Alfanso Aleman.
Molino de Joaquin Arbitro.
Molino de Victor Bravo.
Molino de Roberto Carrion.
Molino de Guillermo Ordenez.
Molino de Manuel Serrano.
Molino de Honorio Vega.
Molino de Joaquin Samero.
Loja—Molino de Jose M. Burneo Arias.
Molino de Jose Miguel Eguiguren.
Molino de Larriva Hnos.
Molino de Victor Vivar.
Quito—Leopoldo Baez.
"El Censo."
"San Francisco."
"El Condor."
"Guayas."
"Santa Rosa."
"El Rosario."
"Molinos Arineros."
Mariano S. Noboa.
"San Antonio."
Floresmilo Pozo.
Luis Sierra Paredes.

FOREIGN WEIGHTS AND MEASURES

Equivalents in Avoirdupois

Argentine Republic—		
Ton, 1,000 kilos, equals	*2,204½	lbs
Hectare of land equals	2.471	acres
A "sack" of flour weighs	220	lbs
A "bag" of flour weighs	140	lbs
A barrel of flour weighs net.	196	lbs
Russia—		
1 pood equals	36	lbs
10 poods equal 1 chetvert or.	360	lbs
100 chetverts of wheat equal	72	qrs
100 chetverts of seed equal	83	qrs
100 chetverts of barley equal	88	qrs
100 chetverts of rye equal	74	qrs
100 chetverts of oats equal	66	qrs
France—		
1,000 kilogrammes equal	1	†ton
218.2 kilogrammes equal	480	lbs
225.45 kilogrammes equal	496	lbs
1 quintal, 100 kilos, equals	220½	lbs
180 charges equal	100	qrs
1 hectolitre equals	2.8	bus
Holland—		
1 last of wheat equals	10⅓	qrs
1 last of barley equals	10⅓	qrs
1 last of oats equals	10¼	qrs
1 German last of wheat equals	9⅛	qrs
100 Egyptian ardebs of wheat equal	62½	qrs
816 Constantinople kilos equal	100	qrs
100 Galatz kilos equal	142	qrs
100 Ibrail kilos equal	262	qrs
100 Malta salms of wheat equal	102	qrs
5 Spanish fanegas of wheat equal about	1	qr
350 Austrian stajas of wheat equal	100	qrs
25 Portuguese alqueire of wheat equal	1¼	qrs
472.81 Vienna metzen equal	100	qrs
19 Austro-Hungarian minots equal	4	qrs
1 Smyrna kilo equals	1	bu
1 Barcelona cras of wheat equals	1.925	bus
10 Norway maas—1 maller—equal	4.126	bus
1 Vienna metze equals	1.7	bus
1 Chilean fanega equals	154½	lbs
1 maund Indian wheat seed equals	82	lbs
1 Chinese or Japanese picul equals	133⅓	lbs
1 Japanese koku equals	5.11	bus
A quarter weighs—		
English (8 bus)	480	lbs
California wheat	500	lbs
Other American wheat	480	lbs
Chilean wheat	480	lbs
South Russian wheat	492	lbs
American maize	480	lbs
Danubian maize	480	lbs
Danubian wheat	480	lbs
Odessa maize	492	lbs
Galatz maize	462	lbs
Barley	400	lbs
Oats varies from	304 to 336	lbs
Metric ton equals	2,204.6	lbs
A long ton equals	2,240	lbs
A short ton equals	2,000	lbs
100 kilos equal	220½	lbs
50 kilos equal	110¼	lbs

*In Argentine trade, is reckoned as 2,200 lbs. †Long ton.

To reduce bushels of American maize (corn) to quarters (480 lbs) multiply by 7 and divide by 60. To reduce sacks of flour (280 lbs) to barrels (196 lbs) multiply by 10 and divide by 7. Reverse operation to change 196 lbs into 280 lbs.

The weight of a barrel of flour is based on the old English "stone" of 14 lbs—14 stone being taken as a barrel. The sack has 20 stone; thus a 280-lb sack is 20-14ths of a barrel, or, for convenience of figuring, we say 10-7ths. Bearing this in mind, it is easy to reduce sacks to barrels, or vice versa.

To reduce cwts. English (112 lbs) of flour to barrels (196 lbs), multiply by 4 and divide by 7.

"San Francisco."
"Royal."
Riobamba—Barragan Hnos.
"El Fenix."
"San Rafael."
Alfonso Davalos and Hno.
"Espiga de Oro."
Reinaldo Torres.
Salcedo (Province of Leon)—"Venecia."
"California."
Carlos Guerreo.
"Venecia."

ARGENTINA—WHEAT FLOUR MILLS
(Daily Capacity in 100-lb Sacks)

Avellaneda, F.C.S. (Province of Buenos Aires—Jose Marconetti & Cia. (5), 9,600.
Bahia Blanca, F.C.S. (Province of Buenos Aires)—Vattuone & Bosso Hermanos (2), 3,400.
Buenos Aires—Molinos Rio de la Plata, S. A. (17), 44,300.
Borgonovo Badino (1), 3,000.
Sucesion Antonio Boero (1), 1,600.
Carlos Boero Romano (1), 2,000.
S. A. Molino Bruening (1), 1,600.
Tomas Boero (1), 1,400.
La Clara, S. A. (3), 2,100.
S. A. Eminco (2), 2,700.
Cores Martelletti (2), 1,700.
Minetti & Cia., Ltda. (6), 23,600.
Jose Minetti & Cia., Ltda., Sarmiento (1), 5,000.
S. A. Molinos Fenix (10), 14,400.
S. A. Morixe Hermanos (3), 7,000.
Pablo Rossi (1), 1,800.
Juan Semino (2), 3,800.
J. Weber Hermanos (2), 3,000.
Entre Rios—Fabani Hermanos (1), 1,400.
La Plata, F.C.S.—M. Campodonico Ltda. (1), 2,400.
Santa Fe, F.C.C.A.—Guillermo Bauer (1), 1,600.
Cabanellas & Cia (1), 1,400.
S. A. Lupotti & Franchino, Lt. (1), 1,600.
Number of mills in parentheses following name.

EL SALVADOR—WHEAT FLOUR MILLS

Puerto de la Laguna—Cia. Marinera Salvadorena, Departamento de la Libertad, C.A., 200.
Nejapa—Cristina K. v. de Vilanov e Hijos, Molino "El Barcam," 200.
San Miguel—Molino "Oriental," 200.
San Salvador—Molino "La Flor," Messrs. Roverso y Patuzzo.

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC—WHEAT FLOUR MILLS

Puerto Plata—H. P. Krippene.
San Pedro de Macoris—Santiago A. Ricart.

SYRIA—WHEAT FLOUR MILLS

Aleppo—Mazid Cheik Tourab; Hadj Mohammed Mazid & Co; Hadj Mohammed Chabarek; Nour Haidari; Hadj Kamel Haikal; Aboudan Hariri; Chabarek Cousins.
Beirut—Tawil & Bakalian; Les Fils de Musbah Barrage; Khodr Barrage; Debs & Fiani; Abdel-Kader Tawil; Sarkis Bakalian; Barrage Freres & Co; Osman Barrage; Minoterie de Dora; Mustapha Tawil & Fils.
Damascas—Jallad & Mahayni; Seror Agha Mahayni; Muhiddeeen Zaim & Co; Beirakdar Freres; Ismail Mahayni & Co; Mohammed Nader & Co; Nassouh Kassabbashi; Ataya & Co.

PARAGUAY—WHEAT FLOUR MILLS

Molinos Harineros del Paraguay, S. A., 1,350.
Molino San Antonio (Buelink & Cia.), 900.
Molino Villagra (Villagra Hnos.), 675.

BOLIVIA—WHEAT FLOUR MILLS
(Daily Capacity in 100-lb Sacks)

Cochabamba—Elsa de Eterovich; Franjola and Compania; Empresa de Luz and Fuerza Electrica.
La Paz—Compania Molinera Boliviana, 900.
Sociedad Industrial Molinera, 2,250.
Molinos "El Progreso," 270.
Empresa Industrial de Viacha, 180.
Oruro—Genoveva Aponte; Julio Labertonniere; Molino Oruro.
Potosi—Molinos Soux, 50.
Sucre—Carmen A. v. de Villa de Lora.
Molinos "La Sucrense," 180.
Tarija—Manuel Arraya; Molinos Azurduy; Calabi Frigerio.

URUGUAY—WHEAT FLOUR MILLS

Buena Vista—Luis Comas Compte.
Carmelo—Mora & Cia., Ltda.
Canelones—Juan Nougue.
Chacras Flores—Mouret Hnos.
Costa de Colla—Rosario, S. A.
Durazno—Andrade Hnos; Caorsi, Sucesores, Jose A.
Durazno—Filippini, S. A.
Dolores—Estrade & Cia.
Ejidos Aigua—Zunin, Bello & de Leon.
Ejidos de Lascano—Zunin T. Manuel.
Cardal—Filippin, S. A.
Young—Bartaburu, Alfonso.
Rodriguez—Sdad. Molino Nal. Ltda.
Florida—Cosentino Hnos. & Cia; Compte Villanueva & Cia.
Fray Marcos—Molinosy Fideeria del Este.
Garzon—Lazo Hnos. & Cia.
Melo—Gramon, S. A.
Pan de Azucar—Schiavone, Arturo y R.
Minas—Ugarte, Angel.
Montevideo—Castagneto, Antonio L; Cia. de Prod. Agricolas; Levrero Hnos; Mane & Cia; Molino y Fideeria del Este; Peirano, Ernesto; Peirano, Nocalas; Perez Candame, Manuel; Podesta, S. A; Trebino Hnos; Valverde C. & Hnos.
Puntapde Mallada—San Jose, S. A.
Pan de Azucar—Schiavone, Arturo y R.
J. P. Varela—Resk, Martin.

SWITZERLAND—WHEAT FLOUR MILLS

Aarau—Stadtmuhle; Aargauische Muhlen A. G.
Villmergen—C. Dambach A. G.
Basel—Aktienmuhle Basel; Handelsmuhle R. Mechel A. G; Edwin Wehrli.
Lausen—A. Haegler & Co.
Liestal—Albert Schweizer.
Bern—Beck & Cie. A. G; Buhler Rudolf; Dur Hermann A. G; Jurassische Muhlenwerke A. G; Muhlen Aktiengesellschaft Thun; Schenk Fried. Wwe. Stadtmuhle.
Fribourg—Flamattmuhle A. G.
Geneva—Moulin Agricole de la Pallanterie.
Versoix—Moulins de Versoix S. A.
Glarus—Heussi & Co.
Chur—Neumuhle A. G.
Grusch—Lietha & Co.
Malters—B. Fuchs Sohne; Heiner's Sohne & Co., A. G.
Wolhusen—Walzmuhle A. G.
Willisau—Gebruder Amrein & Co
Neuchatel—Minoterie Bossy & Cie. S. A.
Goldach—Vereinigte Muhlen A. G
Hammermuhle — Bussmann & Siegenthaler.
Ober-Erlinsbach—Ernst Haefely A. G.
Handelsmuhle—Meyer Brothers.
Mendrisio—Molini S. A. Esercizio.
Cossonay—Grands Moulins de Cossonay S. A.
Orbe—Moulins Rod S. A.
Rivaz—Minoterie Co-operative du Leman.
Zug—L. Haab Sohne, Neumuhle Baar.
Pfaffikon—Egli & Co., A. G.
Winterthur—Hauser & Co., A. G., Neumuhle Toss.
Zurich-Tiefenbrunnen — Heinrich Wehrli, Muhle.

COLOMBIA—WHEAT FLOUR MILLS
(Daily Capacity in 100-lb Sacks)

Barranquilla—Hariner a Santa Teresita, Ramon Urueta & Cia., S. A., 250.
Generoso Mancini "La Insuperable," 250.
Roncallo Hnos. & Cia., S. A., 625.
Bogota—La Industria Harinera, S. A; Molinos del Caribe; Molinos del Darien; Molino El Condor; Compania Molinera Plus-Ultra Rivas & Rozo; Molino "La Princesa"; Roncallo Hnos. & Cia. S. A; Compania Molinera de la Victoria; Molinos Wolf; Molino El Lobo.
Bucaramanga—Rojas y Archila.
Cali—Obdulio Robayo, "El Condor del Valle."
Cartagena—Empresa Harinera de Cartagena, S. A., 125.
Chiquinquira (Boyaca)—Compania Molinera de Occidento.
Choconta—(Cundinamarca) Molino de la Primavera.
Facatativa (Cundinamarca)—Molino Moderno.
Honda — Molino San Pedro; Compania Harinera Antioquena.
Pasto—Via Pandiaco, 100; Molino Rosero, 100.

BRAZIL—WHEAT FLOUR MILLS
(Daily Capacity in 100-lb Sacks)

Antonina—Industrias Reunidas F. Matarazzo S. A., Itapema, 2,330.
Bahia—Moinho de Bahia S. A., Rua Argentina, 1,600.
Caxias—Moinho Sul-Brasileiro, Viuva Aristides Germani & Cia., 500.
Curitiba—Moinho Paranaense Ltda.
Getulio Vargas — Moinho Santa Teresa, Saulle Pagnoncelli S. A., 250.
Passo Fundo—Moinho Sao Luiz, Busato Irmaos & Cia., 575.
Pernambuco—Grandes Moinho do Brazil, S. A., 400.
Porto Alegre—Moinhos Rio Grandense S. A. Mills at Porto Alegre, 2,000; Pelotas, 1,800; Uruguaiana, 900; Cruz Alta, 425; Passo Funde, 900; Boa Vista do Erechim, 425; Guapore, 300; Joinville (Santa Catharina), 950.
Moinhos Esperance, Dal Molin Irmaos & Cia. Ltda., 900.
Moinhos "Germani," Viuva Aristides Germani & Cia., 500.
Rio de Janeiro—Moinho, Rio de Janeiro Flour Mills and Graneries, Ltd; Moinho Fluminense; Moinho da Luz; Moinho Guanabara.
Sao Mateus do Sul—Kantor & Cia.
Sao Paulo—I. R. F. Matarazzo S. A; Moinho Central; Moinho Fanucchi; Moinho Fluminense S. A; Moinho Paulista Ltda; Moinho Santista Industrias; Grandes Industrias Minetti.
Santos—Moinho Paulista, Ltda; Moinho Santista S. A.

CHILE—WHEAT FLOUR MILLS
(Daily Capacity in 100-lb Sacks)

Angol—Cia. Molinera El Globo, 775.
Darmen Urail y Parent, 225.
Buin—Katz, Borda y Cia., 1,300.
Francisco Rosenthal, 225.
Bulnes—Goldenberg y Cia., 330.
Cabildo—Merlo y Cia., 175.
Canete—Buhart Hermanos, 660.
Carahue—Valck Hnos. Ltda., 440.
Casablanca—Zavala, Jose B., 775.
Cauquenes—Traverso, Ruiz y Cia., 330.
Chillan—Fulogio Fuentes, 275.
Eduvico Hentschelm, 225.
L. Luis Salomone, 1,050.
Francisco Selman, 175.
Chimbarongo—Albonico Hnos. Ltda., 660.
Colchaqua—V. y F. Sanchez Gato, 340.
Cia. Molinera San Cristobal, 550.
Juan Aguirre S., 275.
Soc. Molinera Nancagua, 270.
Ignacio Vales, 600.
Albonico Hnso., Ltda., 600.
Concepcion—Cia. Molinera El Globo (operates mills in: Mulchen, Angol, Collipulli and Traiguen).
The Santa Rosa Milling Co., Ltd., 2,650.
Contulmo—Pablo Gvolimus, 175.
Eleodoro Luna, 270.
Coquimbo—Calcaprina, Juan (Establecimiento Industrial Molinero de Coquimbo), 100.
Cunaco—Ignacio Valdes, 600.
Curacautin—Pablo Ruedi, 330.
Curico—Aldecoa Gomez y Cia., 440.
Arrigorriaga y Vicente, 550.
Vicente Sanchez, 550.
El Carmen—Stevens Hermanos, 340.
Graneros—Comunidad Molina La Cia., 1,100.
Illapel—Cia. Industrial Vera, S. A. (Molino "El Porvenir"), 275.
La Calera—Silva de la Fuente, Alejandro, 600.
La Ligua—Valledor de A. Loreto, 220.
La Union—Soc. Industrial Grob., 1,200.
Lautaro—Grob y Cia., 330.
Lebu—Sucesion J. Larroulet, 600.
Linares—Jose Martinez, 225.
Concepcion B. vda. Barje, 800.
Ricardo Silva e hijos, 550.
Bauerle, Orellana y Cia., 225.
Guillermo Bambach, 440.
Sebastian Barja, 800.
Llay Llay—Massu Hnos. y Cia., 800.
Valenzuela Rodriguez (Molino "Ucuquer"), 220.
Lo Campo—Bernardello y Cia., 440.
Longotoma—Villaseca, Andres, 170.
Los Andes—Casarino y Cia. Ltda. (Molino "San Jose"), 175.
Bezamat, Eduardo, 270.
Los Lirios—Julio Silva V., 550.
Maitencillo—Werner, Juan, 175.
Maule—Traverso, Riuz y Cia., 330.
Melipilla—Terragno Hnos., 800.
Nanoagua—Soc. Molinera Nancagua, 270.
Nueva Imperial—Cia. Molinera El Globo, 550.
Constantino G. vda. Suarez, 350.
O'Higgins — Comunidad Molina La Cia., 1,100.
Sucesion Federico Koko, 600.
Valenzuela y Sanchez Ltda., 600.
Schatt y Cia., 800.
Julio Silva V., 550.
Suc. Daniel Theoduloz, 550.
Luis Lavin Valdes, 1,600.
Mugarza Hnos. y Cia., 440.
E. Gonzalez Cortes, 270.
Petorca—Manriquez, 135.
Parral—Guillermo Bambach, 440.
Bauerle, Orellana y Cia., 225.
Pitrufquen—Juan B. Chesta, 330.
Puente Alto—Castano Hnos., 550.
Purviance y Ceballos, Molino Primavera, 550.
Quilpue—Cia. Molinos y Fideos, 1,270.
Quillota—Cia. Molinera de Quillota, 450.
Rancagua—Koke y Cia., 600.
Schacht y Cia., 800.
Valenzuela y Cia., 600.
Rengo—Luis Lavin, 1,600.
Daniel Theoduloz, 550.
Rio Bueno—Berta M. de Becker, 170.
Justo Sandrok, 225.
Rosario—Mugarza Hnos. y Cia., 440.
San Bernardo—Ferrer Hnos., 800.
San Carlos—A. Bruno y Cia., 330.
Recaredo Essina, 100.
San Felipe—Cia. Molinera de Aconcagua, 100.
Cordero, Norberto, 100.
Duco y Silva (Molina Santa Elena, Tierras Blancas), 100.
Pasturel & Silva Ltda., 300.
San Fernando—Juan Aguirre S., 225.
Cia. Molinera San Cristobal, 550.
Vicente y Teodoro Sanchez, 320.
San Ignacio—Arturo Berisso, 100.
Santa Clara—Nicanor Poblete, 600.
Santiago—Cia. Molinera La Estrella, 1,200.
Fraile Hnso. Ltda., 300.
Soc. Industrial y Molinera Imola, 900.
Cia. Molinera San Cristobal, 1,800.
Perez Cotapos y Cia, 1,300.
Ignacio Valdes Ortuzar, 1,200.
Molino La Estampa S. A., 1,000.
Marcial Dioguez, 175.
Com. Dario Pavez, 600.
Diego Echevorria, 225.
Luchetti, Dagnino y Cia., 440.
Hilario Maturana, 330.
Juan Munizaga, 600.
Cia. Molinera California, 650.
D. Zunino Hnos., 225.
Purvienco Ceballos y Cia., 460.
Castano Hnos., 550.
Francisco Aguado y Cia., 275.
Terragno Hnos., 800.
Ferrer Hnos., 800.
Fabrica Rosenthal, 225.
Katz, Borda y Cia., 1,200.
Talcahuano — Cia. Molinero California, 1,200.
Temuco—Anita S. vda. de Petersen, 440.
Tome—Cia. Molinera de Tome, 1,200.
Traiguen—Cia. Molinera El Globo, 460.
Alberto Schaelchli, 400.
Tucapel—Matias Puitort, 440.
Valdivia — Soc. Anonima y Comercial Hoffman, 1,000.
Victoria—Ernesto Muller e Hijos, 300.
Villa Alegre—Ricardo Silva e Hijos, 500.
Yumbel—Puffe Soc. Ltda., 400.

MEXICO—WHEAT FLOUR MILLS
(Daily Capacity in 100-lb Sacks)

Aguascalientes—Harinera de Aguascalientes.
Ensenada—Asociacion Harinera de Ensenada.
Mexicali—Cia. Harinera de la Baja California, 300.
Cia. Harinera Mexicali, S. A., 200.
Molinera del Valle, 400.
Campeche—Compania Harinera de Campeche, S. A.
Chihuahua—Molino "Cuauhtemoc," 160.
Molino "La Aurora," Cia. Harinera Rio Florido, S. A., 400.
Molino "La Estrella," 100.
Ciudad Camargo—Molino "La Union," 600.
Ciudad Jimenez—Molino "El Globo," Cia. Harinera Rio Florido, S. A., 600.
Ojimaga — Cia. Harinera Fronteriza, S. A., 100.

TRICOL

TRICOL is especially made to impart *balanced flavor* and *sweetness* to golden brown breads.

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AMERICAN MOLASSES COMPANY
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FRESHNESS NULOMOLINE

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Nulomoline is a *freshness*-retaining sugar. It improves the quality and checks the staling of cakes, cookies, and icings.

Nulomoline is the *original* standardized invert sugar, made for and used by bakers for more than 30 years.

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LOS ANGELES 21, CALIFORNIA — 751 Terminal Street

Parral—Molino "El Central," Cia. Harinera de Parral, S. A., 150.
Allende—Harineras Unidas del Norte, S. A., 400.
Arteaga—Molinos de "La Aurora," S. A., 200.
Monclova—Cia. Harinera de Monclova, S.A.
Morelos—Molinera de Morelos, S. A., 400.
Piedras Negras — Harineras Unidas del Norte, S. A., 450.
Sabinas—Cia. Harinera de Coahuila, S. A., 700.
Molineras de Sabinas, S. A., 450.
Saltillo—Flores Hermanos y Cia., 120.
Molinos de Cilindros "El Norteno," 100.
Molinos del Fenix, S. A., 133.
Molinos "La Goleta," Mercantil Sepulveda, S. A., 220.
Negociacion Harinera de Saltillo, S. A., 800.
Mexico—"El Modelo," Industrial Harinera, S. A., 375.
"El Nervion," Ostegui, Hernaiz y Cia., 375.
Cia. Harinera de Mexico, S. A., 960.
Cia. Harinera de Tacubaya, S. A., 150.
"La Amistad," Vicente Gomez, 480.
"La Castellana, S. A., 375.
La Esperanza, S. A., 1,000.
La Hispano Mexicana, S. A., 375.
Lance Hermanos, 1,500.
Molino Cuahtemoc, S. A., 375.
Molino de Trigo San Jose, Lopez Hermanos, 375.
Molino del Fresno, S. de R. L., 150.
Molino "El Deva," 200.
Molino "El Euskaro," S. A., 2,400.
Molino "El Vizcaino," S. A., 300.
Molino "Las Flores," S. A., 730.
Molino "Los Gallos," S. A., 200.
Gomez Palacio—Cia. Harinera Rio Nazas, S. A., 100.
Celaya—Harinera Euskaro, S. A., "Molino del Carmen," 800.
Irapuato—Molino "Irapuato" Aurelio Herrera y Cia., 300.
Molino "Torres," 200.
Leon—Cia. Harinera del Centro, S. A., 320.
"Galletera de Leon, S. A.," 180.
Pachuca—Peral y Dosal, 375.
Tlaxcoapan—Rafael Gonzalez Munis, Molino de San Pedro, 200.
Arandas—Aureliano Gascon, 220.
Atequiza—Molino Atequiza, Mauricio Orozco, 100.
Atotonilco—Francisco Salcedo, Molino El Faro, 300.
Guadalajara—Molino Jalisciense S. A., 300.
Sagagun y Camarena S. A., 200.
Antiguo Molino, "El Carmen," S. A., 200.
Molino "El Gallo," Cia. Galletera Nacional, 150.
Molino Providencia, Jose G. Rivas, 150.
Amecameca—Los Volcanes, S. de R. L., 375.
Coatepec Harinas—Molino del Carmen, S. de R. L., 200.
Ozumba—Cipriano Santos, 200.
Texcoco—Barquin Hnos., S. en C., Molino de San Pablo, 375.
Toluca—Cia. Harinera de Toluca, S. A., Arembarrena y Cia., 580.
Villa Guerrero—Horacio Graf, 100.
Chilchota—Molino Alvarez Cuesta, 100.
Ciudad Hidalgo—Clotilda T. Vda. de Chavez, 100.
Cotija—Andres de la Parra, 100.
Jacona—Eugenio Jubien, 160.
Maravatio—Jose Gutierrez Dosal, Molino La Blanca, 240.
Morelia—Cia. Harinera del Parayas, S. A., 1,000.
Mercantil Industrial Michoacana, S. A., 200.
Panindicuaro—Arias, Urzay Hnos., 400.
Patzcuaro—George T. Braniff, 100.
Puruandiro—Ch. Luis Hinojosa, 100.
Tacambaro—Aya y Diaz Caneja Oteyos, 100.
Tangandicuaro—Enrique Garcia, 100.
Uruapan—Julio Murguia Calvillo, 200.
Villa Jimenez — Hermanos Fernandez y Cia., 200.
Zamora—Molino de Guadalupe, S. A., 250.
Zitacuaro—Camporedondo y Cia., 200.
Leobardo Dominguez Arizmendi, 250.
Yurecuaro — Cia. Harinera de Yurecuaro, 200.
Monterrey—Harinera Monterrey, S. A.
Molino de Trigo "Nuevo Leon," Industrias Monterrey, S. A., 475.
Molinos "Jesus Maria," Industrias Gonzalez, S. A.
Asuncion Nochixtlan—Reyes Sanchez y Cia., 200.
Oaxaca—Eliseo Gomez, Molino El Sol., 280.
Felix Muro, 100.
Atlixco—Emilio Maurer Sucesores, 400.
Puebla—Abarrotes y Semillas, S. A. Molino Los Angeles, 240.
Enrique Benitez, Molino de Huexotitla, 300.
Isidro Cisneros y Cia., Molino San Isidro, 200.
Angel Fernandez y Cia., Molino El Leon, 200.
Andres Garcia y Hno., Molino de San Manuel, 400.
Harinera de Puebla, S. A., 500.
Molino La Italiana, S. A., Molino del Puente, 300.
Molino La Providencia, S. A., 400.
Jose Ponce de Leon, Molino El Refugio, 200.
Jose Ponce de Leon, Molino La Fe, 400.
Miguel Reyes, Molino San Miguel, 300.
San Martin Texmelucan—Molino "La Asuncion," S. A., 240.
Tehuacan—Juan Sanchez Posada, Molino de Santa Cruz, 100.
Queretaro—Harinera Queretana, S. A., 600.
Harinera de Queretaro, S. A., Molino La Victoria, 200.
San Luis Potosi—Cia. Harinera de San Luis, S. A., 675.
Ciudad Obregon—Compania Arrocera Rio Yaqui, S. A., 450.
Harinera del Yaqui, S. C., 450.
Compania Molinera del Rio Yaqui, S. A., 1,125.
Molinos Harinera y Arrocero del "65," 560.
Navojoa—Harinera de Navojoa, S. A., 475.
Nuevo Laredo—Cia. Industrial del Norte, 100.
Tampico—Cia. Harinera del Golfo, S. A., 350.
Guadalupe—Cia. Harinera de Zacatecas, S. A., 150.

SPAIN—WHEAT FLOUR MILLS
(Daily Capacity 100-lb Sacks)

Agramunt—Fabrica de Harinas La Estrella, 250.
Alagon—Jesus Casabona-Fraile, 200.
Albacete—Fontecha, S. A., 450.
Hijos de Jose Legorburo, 550.
Vicente Bertoli Pena, 180.
Miguel Morago Valero.
Manuel Navarro Villalba.
Albentosa—Jose Lliso Aranda.
Albesa—Vidal Hermanos, 175.
Alcala de Guadaira—Harinera de Guadaira S. A., 350.
Alcaraz—Fabrica de Harinas La Polar, 200.
Alcoy—Gregorio Coloma Garcia, 350.
Alicante—Hijos de Manuel Magro Lledo, 1,675.
Aliseda—Saturnino Madera y Cia., 350.
Aljucen—Hijos de Francisco de Ayala, 350.
Almacellas—Chordi, Baro y Cia., 200.
Almendralejo — Gabriel Sanchez Grande, 350.
Lorenzo Hermejo de la Cruz, 350.
Jose Camacho Martin, 200.
Aoiz—Juan Aria, 400.
Arbeca—Jose Gort, 150.
Ariza—Julian Cabrerizo, 550.
Artajona—Aodad, de Corralizas y Elcetra, 250.
Astrain—Labiano y Lopez, 180.
Avila—Porras y Diego, 250.
Jose San Roman, 250.
Francisco Ramirez, 700.
Barco de Avila—Luis Albi, 175.
El Tiembo—Martin Rodriguez y Cia., 150.
Sanchidrian—Martin y Zurdo, 250.
Rio Alberche—Valentin Gonzalez, 100.
Arevalo—Gerardo Martin, 450.
Jose Suarez, 200.
Fontiveros—Maria Polo, 200.
Azuaga—Placido Duran Alejandre, 350.
Rafael Gomez Aldana, 200.
Badajos—Harinera de Badajos S. A., 200.
Badalona—Jose Creus-Selva, 200.
Baena—Jose Ma Onieva Ruiz, 550.
Balaguer—Electrica de Balaguer, S. A., 200.
Maria Martinez de Guell, 550.
Juan Farre-Goset, 150.
Banolas—Industrias Corominas, S. A., 400.
N. Sorribas, 200.
Barbastro—Mediano Hermano y Lauens, 400.
Estanislao Tena, 200.
Barcarrota—Wenceslao Enrique Garcia, 400.
Barcelona—Hijos de A. Pales-Arro, Po, 1,600.
Harinera La Fama, S. A., 1,500.
Fa. Harinas La Estrella, S. A., 1,300.
Grau y Sabater, S. L., 1,600.
Juan Vilaplana, 1,200.
Pedro Salisachs y Cia., Rbla., 1,400.
Nieta Andres Gallarda, 800.
I. Martinez-Gallarda, 1,200.
Antonio Masferrer, 800.
Belalcazar—Electroharinera S. A., 200.
Belchite—Vda. de Ciriaco Sanz, 180.
Bello—Vda. de Jesus Peirolon, 90.
Bellpuig—Jose Illa, 200.
Bellver—Vda. de Jose Pons, 150.
Bellvis—Antonio Aran, 180.
Belmez—Andres Sanchez Pastor, 550.
Benavente—Felipe Gonzalez, 550.
Francisco Regueras, 200.
Viuda de Luis Moran, 400.
Berdejo—Niepas y Compania, 150.
Berlanga—Electrica Berlanguena, S. A., 350.
Berriozar—Vda. de J. Taberna, 350.
Bienvenida—Manuel Gomez de La Castuera, 200.
Bilbao—Harino Panadera, 1,400.
Eulate, S. en C., 175.
Binefar—Harinera de Binefar, S. A., 600.
Biurrun Campanas—Domingo Agudo. 200.
Borja—Santiago Sanchez-Belsue, 150.
Borjas Blancas — Buenaventura Baiget, 200.
Bornos—Hilario de Francisco Cifuentes, 350.
Bujalance—Ricardo Latorre Villalba, 200.
Cabanes—J. Torrent, 200.
Cabra—Antonio Munoz Molero. 400.
Caceres—Anastasio Gonzalez Simon, 200.
Antolin Fernandez Guillan, 200.
Cadiz—Harinera Adame Castro S. A., 350.
Francisco Merello Sanchez, 200.
Calaf—Jose Anguera-Mir, 200.
Calathyud—Hijos de Ramon Sancho 700.
Angel Carran-Mir, 2,000.
Vda. de Juan Montuega, 600.
Caldas de Montbuy—Jacinto Avellana, 175.
Cambre—Hijos de Naya, 200.
Campanario — Electro Harinera de San Andres, 200.
Camparroso—Agudo, Setuain y Cia., 400.
Campdura—Pedro Hereu, 400.
Canals—Hijos de Ramon Colomer, S. L., 400.
Hijos de Jacinto Ferry, Fabrica de Harinas.
Canete de Las Torres—Vda. de Antonio Galan Polo, 350.
Canaveral—Rafael Piasencia Lancho, 100.
Carcastillo—Angel Ruiz, 180.
Cardedeu—Juan Torruella, 200.
Cardena—Martin Poxo Diaz, 200.
Carinena—Marcos Vicente Garcia, 200.
Casetas—Juan Solanas-Latorre, 380.
Caspe—Ramon Fabregas-Pamies, 350.
Castiello-Jaca — Molino Harinero y Luz Electrica, 100.
Castro Del Rio—Rosario Rodriguez Criado, 300.
Cervera—Sindicato Agricola de Cervera, 400.
Jaime Camps, 250.
Chimillas—Manuel Lasierra, 350.
Cieza—Emilio Molina Castano, Camino del Molino, 175.
Ciudad Real—Ramiro Sanchez Izquierdo, 150.
Hijos de J. Ayala y Mira, 600
Campo de Criptana—Eliseo Alarcon Rodriquez, 180.
Emilio Sepulveda y Muela, 350.
Fuente el Fresno—Silvestre Aragones Moreno, 175.
Villarrubios de los Ojos—Manuel Arias Mellan, 175.
Manzanares—Demetrio y Ricardo Ayala, 700.
Alcazar de San Juan—H. H. de M. Barroso Leon, 350.
L. Y. Ataulfo Saiz Paniagua, 300.
Tomelloso—Vda. de Jose Ma. Bello, 175.
Eugenio Carretero Madrigal, 250.
Almodovar del Campo—Vda. de Braulio Beneitez, 700.
Electro Harinera Panificadora, 200.
Daimiel—Manuel Blanco y Compania, 175.
Almagro—Carmelo Borondo Villar, 200.
Carmelo Mayor, S. A., 250.
Calzada de Calatrava — Isidoro Ciudad Valle, 250.
Abenojar—Antonio Climent Clombart, 100.
Retuerta del Bullaque—Luis Ramon de Elzaguirre, 100.
Miguelturra—Justo Fernandez, 200.
Villamanrrique — Aniceto Garcia Paton, 125.
Aldea del Rey—Primitiva Garcia Villanueva, 150.
Terrinches—Angel Gimenez Montalvo, 100.
Porruna—Fabian Gimenez Sanchez, 150.
Puebla de Principe—Harinera Ntra, Senora de Hairens, 100.
La Solana—Harinera Sindical, S. A., 400.
Gaspar Romero de Avila, 100.
Torrenueva — Jose Antonio Irnedo Cotello, 150.
Villamayor de Calatrava—Sixto Leon Fernandez, 175.
Zancasa—Alejandro Moleno Gonzalez, 350.
Triptana—Telso Osuna Panadero, 200.
Herencia—Hipolito Palmero, 125.
Valdepenas—Panificadora Valdepenas, S. A., 350.
Pontoja, Sanchez y Gil, 250.
Santa Cruz—Panificadora Valdepenas, S. A., 375.
Tomellin—Jeronimo Pedrero Pena, 200.
Infantes—Rodriguez Hermanos, 380.
Castellan de Santiago—Saavedra Hermanos y Galan, 200.
Agudo—Sobrino de la Orden Pelayo, 200.
Santa Cruz de Mudela—Vigil de Quinones Munoz, 380.
Bolanos—Manuel Zarco, 175.
Concavella—Recasens, S. A., 250.
Cordoba—Carbonell y Cia., 650.
Rodriguez Hermanos, 650.
Porras, Vano y Gisbert, 550.
Electro Harinera de Cortez, 550.
Cornella—Harinera de Cornella, S. A., 350.
Cortes—E. Pascasio Lizarbe, 200.
Belmonte—Francisco Sanccez, 250.
Cuenca—"La Rosa," 650.
Felix Saiz, 600.
S. Antonio—Munoz y Compania, 550.
Osa de la Vega—Augusto Belinchon, 200.
Villares del Saz—Consuerga y Olmo, 175.
Carrascosa del Campo—Hijos de Bibiano Plaza, 350.
Tarancon—Antonio Serrano, 600.
La Concordia, S. A., 800.
Huete—Nuestra Senora de la Paz, 350.
Cerecinos de Campos—Domingo de Anta Una, 250.
Crevillente—Manuel Magro y Hermanos, 600.
Caroca—Eduardo Lozano, 600.
Don Benita—Electro Harinera de Don Benito, 400.
Felix Gonzalez Caballero, 400.
Sanchez y Sanchez Porro, 350.
Ecija—M. Borrero Rebollo, 1,000.
Francisco Clavero, 650.
J. Escalera y Cia., 400.
Electroharineras Del Genil, 400.
Ejea de los Caballeros—Electro Harinera de Cinco Villas, 550.
El Carpio—Harinera del Carpio S. A. (formerly Porra, Vano, Gisbert Anon y Cia), 550.
Viuda de Francisco Gavilan, 550.
Elche—Andres Serrano Selva, 400.
El Viso—Viuda de Juan Moreno Pelayo, 225.
Epila—Julio y Silvestre de la Parra, 150.
Espejo—Ricardo Vega Garcia, 250.
Espiel—Adolfo Paz Prados, 250.
Fernan Nunez—Jimenez y Cia., 380.
Ferrol—Harinera Ferrolana, 250.
Figueras—Juan Bordas, 250.
Figueruelas—Tomas Pardo-Escolano, 180.
Fuentes de Canto—Valentin Calvo Saez, 350.
Fregenal de la Sierra—Antonio Flores Torres, 200.
Fuentes de Leon—Sociedad "La Concepcion," 200.
Fuente Obejuna—Salamanca y Cacho, 400.
Fustinana—Viuda de M. de la Parra, 125.
Gallur—Alejandro Izquierdo-Bayo, 250.
Gata de Gorgos—Jaime Monfort Pons, 125.
Gerona—Jose Ensesa-Pujadas, 1,200.
Alfonso Teixidor, 600.
Ginzo de Limia—Luis Conde Valvis, 175.
Granada—Jose Cortes Aguado, 200.
Juan Gomez Mateos, S. A., 380.
Granja de Torre Hermosa—Jose Ruiz Alfaro, 200.
Granollers—Jose Lamarca, 250.
Jose Avellana, 250.
Cifuentes—Electrica Harinera, 175.
Horche—La Flor Alcarrena, 175.
Molina de Aragon—Modesto Villanueva, 175.
Pastrana—La Pamgia, 175.
Alcoles del Pinar—San Antonio, 175.
Trillo—San Ignacio, 150.
Espinosa de Henares—La Natividad, 150.
Albares—Electro Harinero San Antonio, 200.
Jadraque—El Rebolloso, 150.
Briguega—San Francisco, 150.
Somolinos—San Antonio, 175.
Mandayona—La Esperanza, 175.
Guadalcanal—Juan Llamazares Llano, 200.
Purificacion Rufino Fresno, 200.
Guadasuar—Ricardo Alino Ferran, Fabrica de Harinas, 200.
Gusdix—La Hatrategica, 1,000.
Guisona—Jaime Balcells, 625.
Sindicato Agricola de Guisona, 200.
Guipuzcoa—Jose Maria Linazasoro, 150.
Hellin—Amado y Diego Jimenez Escriba S. A., 350.
Higuera de Vargas—Sociedad la Benefica, 250.
Hinojosa del Duque—S. A. de Electricidad, 250.
Francisco Carmona Naranjo, 200.
Huarte—Gregorio Yoldi, 175.
Huelva—Francisco Peres de Guzman, 600.
Manuel Barroso Leon, 200.
Huesca—Adolfo Maza, 200.
Igualada—Jose Grife, 175.
Jose Marimon, 125.
Miguel Permanyer, 200.
Irurzun—Amancio Larralde, 200.
Isona—Jose Abella, 125.
Jativa—Asensio Mompo Calabuig, 550.
Jerez de la Frontera—Hijos de Francisco Perea, 200.
Jerez de los Caballeros—Francisco Pereda Moreno, 350.
Juneda—Francisco Torrent, 175.
La Bisbal—Pedro Ramio, 350.
Isidro Sune, 350.
La Palma del Condado—Domingo Rivera Hermonos, S. L., 550.
La Rambla—Electro Harinera San Lorenzo, 250.
La Riba—Jose Llado, 350.
La Roda—Mirasol y Ruiz, 350.
La Roda de Andalucia—E. Guillen Garcia, Fca. Ntra Sra. de Llanos, 350.
Larrasoana—Hijos de B. Garcia, 125.
Lebrija—Adame, Calderon y Cia., 400.
Leon—Viuda de Alfajeme, 400.
Lerida—Pedro Llusa, 600.
Antonio Molins, 600.
Guix y Cia., 600.
Lerin—Goyeneche y Cia., 250.
Llerena—Antonio Ramon Coll, 350.
Lodosa—Esparza Hermanos, 250.
Logrono—Elisso Sarasa, Carretera Mendaria, 180.
Lorca—El Carmen y San Jose, Ovalo Santa Paula, 250.
Los Arcos—Pierola y Navarreta, 350.
Lucena—Rafael Artacho Ortega, 300.
Lumbier—Harinera de San Antonio, 250.
Madrid—La Nueva Harino Panadera, S. A., 1,000.
La Fama Industrial Harino Panadera, S. A., 2,500.
Vicente Torres, 600.
Joaquin Ripoll Pintado, 400.
Hidroelectrica de Buenameron, S. A., 400.
Jose y Luis Trillet, 400.
Cayo y Angel del Campo, 600.
Viuda de Sergio Real, 350.
Jose Azanedo Rodriguez, 300.
Hebreror y Vda. Dominguez, 250.
Luis Sanchez Ruiz, 350.
Carmelo Sanchez, 200.
Harinera de Colmenar, 200.
Eugenio Ramos Oter, 350.
Almacenes Felix Gomez, S. A., 300.
Jose Pardo Gomez, 250.
Gancedo Rodriguez, S. R. C., 550.
Nueva Fabrica de Harinas, S. A., 550.
Herederca de G. Lopez, 250.
Luis Sanchez Ruiz, 400.
Malaga—Andalucia, S. A. ("Los Remedios"), 400.
Harinera Malaguena, S. A., 600.
Hijos de Ricardo de las Penas, S. A., 800.
Manuel Vilches Becerra, 150.
Hijos de Sebastian Briales Lopez, 360.
Simon Castel Saenz y Cia., 1,500.
Malda—Jose Iglesias, 125.
Mallen—Harinera de Valverde, 175.
Malon—Blas Castillo-Jaime, 250.
Manganese—Fortunada Alonso, 400.
Manresa—Ramon Bertrand, 200.
Lorenzo Montserrat, 250.
Santos Yelletisch, 650.
Comere i Industries Albareda, S. A., 375.
Hija de Jose Casajuana, 600.
Marchena—Viuda de Roman Camacho, San Sebastian, 200.
Martorell—Vicente Ros, 350.
Mayals—Salvador Miret, 200.
Medina Sidonia—Electro Harinera Asidonense, 200.
Mislata — Andres Ballester, Molino de Cabot, 400.
Mollerusa—Antonio Maria Calaff, 200.
Mollet del Valles—Hijos de Moreto, S. A., 600.
Harinas Serra, S. A., 425.
Monesterio—M. Sayago y Cia-Electro, 200.
Monferrer—Eusebio Masgrau, 175.
Monterrubio de la Serena—Antonio Partido Santos, 200.
Montijo—Electro Harinera de Montijo, 400.
Montillo—Manuel Ruiz Salas y Cia., 350.
M. Velaco y Cia., 200.
Moron de la Frontera—Edmundo Cramazou, 350.
Muchamiel—Cloquell y Poveda, 125.
Muel—Victoriano Martin, 375.
Murcia—La Inovadora, 600.
La Esperanza, 350.
La Constancia, 800.
Murillo del Fauto—Marco y Cia., 200.
Nuevalos—Rafael Aran, 200.
Olite—Harino Panadera Olitense, 250.
Oliva de la Frontera—Francisco Ganan Rubio, 200.
Olivenza—Sociedad Arteaga Blasco, 100.
Olot—Hijos de Bassols, 200.
Rafael Aran, 200.
Antonio Casabo, 175.
Coromina y Sole, 200.
Ontiente—Roberto Belda Bataller, La Concepcion, Carretera, 600.
Osuna—Domingo Morales, 200.
Manuel Morillo Martin, 200.
Palanquinos—Hijos de Juan Crespo, 400.
Palencia—Ramon Herrero Romo, 375.
Palma del Rio—Electro Harinera S. A., 350.
Pamplona—Alberto Sarasa, 450.
Hijos de M. Ciganda, 375.
Jose Llundain, 200.
Paterna del Campo—Alfonso Moya Ortega "La Flor del Condado," 350.
Paterna—Ernesto Ferrando Mir, Partida Martinet, 350.
Adolfo Cardona Lerma, 350.
Cebria Hermanos, Fabrica de Harinas, 400.
Jose Ricart Montes, "Batan" Frente Apeadero, 400.
Hijos de Blas Vila, "Martinet" Molino Harinas, 400.
Penaflor—Andres Sanchez Pastor, 400
Pinsencia—Julian Serrano, 200.
Angel Carbayo Magdaleno, 200.
Pobla de Segur—Molino Comin de Particulares, 125.

Pons—Jose Figuls, 250.
Pont de Molins—J. Fabregas, 200.
Posadas—Jose Ibanez Simon, 200.
Pozoblanco—Doroteo Amor Calero, 375.
Garcia Cabrera y Cia., 280.
Puebla de Alcocer—Juan del Pozo Sanchez Puebla de Alcocer, 200.
Puebla de la Calzada—Lozano y Conejo, 400.
Puebla de Cazalla—Lozano y Conejo, 400.
Puebla del Maestre—Julian Perez Cardo, 200.
Puente de la Reina—Lazaro Taberna, 250.
Puente Genil—La Alianza S. A., 380.
Electrica de Nuestra Sra. del Carmen, 550.
Quintana de la Serena—Rafael G. Coronado Barquero, 200.
Requena—Nicolas Armero Sanchez, 175.
Jose Garcia Saez, Fabrica de Harinas, 200.
Reus—Antonio Tapias, 600.
Industrial Harinera, S. A., 1,200.
Ribera del Fresno—Jose Lopez Gonzalez, 350.
Ricla—Jose y Blecua, 200.
Ripoll—Juan Sarda, 200.
Sadaba—Juan Cavero-Aineto, 150.
Salamanca—Vda. de S. Allen, 380.
Industrias de Robliza, S. A., 275.
Bernardo Olivera Sanchez, 600.
Bejar—Hijo de Fernando Asension, 125.
Lambrales—Cesar Calderon, 250.
Viuda de Garcia, Cuadrado, 200.
Barrueco—Viuda de Garcia Cuadrado, 180.
Guijuelo—Hijo de M. Gonzalez, 175.
Barbadilla—Harinera Salmantina, S. A., 200.
Hinojosa de Duero—Jose Hernandez Gomez, 150.
Banobarez—Industrias del Agueda, S. A., 175.
Fte. de San Esteban—Pedro y Manuela Montero, 200.
Cantalapiedra—Sucesor de Paradinas y Vegas, 300.
Miesa—Viuda de Santiago Perez, 175.
Villaviejа—Andres Ramos, 425.
Candelario — Francisco Rico Dominguez, 200.
Ciudad Rodrigo—Rosa Sanchez Sanchez, 350.
San Adrian—Sanz y Magallon, 175.
San Celoni—Jose Coll Casamiquela, 200.
San Gim de la Rabasa—Pedro Canela, 250.
Sanguesa—La Industrial Sanguesina, 250.
Sanlucar la Mayor—Hijos de A. Morillo, 550.
E. Sanchez Palencia, 200.
San Mateo—Eloy Gil Riba, 150.
San Sadurni de Noya—Noro y Bruna, 100.
Santa Amalia—Julian Cerezo Fernandez, 350.
Santa Coloma de Farnes—Joaquin Iglesias, 175.
Santa Coloma de Queralt—Francisco Albareda, 350.
Harinera Silvano Rosello, S. A., 350.
Santander—Mariano Moro, 250.
San Vicente de Alcantara—Carmen Penaranda y Cid de Rivera, 350.
Felix Carretero Jimenez, 200.
Serdanola—Comercial Ribas Farres, S. A., 600.
Sarinena—Juan Bassols, 175.
Sarreal—Viuda de Florencio Mateu, 380.
Segovia—Jose Carretero Vera, 800.
Acameda—Felipe Aguado Moreno, 250.
Cuellar—Bienvenido Alvarez Malesanz, 200.
Modesto Fraile Gomez, 385.
Zamarramala—Amando Escorial y Escorial, 250.
Cantalejo—Agustin Frias y Perez, 200.
Turegano—Frutos Gomez Rodriguez, 210.
Barrio San Lorenzo—Ricardo Martin Gomez, 175.
Ortigosa—Jose Escorial Llorente, 380.
Nava de la Asuncion—Viuda de Leon Munoz, 225.
Samboal—Viuda de Leon Munoz, 225.
Selgua—La Aurora Aragonesa, 600.
Seo de Urgel—Francisco Masgrau, 175.
Seville—M. Borrero Rebollo, 1,000.
Francisco Clavero, 875.
Siruela—La Electro de Siruela, 200.
Solsona—Jose Reig-Padulles, 250.
Industria Agricola, 175.
Soria—Electrica de Soria, S. A., 375.
Cihuela—Alejandro Aguilar Huerta, 210.
Monteagudo—Jose Beltran, 200.
Arcos de Jalon—Electra del Keiles, 175.
Valdealvillo—Sociedad Electro Harinera Rioseco, 150.
San Esteban de Gormaz—Isaac Garcia Alonso, 200.
Garray—Julian Gomez Gonzalez, 180.
Agreda—Fernando Gonzalez Jarauta, 250.
Quintana Redonda—Leoncio Gaonzalez de Gregorio, 200.
Almazan—Juan Antonio Lopez, 200.
Agueda Viuda Torrubia, 550.
Burgo de Osma — Eloy Marquez Banaros, 425.
Nicasio Ransanz Ruiz, 200.
Sueca—Hijos de Francisco Ferrer, Fabrica de Harinas, 200.
Tafalla—Viuda e Hijos de D. Muruzabal, 380.
Oger e Hijos de Marcos, 380.
Talavera la Real—Jose Tienza Visea, 350.
Tarragona—Tarragona Industrial, S. A., 800.
Tarazona—Viuda de Faustino Corella, 250.
Doroteo Frances, 250.
Viuda de S. Marqueta, 350.
Tardienta—Mariano Gavin Pradel, S. A., 1,100.
Tarrega—Ramon Bernadas, 800.
Cuourull y Canalles, 600.
Francisco Fite, 250.
Terruel—Ramon Ros Cardo, 175.
Toledo—Castro y Compania, 200.
Jeronimo Sierra, 275.
Desbarrios—Julian Azcaraz, 125.
Talavera de la Reina—Pascual Concustell, 400.
Noves—Antero Cano, 175.
Galvez—Visitacion Carrobles, 200.
Azana—Pedro Casarrubios Soto, 250.
Fuensalida—Vicente Diaz del Hierro, 125.
Mazarambroz — Manuel Fernandez Garcia, 125.
V. de Alcaudete—Domingo Gallego, 380.
Puntoja—Gamero, Carrilio y Martin, 600.
Madrilejos—Cipriano Garcia Romeral, 250.
A. de la Jara—Jose Gomez Grande, 175.
Tembleque—Emilio Gonzalez Martino, 250.
Yebenes—S. Viuda de Herreros, 250.
Guadamur—Hidroelectrica Bosque, S. A., 200.
Mora—Jesus Lacalle, 200.
Oropesa—La Gavilla, Cia. An., 380.
Villacanas—Julian Martinez, 380.
Jose Ortiz Lopez, 700.
Juncos—Feliciano Lopez, 200.
Moreno, Hermano y M. Cabanas, 380.
El Romeral—Francisco Martino Perez, 180.
Torrijos—Capitolio Merino, 380.
Muraya—Leonides Merino, 200.
Quintanar de la Orden—Nieto, Botija y Compania, 280.
Sociedad Harinera del Guijuelo, 370.
Villaseca de la Sagra—Hijos de A. y J. Ratie, 380.
Villasequilla—J. Redondo Martin, 150.
Los Navalmorales—Renilla y Ramos, S. en C., 200.
Yepes—Eduardo Rivas, 150.
Ocana—Monge Rodriguez, 275.
San Pablo de los Montes—Luciano Sanchez, 125.
Fiscalona—Luis Felipe Sanchez, 250.
Urda—Sociedad Anonima, 200.
Sonseca—Sociedad Harinera Hidraulica del Bosque, 600.
Consuegra—San Jorge, S. A., 275.
Santa Cruz de la Zarza—Jose Sune Ulle, 275.
Madridejos—Juan Jose Villarejo, 150.
Corral de Almaguer—Jose Villasenor Cincuende, 180.
Torroella de Montgre—Pedro Avellana, 350.
Totana—La Industrial Nino Jesus, Molino Harinero, 100.
Torres del Rio—Manuel Tartas, 175.
Tortosa—Juan Figueras, 600.
Jorge Viltro, 350.
Viuda de Juan Fatsini, 200.
Tremp—Jose Altisent, 200.
Pedro Bastus, 200.
Trujillo—Manuel Mateos Vizcaino, 200.
Electro Harinera, 200.
Tudela—Enrique Frances, 375.
Toro—Harinera Toresana, 600.
Uncastillo—Angel Casanova, 200.
Utrera—La Utrerana, S. A., 350.
Mercedes Vazques, Viuda de Simon Gonzalez, 350.
Valencia—Manuel Galindo, 1,600.
Vicente Belenguer Lerma, 600.
Simo y Cia., 600.
Juan Castellano Rodriguez, 625.
Ramon Pons Gradoli, 550.
Viuda de Jose Segura Soriano, 350.
Federico Corell, 400.
Molino Nou Moles, 425.
Pedro Marti Inigo, 380.
Valencia de Alcantara—Jose Boyero Montemayor, 200.
Antonio Carballo Botellero, 200.
Mota del Marques—Efigenio Fernandez Alonso, 200.
Campaspero—Pedro Hernando y Compania, 200.
Rioseco—Emilio Obeso Rojo, 100.
Valls—Viuda de Juan Catala, Carretera de Tarragona, 250.
Valsequillo—Antonio Tocado Paredes, 200.
Valverde del Camino — Rafael Fleming Zarza, 175.
Vendrell—Jose Vilanova, 400.
Viana—Angel Cadarso, 250.
Vich—Industrias Ausetannas, S. A., 410.
Joaquin Costa-Mas, 375.
Jaime Ylla-Alberich, 425.
Vigo—Cia. Viguesa de Panificacion, 600.
Villa del Rio—José Perez Calleja, 210.
Villafranca—Juan Ariz, 425.
Villafranca de los Barros—Felix Rengifo Salamanca "Electro Harinera de San Antonio," 350.
Villafranca del Panades — Pedro Soler-Mestre, 350.
Viuda de A. Insenser e Hijos, S. L., 350.
Froilan Almirall, 200.
Villagonzalo—Enrique Guillen Suarez, 200.
Villaralto—Manuel Pena Medina, 200.
Villamartin—Francisco Romero Morales, 350.
Villanueva de los Castillejos — Celorico Feria y Cia., 175.
Villanueva de la Serena—Herederos de Francisco Pereda, 200.
Villanueva y Geltru—Juan Carbonell, 550.
Panificadora la Moderna, S. A., 200.
Villarrobledo—Hijos de Jacinto Fernandez, 350.
Villena—Jose Planelles Ferrandiz, 100.
Vimbodi—Luis Veciana, 350.
Vitoria—Panificadora Vitoriana, 350.
Viuda de Luis Manterola, 250.
Zafra—Eloy Diaz Mulero, 350.
Zalamea de la Serena—Central Electrica Harinera, 100.
Zamora—Bobo y Bobo, 610.
Rueda, Roman & Cia., 275.
Federico Tejedor, 200.
Panera Social, 350.
Zuera—Herederos de Dupla, 400.
Zaragoza—Santiago Polo, 200.
Manuel Monares-Magas, 425.
Pascual Lana, 175.
Domingo Tena-Gomez, 175.
Harinera del Pilar, S. A., 600.
Antonio Moron Grasa, 600.
Juan Solanas-Solanas, 800.
Viuda de Miguel Solanas, 350.
Marcos Samper, 400.
Eduardo Bozal, 200.
Navarro Hermanos, 175.
Rubio y Margalejo, 550.

WHEAT FLOUR INSTITUTE

The Wheat Flour Institute, educational division of the Millers National Federation, was organized in 1935, an outgrowth of the work done earlier by the National Food Bureau under the direction of H. T. Corson whose work had been chiefly with elementary teachers, doctors and public health groups. To these activities the institute added work with nutritionists, home economists, press, radio and others interested in the use of flour and baked products as well as their food value.

Originally the institute had four departments: education, advertising, foods and nutrition and publicity. As the program of the institute took form changes in organization followed. Advertising as such was discontinued; publicity, education, foods and nutrition were gradually merged into one large activity under the general direction of Herman Steen, vice president of the Millers National Federation.

Mrs. Clara Snyder and a staff of home economists carry out the plan of work, testing recipes, writing publicity, taking food photographs, etc.

The goal of the institute is to create an interest in wheat flour and its products. Educational activities consist of supplying teaching helps and booklets to teachers and others in educational work. Field representatives call on state and city supervisors of home economics, heads of home economics departments in colleges and public health nutritionists. Baking demonstrations are given for teachers, college classes in home economics, extension leaders, 4-H club groups and school lunch cooks, and assistance is given in preparation of bulletins; speeches at meetings of teachers, dieticians, etc. The institute is available for consultation in response to requests for special help.

The Durum Wheat Division is a separate part of the institute work supported by durum wheat millers. This program is similar to that for wheat but less extensive. Publicity releases for newspapers are sent out every month. A bulletin called "Durum Wheat Notes" goes monthly to teachers and others who receive "Institute Ideas."

An Industry Bibliography

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NATIONAL RESEARCH COUNCIL

The National Research Council, 2101 Constitution Ave., Washington, D. C., was established in 1916 by the National Academy of Sciences under its congressional charter and organized with the co-operation of the national scientific and technical societies of the United States. The **Food and Nutrition Board** operates under the council's division of biology and agriculture, and important avenues of activity are those of the board's committees, among which are the committees on cereals, dietary allowances, fats, food composition, food economics, institutional feeding, nutrition of industrial workers, nutrition surveys and protein foods. The cereal committee, under the chairmanship of Dr. R. R. Williams, has played a prominent part in the enrichment of flour and bread.

British Mill Capacity

Despite the fact that British mills were reported to have more than sufficient flour milling capacity at the end of World War I to supply home requirements, 6,000 bbls per day of new flour milling capacity was constructed between 1920 and 1932 and 14,000 bbls between 1932 and 1937. Even the Co-operative Wholesale Society, which is not a member of the Millers' Mutual Association, has increased its capacity by over 10,000 bbls per day. This total new capacity is sufficient to make a million barrels more flour per year. Furthermore, existing mills were rebuilt and modernized to the point where they are among the best equipped in the world, and under the British Rationalization Scheme of 1929, to which most of the British mills contribute, 100 British flour mills were purchased and dismantled and the competition eliminated. Owing to the exigencies of war several former redundant mills closed down but were not dismantled. These have been restarted and others re-equipped in order to replace the casualties among mills in the heavily bombarded areas during World War No. 2. In this way the British mill capacity was maintained during the war years and still continues to be.

FLOUR CONTRACT OF THE LONDON FLOUR TRADE ASSOCIATION

CANADIAN AND UNITED STATES OF AMERICA FLOUR CONTRACT

London,.....19...

SOLD TO/BOUGHT OF .....
.....
on the printed rules endorsed on this Contract.....say
..... bags
(2 per cent. more or less) of Flour, weighing at time of despatch.....lbs. gross
branded.....to be equal at time of despatch to
*fair average quality of the season's shipments of.....
.....
*sealed sample in possession of.....
Due allowance to be made for bleaching and time out of bulk.

The Flour is not warranted free from defect rendering same unmerchantable, which would not be apparent on reasonable examination, any statute or rule of law to the contrary notwithstanding.

Despatched or to be despatched from.....
per rail and/or Lake or River steamer or steamers, as per Bill or Bills of Lading dated or to be dated.....and to be shipped.....
from any safe Atlantic port or ports between Hampton Roads and the St. Lawrence and/or Gulf port or ports inclusive, per first-class Ocean steamer or steamers and/or motor-vessel or motor-vessels.....classed not lower than 90 A1, or British Corporation B.S. or equal classification in American, French, Italian, Norwegian or other equal Register, at the price of.....say.....shillings and.....pence per 280 lbs. gross including freight and insurance to.....direct or indirect.

Each shipment shall be deemed a separate Contract, and in case the above forms part of a larger shipment of the same brand, any loss arising from damaged or ullaged packages, or any excess or deficiency shall be shared pro rata by the receivers of the various parcels.

Bill or Bills of Lading to be final as to quantity, weight and date of shipment in the absence of evidence to the contrary.

Payment by cash in London in exchange for shipping documents, on or before arrival of first vessel, less discount for the unexpired term of.....days from date of arrival of Bill or Bills of Lading in London, at the rate of one-half of one per cent. per annum above the advertised rate of interest for short deposits allowed by the leading Joint Stock Banks in London, or at Seller's option by Buyer's acceptance of Shipper's or Seller's drafts, domiciled in London, at.....days' sight from date of arrival of Bill or Bills of Lading in London, with documents attached, but payment is in no case to be later than the prompt. Should, however, the shipment or any portion thereof be included in a Bill or Bills of Lading, for a larger quantity, payment to be made against an approved delivery order or orders, but payment shall not in such case be demanded before the arrival of the vessel, and in case of loss Seller to recover the Insurance from the Underwriters, and hold such amount or amounts as may be due to the Buyer at his disposal. If shipping documents have not been sighted at time of vessel's arrival at Port of discharge, Seller shall provide documents entitling Buyer to obtain delivery of the Flour, and payment must be made in exchange for same, such payment to be made without prejudice to Buyer's rights under the Contract.

Seller to give Policies and/or Certificates of Insurance for not less than two per cent. over the gross amount of Invoice, the excess (if any) remaining for Seller's account, in case of total loss only. All flour to be insured under the "All Risks" clauses agreement, arranged with the Institute of London Underwriters. Insurance to be effected at Seller's option with approved Underwriters and/or Companies paying losses (if any) on sterling basis in London, but for whose solvency Seller is not to be responsible. Insurance shall, however, only be effected with Underwriters and/or Companies carrying on business in London and/or Underwriters or Companies who for the purpose of any legal proceedings agree to a British Domicile and provide an address for service of process in London.

War Risk to be effected by Sellers for Buyers' account at a rate not exceeding that ruling in London on the date of the Bill of Lading.

Should shipment be prevented by prohibition of export, blockade or war, this Contract, or the then unfulfilled part thereof, to be cancelled.

Seller shall not be answerable for loss, damage, or delay, caused by strikes or by combinations of workmen.

IMPORT DUTIES (United Kingdom) CLAUSE.—In the event of the goods, at time of shipment, being of a class subject to import duty, but by reason of origin entitled to free entry or a preferential reduction of duty, Sellers must provide the means of satisfying the Customs Authorities as to the origin of the goods, failing which Sellers shall be responsible for the duty or difference in duty paid, if any, and for any additional expenses arising from failure of Sellers to provide such means. Should importation into the United Kingdom be prohibited before the goods are shipped this Contract or the unfulfilled part thereof to be cancelled.

Buyer and Seller agree that, for the purpose of proceedings, either legal or by arbitration, this Contract shall be deemed to have been made in England, and to be performed there, any correspondence in reference to the offer, the acceptance, the place of payment or otherwise notwithstanding, and the Courts of England or Arbitrators appointed in England, as the case may be, shall, except for the purpose of enforcing any award made in pursuance of the arbitration clause hereof, have exclusive jurisdiction over all disputes which may arise under this Contract. Such disputes shall be settled according to the law of England whatever the domicile, residence, or place of business of the parties to this Contract may be or become. Any party to this Contract residing or carrying on business elsewhere than in England or Wales, shall, for the purposes of proceedings at law or in Arbitration, be considered as ordinarily resident or carrying on business at the office of the Secretary for the time being of the London Flour Trade Association, Ltd., and if in Scotland, he shall be held to have prorogated jurisdiction against himself to the English Courts, or if in Northern Ireland to have submitted to the jurisdiction, and to be bound by the decision of the English Courts. The service of proceedings upon any such party by leaving the same at the office of the Secretary for the time being of the London Flour Trade Association, Ltd., together with the posting of a copy of such proceedings to his address abroad, or in Scotland or Northern Ireland, shall be deemed good service, any rule of law or equity to the contrary notwithstanding.

All disputes arising from time to time out of this Contract shall be referred to Arbitration in London, according to the printed rules endorsed on this Contract, and neither Buyer nor Seller shall bring any action against the other of them in respect of any such dispute until such dispute has been settled by Arbitrators, or by the Committee of Appeal, as the case may be, and it is expressly agreed that the obtaining an award from either tribunal, as the case may be, shall be a condition precedent to the right of either contracting party to sue the other in respect of any claim arising out of this Contract. All costs of or connected with the stating and argument of any Special Case for the opinion of the Court on any question of law arising in the course of the reference shall be borne and paid by the party requiring the same to be stated unless or except so far as otherwise determined by the award to be made in the reference.

RULES

1.—PROVISIONAL INVOICE stating date of Bill or Bills of Lading shall be handed by the original Seller to his Buyer or Buyer's Agent domiciled in London within **seven days** after the arrival of the documents in London, but in no case later than **twenty-eight** days from date of Bill of Lading (unless arrival of mail steamer be delayed by unforeseen circumstances), and by subsequent Sellers in due course. If the documents are tendered within the time stipulated but after arrival of steamer to which the tender refers, landing charges if incurred shall be borne by Seller. Seller shall render a separate invoice for each set of documents, and Buyer shall have the right to inspect documents during the usual banking hours.

2.—NOTICE TO RETIRE DOCUMENTS shall be given by the Buyer to the Seller before 11:30 a.m. on the day of payment. If documents are required on a Saturday notice shall be given before 4 p.m. on the business day prior to day of payment.

3.—IN DEFAULT of fulfillment of contract, either party after giving notice shall have the right of re-sale or re-purchase either publicly or privately, or assessment of difference in value by arbitration, as the case may be, and the defaulter shall make good on demand the loss, if any, by such re-sale or re-purchase or assessment. Such notice, or notice of any claim for non-fulfillment of Contract, shall be given within seven business days of the act of default. In case either party shall suspend payment, or convene or hold a meeting of creditors, or commit an act of bankruptcy, or (being a company) shall have a Receiver appointed by the Court or Debenture holders, or convene a meeting for or go into liquidation whether voluntary or otherwise, he shall be deemed to be in default, and the other party shall, after giving notice by letter or telegram to the defaulting party, and notwithstanding any bankruptcy or liquidation, immediately have the right of re-sale or re-purchase or assessment by arbitration, as the case may be, and shall also be entitled to be paid, or to prove in any bankruptcy, liquidation or otherwise, for the loss, if any, or shall account for the profit, if any, occasioned by such re-sale or re-purchase or assessment.

4.—DESCRIPTION AND QUALITY.—Should it be decided by arbitration that the Flour shipped is of a distinctly different description, or 10 per cent. inferior in quality to that guaranteed in this Contract, Seller shall, if required, receive back the Flour at the cost, freight and insurance market value on the day on which the claim for arbitration is made, of the description or quality guaranteed, or should the buyer keep the Flour, the Seller shall pay such an allowance for difference in description or inferiority in quality as may be awarded by arbitration in London, but it shall be in the discretion of the Arbitrators to give, in either case, damages over and above the difference in value, according to the special circumstances of the case.

5.—SAMPLING FOR ARBITRATION.—Samples shall be drawn at the rate of three per hundred packages. Should either party require more than three packages in every hundred to be sampled, the extra expense must be borne by him.

Should the Buyer not land the Flour at a dock or public wharf, no claim for difference in description or inferiority in quality of deliveries ex ship can be made unless samples are drawn and sealed conjointly by the Buyer and Seller or by the Dock Company in whose Dock the ship discharges before the Flour leaves the ship's side or Dock. Should the ship not discharge in a Dock and either party fail to make arrangements for sampling on arrival of the ship, the other party may forthwith appoint one of the Official Samplers of the London Flour Trade Association, Ltd., to draw and seal samples and such samples shall be taken as correct and final in the case of arbitration.

Should the Flour be landed at a Dock or Public Wharf and should samples not have been drawn and sealed as provided in the previous paragraph, no claim for difference in description or inferiority in quality can be made unless samples are drawn and sealed conjointly by the Buyer and Seller or by the Dock Company or Wharfinger on whose premises the Flour is stored, within **seven** business days from date of final landing.

6.—NOTICE OF ARBITRATION shall be given and Arbitrator nominated within **seven** business days of the parcel being available for proper sampling, if the Flour is landed at a Dock or Public Wharf, or within **seven** business days of drawing samples if the Buyer does not land the Flour at a Dock or Public Wharf.

7.—FINALITY RULE.—Arbitration on quality having been claimed in accordance with the terms of this Contract, the parties claiming must proceed with the arbitration within **twenty-eight** days from date of final landing if landed at a Dock or Public Wharf, otherwise within **twenty-eight** days from date of final discharge of steamer. After the expiration of these limits, claims for quality to be void unless the delay is, in the opinion of the Arbitrators, considered justifiable.

8.—NON-BUSINESS DAYS.—Sundays, Good Friday, Easter Monday, Whit Monday, the first Monday in August, Christmas Day, Boxing Day, and any other legal Bank Holiday.

9.—ARBITRATIONS AND APPEALS.—Any dispute arising out of a contract shall be referred to two Arbitrators, one to be appointed by each party in difference, the two Arbitrators having power to appoint a third if and when they disagree. In the event of one of the parties appointing an Arbitrator and the other refusing, or for seven days after notice of the appointment neglecting to appoint and instruct his Arbitrator, then upon application of either of the disputing parties and provided the applicant pays to the Secretary of the Association three guineas the question in dispute shall stand referred to an Arbitrator to be appointed by the Executive Committee of the London Flour Trade Association, Ltd., to meet the Arbitrator already appointed. In case the Arbitrators do not within 14 days after their appointment agree to an award or appoint a third arbitrator, or in case of the death, refusal to act or incapacity of any one or more of the Arbitrators then upon application of either of the disputing parties and provided the applicant pays to the Secretary of the Association three guineas, the question in dispute shall stand referred to two Arbitrators to be appointed by the Executive Committee of the London Flour Trade Association, Ltd., at a meeting convened by notice for the purpose. In case the two Arbitrators appointed as aforesaid do not within 14 days after their appointment agree to an award or appoint a third Arbitrator, then the said Executive Committee, at a meeting constituted as hereinbefore provided, shall appoint a third Arbitrator. In case of death, refusal to act, or incapacity of any such Arbitrators, the said Executive Committee shall from time to time substitute a new Arbitrator or Arbitrators in the place of the Arbitrator or Arbitrators so dying, refusing or incapacitated. Should the disputing parties both agree to refer the question to the London Flour Trade Association, Ltd., then, provided each applicant pays to the Secretary of the Association two guineas, the Executive Committee shall appoint two Arbitrators with power to call a third if necessary to settle the dispute. Only members of the London Flour Trade Association, Ltd. (or their officially nominated representatives), shall be eligible to act as Arbitrators. All arbitrations shall be held in London. No member of the Executive Committee having an interest in the matter in dispute shall vote on the question of the appointment of Arbitrators.

All awards (except in appeal cases) on quality and/or condition made for quantities not exceeding 5,000 sacks of 280 lbs. each shall be subject to the following fees for each Arbitrator engaged:

Not exceeding 500 sacks of flour of 280 lbs. each, or the equivalent thereof, £2 2s.
And every additional 500 sacks (or part thereof) of 280 lbs. each, £1 1s.
For quantities exceeding 5,000 sacks of 280 lbs. each, the fees shall be at the discretion of the Arbitrators.

All fees for technical arbitration to be at the discretion of the Arbitrators.

All awards must be written upon an Association form of Award stamped with the seal of the Association, which can be obtained only of the Hon. Treasurer at a cost of 5s if both parties concerned are members or at 20s if either or both are nonmembers, the extra 15s being paid by the nonmember in any case.

The award of any two Arbitrators in writing (subject only to the right of appeal hereinafter mentioned) shall be conclusive and binding upon all disputing parties, both with respect to the matter in dispute and all expenses of and incidental to the reference and award.

In case either party shall be dissatisfied with the award a right of appeal shall lie to the Committee of Appeal elected for that purpose, provided notice be given to the Secretary of the London Flour Trade Association, Ltd., before 4 o'clock p.m. on the tenth business day after the day on which the award is dated, and provided also that the appellant do pay to the Secretary of the Association, on giving notice of appeal, fees upon the following scale:

Members, 14 guineas; nonmembers, 20 guineas.

The cost of the Award form to be paid together with the above fees.

The duly elected Court of Appeal shall confirm the award appealed from, unless all except one of the members of the Court of Appeal decide to vary such award. They shall also award by whom all fees and expenses shall be paid.

The award of the Court of Appeal, whether confirming or varying the original award, shall be signed by the Chairman of the day, and, when signed, shall become the award of the Court, and shall in all cases be final.

The cost of Award forms for members is 5s per form and for nonmembers 20s per form. Should either of the disputants be a nonmember an Award form costing 20s must be used, the extra 15s being paid in any case by the nonmember.

Notices given under any of the above Rules must be in writing and either posted to or delivered at the usual place of business of the person or firm to whom addressed.

The London Flour Trade Association, Ltd. Registered Office: 25 Corn Exchange Chambers, Seething Lane, London, E. C. 3.

CANADIAN IMPORT DUTIES

The Northwestern Miller has prepared the following table from information received from the Department of National Revenue, Customs and Excise, Ottawa, Canada:

	Duty in dollars			
	British preferential	Intermediate	General	U. S. trade agreement
Wheat flour and semolina, per bbl (196 lbs)..	Free	.50	1.35	..
Wheat, per bu (60 lbs)	Free	.12	.30	..
Millfeed	15%	25%	25%	20%
Barley, n.o.p. per bu	Free	.22½	.35	.15
Indian corn, per bu	Free	.10	.20	.10
Oats, per bu ...	Free	.09	.16	.08
Rye, per bu	Free	.09	.15	..

Where special rates are not shown under the Canadian-United States Trade Agreement, the Intermediate Tariff rates apply to importations from the United States under treaty regulations.

Millfeed manufactured in the United Kingdom, when imported into Canada in a manner or under conditions which entitle such goods to entry under the British Preferential Tariff, are accorded a discount of 50% on the amount of customs duty computed under the British Preferential Tariff.

Grain and seeds, in their natural state, wheat flour and feeds are exempt but semolina is subject to a sales tax of 8% on the customs duty paid value.

The special excise tax of 3% applies only to importations under the general tariff and is levied on the customs duty paid value.

Under the Canadian Wheat Board Act no wheat or wheat products may be imported into Canada without a permit from the board.

Average Native Wheat Price in England

Average yearly prices for wheat in England, reported by the London office of The Northwestern Miller, per quarter of 480 lbs and per bushel of 60 lbs:

	Per qr £ s d	Per bu		Per qr £ s d	Per bu
1946.	3 3 3	$1.90	1920.	4 0 9	$2.42½
1945.	3 1 3	1.85	1919.	3 12 11	2.18¾
1944.	3 4 3	1.92¾	1918.	3 12 9	2.18¼
1943.	3 10 0	2.10	1917.	3 16 8	2.30
1942.	3 8 3	2.04¾	1916.	2 18 3	1.74½
1941.	3 2 10	1.88½	1915.	2 13 0	1.59
1940.	2 3 4	1.30	1914.	1 15 1	1.05¼
1939.	1 1 8	0.65	1913.	1 11 8	0.95
1938.	1 9 3	0.87¾	1912.	1 14 9	1.03½
1937.	2 0 2	1.20½	1911.	1 11 9	0.95¾
1936.	1 11 1	0.93¼	1910.	1 11 8	0.95
1935.	1 2 5	0.67¾	1909.	1 16 11	1.10¾
1934.	1 0 8	0.62	1908.	1 12 2	0.96½
1933.	1 2 11	0.68¾	1907.	1 10 7	0.90¾
1932.	1 1 4	0.76	1906.	1 8 4	0.85
1931.	1 4 6	0.73½	1905.	1 9 9	0.89¼
1930.	1 14 4	1.03	1904.	1 8 4	0.85
1929.	2 2 5	1.27½	1903.	1 6 9	0.80¼
1928.	2 3 2	1.29½	1902.	1 8 1	0.84¾
1927.	2 9 4	1.48	1901.	1 6 10	0.80¾
1926.	2 13 3	1.60	1900.	1 6 11	0.80¾
1925.	2 12 4	1.57	1899.	1 5 9	0.76¾
1924.	2 9 5	1.48¾	1898.	1 14 2	1.02¾
1923.	2 2 4	1.27	1897.	1 10 3	0.90¾
1922.	2 7 9	1.43¼	1896.	1 6 3	0.78¾
1921.	3 11 11	2.15¾	1895.	1 3 1	0.69¾

Cost of Living in the United Kingdom

On Jan. 1, 1947, the official cost-of-living index figure was 104% above the level of July, 1914. The index figure of food prices also remained unchanged at 68% above the level of July, 1914. The rise in the index figure since the beginning of September, 1939, is equivalent to nearly 32% for all items and about 22% for food.

Your Feed Bags do Double Work

WHEN THEY'RE STYLED IN BEMILIN PRINTS

Demand for double-purpose, dress-print bags began sweeping the country years ago. It's bigger than ever now. Take advantage of this demand by packing your feed in Bemis Bemilin Bags.

Thus, you get the benefit of exclusive patterns created by noted New York designers . . . patterns with a flair women prefer. There's a wide variety . . . different, unusual, desirable patterns usually found only in high-priced, exclusive garments.

The Bemis Band-Label, printed with rich, colorful inks, keeps your brand highly visible for all-round identification. Yet the pasted label is easily removed by soaking in water. For extra sales power, pack your feed in Bemilin Bags.

BEMIS BRO. BAG CO.

Baltimore • Boise • Boston • Brooklyn
Buffalo • Charlotte • Chicago • Denver
Detroit • East Pepperell • Indianapolis
Houston • Kansas City • Los Angeles
St. Helens, Ore. • St. Louis • San Francisco • Seattle • Wichita • Wilmington, Calif.
Louisville • Memphis • Minneapolis • Mobile
New Orleans • New York City • Norfolk
Oklahoma City • Omaha • Orlando
Peoria • Pittsburgh • Salina • Salt Lake City

MILLERS NATIONAL FEDERATION

Complete roster of membership of the board of directors, the executive committee and the standing committees for 1946-47 follows:

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

W. P. Bomar, chairman, Bewley Mills, Fort Worth, Texas; G. S. Kennedy, General Mills, Inc., Minneapolis, Minn; A. F. Anglemeyer, Eagle Roller Mill Co., New Ulm, Minn; J. C. Beaven, Standard Milling Co., Chicago, Ill; Lee Bowman, Scott County Milling Co., Sikeston, Mo; E. O. Boyer, General Mills, Inc., San Francisco, Cal.

M. A. Briggs, Austin-Heaton Co., Durham, N. C; Henry H. Cate, Flour Mills of America, Inc., Kansas City, Mo; R. S. Dickinson, Nebraska Consolidated Mills Co., Omaha, Neb; O. D. Fisher, Fisher Flouring Mills Co., Seattle, Wash; Leslie A. Ford, Shawnee Milling Co., Shawnee, Okla; R. W. Goodell, Commander-Larabee Milling Co., Minneapolis, Minn.

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Fred J. Lingham, Federal Mills, Inc., Lockport, N. Y; Ward Magill, Kansas Milling Co., Wichita, Kansas; A. E. Mallon, Pillsbury Mills, Inc., Minneapolis, Minn; C. R. McClave, Montana Flour Mills Co., Great Falls, Mont; C. D. McKenzie, McKenzie Milling Co., Quincy, Mich; John J. Vanier, Western Star Mill Co., Salina, Kansas.

C. Binkley Smith, Kimbell-Diamond Milling Co., Fort Worth, Texas; M. F. Mulroy, Russell-Miller Milling Co., Minneapolis, Minn; L. S. Myers, Rodney Milling Co., Kansas City, Mo; Philip H. Postel, Ph. H. Postel Milling Co., Mascoutah, Ill; Elmer W. Reed, Shellabarger Mills, Salina, Kansas; Charles Ritz, International Milling Co., Minneapolis, Minn.

L. O. Bracy, Amendt Milling Co., Monroe, Mich; Jess B. Smith, Associated Millers of Kansas Wheat, Kansas City, Mo; Frank A. Tucker, J. Allen Smith & Co., Inc., Knoxville, Tenn; W. H. Moody, Moody & Thomas Milling Co., Shelby, Ohio; Fred W. Lake, Colorado Milling & Elevator Co., Denver, Colo; J. W. Ward, William Hamilton & Son, Inc., Caledonia, N. Y; I. E. Woodard, Acme-Evans Co., Indianapolis, Ind; Frank A. Yost, Hopkinsville Milling Co., Hopkinsville, Ky.

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Fred J. Lingham, Federal Mill, Inc., Lockport, N. Y; Ward Magill, Kansas Milling Co., Wichita, Kansas; A. E. Mallon, Pillsbury Mills, Inc., Minneapolis, Minn; C. D. McKenzie, McKenzie Milling Co., Quincy, Mich; Philip H. Postel, Ph. H. Postel Milling Co., Mascoutah, Ill; Charles Ritz, International Milling Co., Minneapolis, Minn; Jess B. Smith, Associated Millers of Kansas Wheat, Kansas City, Mo; Frank A. Tucker, J. Allen Smith & Co., Inc., Knoxville, Tenn.

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TECHNICAL

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H. G. Kohler, Fuhrer-Ford Milling Co., Mt. Vernon, Ind; L. E. Leatherock, Kansas Milling Co., Wichita, Kansas; H. W. Putnam, Igleheart Bros., Inc., Evansville, Ind; W. L. Rainey, Commander-Larabee Milling Co., Minneapolis, Minn; A. R. Sasse, Standard Milling Co., Chicago, Ill; G. Cullen Thomas, General Mills, Inc., Minneapolis, Minn; Charles R. Veeck, Eagle Roller Mill Co., New Ulm, Minn.

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C. B. Smith, Kimbell Diamond Milling Co., Fort Worth, Texas; John Tatam, International Milling Co., Minneapolis, Minn; John J. White, Schultz, Baujan & Co., Inc., Beardstown, Ill; J. A. Willis, Jr., Ismert-Hincke Milling Co., Kansas City, Mo; W. H. Younger, Terminal Flour Mills Co., Portland, Oregon.

SALES EDUCATION

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H. J. Patterson, Pillsbury Mills, Inc., Minneapolis, Minn; Leslie Pritchett, Universal Mills, Fort Worth, Texas; Kermit P. Schaefer, Canadian Mill & Elevator Co., El Reno, Okla; Phil I. Welk, Preston-Shaffer Milling Co., Walla Walla, Wash; Gordon B. Wood, Midland Flour Milling Co., North Kansas City, Mo.

DURUM

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M. W. McConnell, Lee Milling Co., Coshocton, Ohio; L. H. Patten, Farmers & Merchants Milling Co., Glencoe, Minn; W. J. Simpson, Owensboro Milling Co., Inc., Owensboro, Ky; A. E. Vaughn, Eagle Rock Roller Mills, Eagle Rock, Va; J. W. Ward, Wm. Hamilton & Son, Inc., Caledonia, N. Y.

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P. S. Gerot, Pillsbury Mills, Inc., Minneapolis, Minn; W. C. Pfeffer, Pfeffer Milling Co., Lebanon, Ill; W. M. Skidmore, Yukon Mill & Grain Co., Yukon, Okla; W. M. Steinke, King Midas Flour Mills, Minneapolis, Minn; J. H. Weaver, Nebraska Consolidated Mills Co., Omaha, Neb.

PANCAKE

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W. H. Hagenmeyer, Henkel Flour Mills, Detroit, Mich; Robert V. Harris, Harris Milling Co., Mt. Pleasant, Mich; Donald B. Lourie, Quaker Oats Co., Chicago, Ill; J. S. Mitchell, General Mills, Inc., San Francisco, Cal; J. E. O'Brien, O'Brien Milling Co., Greenville, Ohio.

GRAIN

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James C. Lysle Milling Co., Leavenworth, Kansas; Francis McKown, Kansas Milling Co., Wichita, Kansas; E. F. Merrill, Moore-Lowry Flour Mills Co., Kansas City, Mo; Moritz Milburn, Centennial Flouring Mills Co., Seattle, Wash; Allan Moore, Pillsbury Mills, Inc., Minneapolis, Minn; M. F. Mulroy, Russell-Miller Milling Co., Minneapolis, Minn; Clark R. Yager, Ballard & Ballard Co., Inc., Louisville, Ky.

WHEAT FLOUR INSTITUTE

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COMMITTEE ON LABOR LEGISLATION

Frank J. Allen, Bay State Milling Co., Winona, Minn; Samuel R. Harrell, Acme-Evans Co., Indianapolis, Ind; David S. Jackman, Kansas Milling Co., Wichita, Kansas; Moritz Milburn, Centennial Flouring Mills Co., Seattle, Wash; Bradshaw Mintener, Pillsbury Mills, Inc., Minneapolis, Minn; E. K. Thode, General Mills, Inc., Minneapolis, Minn.

PMA, CCC BALANCE SHEET FEB., 1947

The following tables provide details of the government's grain and flour export program for 1946-47 through Jan. 31, 1947, along with a statement of purchases, stocks, exports and inventories. This program originally called for the exportation of 400,000,000 bus of grain and grain products during the period July, 1946-June, 1947. The targets were raised later when it became apparent that the goals would be reached by the end of April. The effort then was to reach the 400,000,000-bu goal as soon as possible and to exceed it as much as possible during the rest of the marketing year.

1946-47 Grain Export "Targets" and Performance Through Jan. 31, 1947

	"Targets"	Exported July 1-Jan. 31	Remainder of target to be exported thru June 30, 1947	CCC inventories Feb. 1, 1947
Wheat—				
PMA	133,000,000	114,600,000	18,400,000	68,300,000
Trade	9,000,000	5,200,000	3,800,000	.....
Total	142,000,000	119,800,000	22,200,000	.....
Flour (in wheat equivalent)—				
PMA	(Mostly by	34,700,000	(Mostly by	13,831,000
Trade	Trade)	43,000,000	Trade)	.....
Total	125,000,000	*77,700,444	47,300,000	.....
Corn, oats, other grains and grain products—				
PMA	(About ½ by	20,300,000	(About ½ by	29,513,000
Trade	Trade)	26,600,000	Trade)	.....
Total	133,000,000	46,900,000	86,100,000	.....
GRAND TOTAL	400,000,000	244,400,000	155,600,000	111,644,000

*About 4,800,000 bus of Canadian wheat milled in bond in the United States were exported during this period, to bring total flour exports to 82,500,000 bus and total grain exports to 249,200,000 bus.

CCC Wheat, Flour and Other Grain Stocks, Purchases, Exports, Inventories

	Wheat bus	Flour cwt	= bus	Total bus
Stocks, June 30, 1946	30,000,000	4,623,000	= 10,170,000	40,170,000
Purchases, July 1-Jan. 31	152,900,000	16,852,000	= 38,308,000	191,208,000
Total	182,900,000	21,475,000	= 48,478,000	231,378,000
Exports, July 1-Jan. 31	114,600,000	15,468,000	= 34,647,000	149,247,000
Feb. 1, 1947, inventory	68,300,000	6,007,000	= 13,831,000	82,131,000

	Corn bus	Oats bus	Barley bus	sorghums bus	Total & meal (corn equiv.) bus
Stocks, June 30, 1946	1,883,000	.....	.....	.....	.....
Purchases, July 1-Jan. 31	33,500,000	5,374,000	4,822,000	680,444	.....
Total	35,383,000	5,374,000	4,822,000	689,000	3,560,000
Exports, July 1-Jan. 31	8,717,000	5,298,000	2,067,000	664,000	3,560,000
Feb. 1, 1947, inventory	26,666,000	76,000	2,755,000	16,000	.....

Corn grits & meal (corn equiv.)

PMA GRAIN, FLOUR AND FEED PURCHASES

Purchases of grains, cereal products and feed by the Production and Marketing Administration (formerly Office of Distribution and Food Distribution Administration) of the United States Department of Agriculture, for the supply program, price support and other purposes, for 1941 to 1946, inclusive, are shown in the following table:

Cereal Foods, sacks	1946	1945	1944	1943	1942	*1941
Flour, white	211,111	1,065,534	81,906	78,141	3,752,400	50,568
Flour, white, enriched	26,570,367	12,128,317	7,013,003	10,327,914	1,207,007	1,353,743
Flour, rye	.....	527,113	.....	444,158	197,680	.....
Corn meal	.....	115,291	144,879	48,655	489,016	.....
Bulk Grains, bus (000's omitted)						
Wheat	111,846	21,887	4,403	772	101	9
Corn	11,325	15,881	1,858	.....	227	14
Barley	2,985	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Oats	5,374	158	49	102	306	3
Milo, yellow	.....	4,955	163	432	119	.....
Feeds, tons						
Dairy feeds, mixed	2,370	71,796	10,360	15,641	6,950	.....
Barley	35	12,511	14,100	11,580	.....	.....
Wheat bran	701	91	2,495	2,040	699	350
Wheat mill run	70	2,073	8,135	7,913	3,091	.....
Wheat shorts	.....	404	1,755	.....	.....	300
Wheat middlings	.....	.....	230	2,631	2,204	300
Alfalfa meal	974	1,114	3,693	2,200	1,100	60
Linseed meal	.....	200	2,148	2,007	375	200
Soybean meal	10	10,970	7,320	44	.....	.....

*March 15-Dec. 31, 1941.

THE SELF-RISING FLOUR INSTITUTE, INC.

The Self-Rising Flour Institute, Inc., was organized in Chattanooga, Tenn., on May 27, 1933, for the purpose of creating better trade practices among blenders and to prepare the industry for the coming of NRA. The institute has served the blending industry since then in many other ways.

On Oct. 17, 1942, the regular members of the institute created an emergency program for the purpose of seeing that blenders were given proper consideration under price control. Under this program the interests of the blenders were constantly watched until the suspension of RMPR 296, after which the program was discontinued.

At its last membership meeting, held in Birmingham, Ala., Nov. 8, 1946, a committee composed of L. A. Brooks, Cosby-Hodges Milling Co., Birmingham, chairman; C. B. Nichols, Happy Vale Flour Mills, Griffin, Ga., and O. B. Wooley, Marks (Miss.) Milling Co., was appointed for the study of a peacetime program for the institute. This committee was to report to the membership at the thirteenth annual meeting of the institute which is to be held Friday, April 11, 1947, at the Henry Grady Hotel, Atlanta, Ga.

UNITED STATES SUPPLIES OF BAKERY INGREDIENTS

The following table shows the production, exports and imports of a partial list of ingredients used by the baking industry. Production figures are taken from the crop reports of the United States Department of Agriculture, export and import figures are from the Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations, United States Department of Agriculture (000's omitted):

	Crop		Exports		Imports	
	1944-45	1945-46	1944-45	1945-46	1944-45	1945-46
Butter, lbs†	1,362.0	1,152.3	41.4	18.6	3.7	7.0
Lard, lbs†	1,310.9	1,345.5	563.8	453.4	.2	*
Dried skimmed milk, lbs	.....	.....	207,376	196,146	.....	35
Dried whole milk, lbs	.....	.....	45,059	143,586	.....	1
Eggs, dried, lbs	.....	.....	210,689	84,446	.....	2
Sugar cane, tons	6,276	5,925	207	292	4,212	2,423
Maple sugar, gals	237	372	.....	.....	4,258	3,271
Maple syrup, gals	991	1,328	347	324	**1,170	**1,362
Glucose, dry, lbs	.....	.....	6,355	5,043	.....	.....
Corn syrup, lbs	.....	.....	13,806	11,313	.....	.....
Molasses, gals	47,346	41,399	356	2,132	3,518	762
Honey, lbs	.....	.....	154	243	17,994	15,678
Sorgo syrup, gals	9,850	12,074	.....	.....	.....	.....
Extracts, flavoring, lbs	.....	.....	.....	.....	36	23
Yeast, lbs	.....	.....	3,913	6,631	.....	.....
Coconut meat, lbs	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,637	8,457
Spices, lbs	.....	.....	2,823	6,309	39,243	37,462
Chocolate, lbs	.....	.....	601	905	4,744	11,760
Cocoa, lbs	.....	.....	814	4,852	4,774	1,949
Pineapple, boxes	.....	.....	4	13	.....	.....
Citrus fruits, tons	7,470	8,483	7,800	10,093	.....	.....
Apples, bus	68,042	121,520	1,287	1,310	2,310	264
Cherries, tons	148,190	215,360	561	388	8	63
Raisins and currants, lbs	‡244,000	.....	187,580	110,606	322	2
Peanuts, lbs	2,042	2,076	9,383	41,958	37,617	21,470
Pecans, lbs	138	77	1,829	3,110	364	212
Almonds, lbs	48	70	70	320	23,764	18,617
Walnuts, lbs	141	134	3,818	6,668	23	410
Filberts, lbs	10	18	498	316	7,284	10,481

†Calendar year, million lbs. *Less than 50,000 lbs. **Lbs. ‡Raisins only.

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—1882— *Russell-Miller Milling Co.* —1947—

1947

January

S	M	T	W	T	F	S
○	☾	●	1	2	3	4
5	6	7	8	9	10	11
12	13	14	15	16	17	18
19	20	21	22	23	24	25
26	27	28	29	30	31	☽

February

S	M	T	W	T	F	S
○	☾	●	☽			1
2	3	4	5	6	7	8
9	10	11	12	13	14	15
16	17	18	19	20	21	22
23	24	25	26	27	28	

March

S	M	T	W	T	F	S
○	☾	●	☽			1
2	3	4	5	6	7	8
9	10	11	12	13	14	15
16	17	18	19	20	21	22
23/30	24/31	25	26	27	28	29

April

S	M	T	W	T	F	S
○	☾	1	2	3	4	5
6	7	8	9	10	11	12
13	14	15	16	17	18	19
20	21	22	23	24	25	26
27	28	29	30		●	☽

May

S	M	T	W	T	F	S
○	☾	●	☽	1	2	3
4	5	6	7	8	9	10
11	12	13	14	15	16	17
18	19	20	21	22	23	24
25	26	27	28	29	30	31

June

S	M	T	W	T	F	S
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
8	9	10	11	12	13	14
15	16	17	18	19	20	21
22	23	24	25	26	27	28
29	30		○	☾	●	☽

July

S	M	T	W	T	F	S
○	☾	1	2	3	4	5
6	7	8	9	10	11	12
13	14	15	16	17	18	19
20	21	22	23	24	25	26
27	28	29	30	31	●	☽

August

S	M	T	W	T	F	S
○	☾	●	☽		1	2
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RUSSELL-MILLER MILLING Co.

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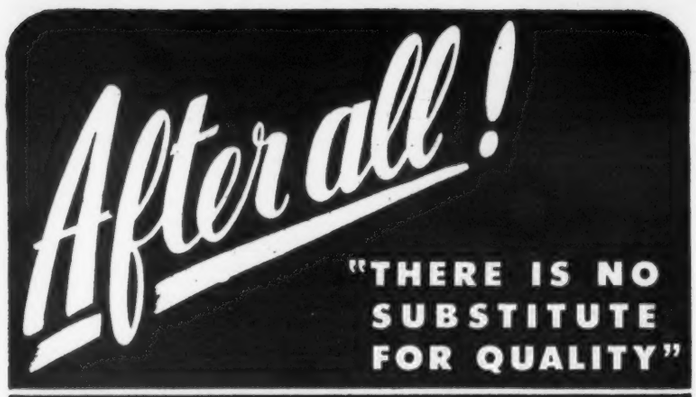

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